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DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1995

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Departments of Veterans Affairs and...

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BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED THIRD CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON VA, HUD, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

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PART 5

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1995

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1994.

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

WITNESS

EDWARD RAY CLARK, ACTING CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Mr. STOKES. The committee will come to order.

This morning, the committee would like to welcome Mr. Ray Clark, the Acting Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality.

For fiscal year 1995, the Council on Environmental Quality is requesting $1,000,000 million and 10 FTE. This is an increase of $325,000 above the fiscal year 1994 level. In fiscal year 1994, the Congress appropriated $375,000, and then provided supplemental funding of $300,000, for a total of $675,000.

Mr. Clark, we are pleased to have you before our subcommittee this morning, and we will place your entire statement in the record at this point. Please feel free to proceed in any way you would like.

Mr. CLARK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am pleased to appear before you today and discuss the fiscal year 1995 budget request submitted by the President for the Council on Environmental Quality. As you mentioned, that request is for $1 million and 10 staff positions.

President Clinton places environmental protection high on his administration's list of priorities. The administration recognizes that Federal policies and decisions can lead to either adverse or beneficial effects on the environment, and that there is a choice to be made. That choice must be based on sound environmental impact analysis.

Accordingly, the President has renewed the call for an active and fully engaged, statutorily based office within the Executive Office of the President to oversee the Federal Government's implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act, or NEPA. CEQ has the responsibility to provide oversight for the environmental review process conducted by other Federal agencies, to facilitate cooperation among the agencies and, where necessary, to mediate environmental disputes among them.

Without its own regulatory program responsibilities, CEQ is in an ideal position to objectively assess agency implementation of

NEPA. CEQ has been a leading force in the environmental pursuits for nearly 25 years, relied on by the Congress as well as by Presidents.

CEQ'S ROLE IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Before I discuss the CEQ's ongoing activities and plans for fiscal year 1995, I first want to address its role in this administration. CEQ's programs are closely related to a wide variety of other programs throughout the Federal Government, including the Office on Environmental Policy. While the OEP functions as the environmental policy adviser to the President, CEQ focuses on the implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act.

This is a broad mission that touches every aspect of the Federal Government's decisions that affect the environment. The policy mandates and the procedural requirements of NEPA are inextricably linked and the OEP and CEQ act in concert to achieve the President's environmental goals.

At the beginning of fiscal year 1994, the administration asked for $375,000, as you mentioned, and three full-time equivalent staff positions. Subsequently, the administration asked for supplemental funding of $425,000 to allow four additional staff in fiscal year 1994, and Congress appropriated $300,000, giving CEQ the total of $675,000 for fiscal year 1994.

As we increase our staff, we increase our capability to assist the President, the Federal agencies, and the public on a variety of national initiatives.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to give you a prospectus of the strategy for next year to do just that.

CEQ'S STRATEGY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995

In fiscal year 1995, the administration plans to revitalize the NEPA oversight responsibilities in the Executive Office of the President and to ensure that the environmental values are integrated in Federal agency decision making to the same extent that economic and technical considerations are integrated.

CEQ's primary strategic thrust is to focus on the few significant issues where we could positively influence agency decision making and improve environmental quality.

CEQ's strength has always been its staff and given the current small size of that staff, most of the fiscal year 1994 supplemental as well as the increase in fiscal year 1995 appropriation will go directly to personnel costs.

CEQ envisions a multi-disciplined staff of senior level policy analysts and attorneys and support staff. In order to produce an annual environmental quality report for calendar 1994, we will require the temporary services of a statistician. We also have an obligation to the next generation of environmental leadership, and therefore are developing a summer internship program for college and graduate students.

The request is $325,000 higher than 1994. As in previous years, most of our funds, 74 percent of the total budget, would be used to hire personnel, particularly those who can bring expertise in ecology, sociology, physical science and law.

The fiscal year 1995 budget request of $1 million represents the level where maximum benefit will be derived with minimum investment.

In my experience, anything less than that will limit CEQ from fulfilling its statutory mandate in an effective and efficient manner. While our request may not appear large, it represents a significant increase to CEQ. It is an increase that will allow us to get on with the job the President has asked us to do.

PRIORITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995

The administration is shaping environmental policy to adopt a broader and more comprehensive approach to Federal environmental actions. Many of these policies and programs are most effectively and efficiently considered within an agency's NEPA program.

CEQ will devote substantial attention to methods for achieving the President's goals through the NEPA process and monitoring the effectiveness of that process. Consequently, CEQ must be prepared to become involved in a wide range of proposals for many of the Federal agencies.

For example, throughout 1994 CEQ will continue its involvement in several issues, such as the President's floodplain review initiative, the Secretary of the Interior's rangeland reform effort, the Forest Service's ecosystem management initiative, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's review of hydropower licensing and relicensing projects.

While CEQ will retain a strong oversight role, we are also moving toward evaluating the effectiveness of NEPA and exploring the means of streamlining the process while making it more effective. For this reason, we will concentrate next year on methodologies for assessing environmental effects.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS EFFECTIVENESS STUDY

CEQ has undertaken a national study on the effectiveness of environmental impact analyses prepared pursuant to NEPA. We will meet with EIA administrators from 30 nations who are scheduled to participate in a summit to discuss the effectiveness of their nations' EIA statute and exchange views on how to facilitate an informed and practical response to Agenda 21's call to action for improved EIA and decision making for sustainable development.

REGULATIONS AND OVERSIGHT OF NEPA

The oversight effort in 1994–1995 will involve focused effort on the environmental analysis and documentation, or the action forcing phase of NEPA, to determine if this effort is producing cost-effective and valuable information for Federal agency decision making.

Examples of specific current oversight issues that CEQ is addressing now is the multi-agency preparation of an environmental impact statement to address the conflict between laughing gulls and air traffic at John F. Kennedy airport in New York.

Second, we are also working with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in developing an effective approach to compliance with NEPA and relicensing of nuclear power plants.

Third, we are consulting with the Department of Energy on NEPA strategies to address the complex issues associated with the constructing of a long-term nuclear waste repository at Yucca Mountain, Nevada.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EFFECTS

Federal agencies often take actions that contribute beneficially or adversely to the social infrastructure of communities, helping to revitalize them or unintentionally fragmenting them. Increasingly, there is concern that adverse environmental effects fall disproportionately on disadvantaged communities.

The administration believes that Federal agencies should not contribute to this phenomenon, and has made environmental justice a priority by issuing Executive Order 12898. It requires each Federal agency to make environmental justice a part of this mission and to use NEPA as a key tool in determining environmental effects on low income and minority communities.

ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT

While individual Federal actions may be environmentally insignificant, when the effects of the action are combined with other stresses, the cumulative effects can be devastating. Almost all agencies have identified cumulative effects that are particularly difficult to analyze.

We are working on a multi-year initiative to help agencies identify and integrate methodologies for cumulative effects analysis. We have held small workshops and seminars to help agencies develop better methods of assessing cumulative effects. A handbook is in progress that will be published in fiscal year 1995. A binational cumulative effects conference with Canada will be held in the United States in fiscal year 1995.

ANNUAL REPORT

Due to the staff reductions and funding cuts, CEQ has been delayed in producing a 1993 annual report; that is for the calendar year 1993. With supplemental funding, CEQ will develop the Council on Environmental Quality's 24th annual report late this summer.

Environmental impact analysis is one of the important manifestations of a democratic government. Emerging democracies many times look to the United States for assistance, and CEQ has become an important resource for other countries' development of environmental impact analysis. The U.S. was the first to pass such legislation, and NEPA is one of the most widely imitated laws ever passed.

CEQ is committed to using its fiscal year 1995 budget to ensure NEPA effectiveness continues and that environmental values receive due consideration in all Federal agency decision making.

Mr. Chairman, these are CEQ's priorities for fiscal year 1995. I would be pleased to answer any questions you may have on our budget request.

Thank you.

[The information follows:]

TESTIMONY OF RAY CLARK
Acting Chairman
Council on Environmental Quality
Executive Office of the President
before the
House Appropriations Subcommittee on
V.A.,H.U.D. & Independent Agencies
April 14, 1994

Thank you Mister Chairman, Congressman Lewis, and Members of the Subcommittee. I am pleased to appear before you today to discuss the Fiscal Year 1995 Budget Request submitted by the President for the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). That request is for $1.0 million and 10 staff positions.

President Clinton places environmental protection high on his Administration's list of priorities. He understands that federal agency actions can have wide ranging direct and indirect environmental impacts. The Administration recognizes that federal policies and decisions can lead to either adverse or beneficial effects on the environment and that there is a choice to be made. That choice must be based on sound environmental impact analysis. Accordingly, the President has renewed the call for an active and fully engaged statutorily-based office within the Executive Office of the President to oversee the Federal government's implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act, or NEPA. CEQ has the responsibility to provide oversight for the environmental review process conducted by other federal agencies, to facilitate cooperation among the agencies and where necessary, to mediate environmental disputes among them. Without its own regulatory program responsibilities, CEQ is in a position to objectively assess agency implementation of NEPA. With 10 people, this multi-disciplined staff comprising senior environmental professionals and attorneys with multiple agency experience will be able to move quickly and efficiently to assist the President and the heads of Federal agencies to incorporate environmental values in decisionmaking. CEQ has been a leading force in environmental pursuits, relied upon and supported by Congress, as well as presidents.

CEQ'S ROLE IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Before I discuss CEQ's on-going activities and plans for fiscal year 1995, I want to first address CEQ's role within this Administration. CEQ's programs are closely related to a wide variety of other programs throughout the federal government. One important relationship is to the White House Office on Environmental Policy (OEP). While the OEP functions as the environmental policy advisor to the President, CEQ focuses on the implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act. This is a broad mission that touches virtually every aspect of the Federal government's decisions that affect the environment. The policy mandates and the procedural requirements of NEPA are inextricably linked and the OEP and CEQ act in concert to achieve the President's environmental agenda.

CEQ continues to serve as a source of environmental expertise and analysis for the White House and the approximately 90 federal agencies subject to the requirements of NEPA. CEQ acts as an arbitrator of environmental disputes among federal agencies and issues formal findings and recommendations on issues relating to agencies' compliance with the process and purposes of the National Environmental Policy Act.

Specific functions of CEQ in this Administration include the following:

- Promulgate regulations implementing the National Environmental Policy Act;
- Interpret NEPA and CEQ regulations for agencies and citizens;
- Oversee Federal agency implementation of NEPA and CEQ regulations,

including approving agency NEPA regulations;

- Provide guidance on successful and innovative procedures to implement NEPA;
- Mediate interagency disputes and;
- Act on referrals.

At the beginning of fiscal year 1994, the Administration asked for $375,000 and three (3) full time equivalent staff positions. Subsequently, the Administration asked for supplemental funding of $425,000 to allow CEQ to hire four (4) additional staff in FY 94. Congress appropriated $300,000, giving CEQ a total of $675,000 for fiscal year 1994. As we increase our staff, we increase our capability to assist the President, the Federal agencies, and the public on a variety of national initiatives.

Mister Chairman, I would like to give you a prospectus of our strategy for the next year to do just that.

CEQ STRATEGY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995

In FY 1995, the Administration plans to revitalize the NEPA oversight responsibilities in the Executive Office of the President and to ensure that environmental values are integrated in federal agency decisionmaking to the same extent as economic and technical considerations. CEQ's primary strategic thrust is to focus on a few significant issues where we can positively influence agency decisionmaking and improve environmental quality.

CEQ's strength has always been its staff and given the current small size of that staff, most of the FY 1994 supplemental, as well as the increase in the FY 1995, appropriation will go directly to personnel costs. CEQ envisions a multidisciplined staff of senior level policy analysts and attorneys, and support staff. Indeed, this appropriation level will allow CEQ to hire the necessary individuals with areas of expertise that ensure the effectiveness of NEPA oversight. In order for CEQ to produce an Annual Environmental Quality Report for the calendar year 1994, we will require the temporary services of a statistician. We also have an obligation to the next generation of environmental leadership. We are developing a summer internship program for college and graduate students.

The FY 1995 request is $325,000 higher than our FY 1994 appropriation. As in previous years, most of the increase in funds (74 per cent of the total budget) would be used to hire additional personnel, primarily those who could bring expertise in ecology, sociology, physical science, and law.

The FY 1995 budget request of $1.0 million represents the level where maximum benefit will be derived from minimum investment, the point where the taxpayer and the environment will receive the most "bang for the buck". In my experience, anything less than that would limit CEQ from fulfilling its statutory mandate in an effective and efficient manner.

While our request may not appear to be large, it represents a significant increase to CEQ--it is an increase that will allow us to get on with the job that the President wants us to do.

CEQ'S PRIORITIES FOR FY 1995

The Administration is shaping an environmental policy to adopt a broader and a more comprehensive approach to Federal environmental actions. Many of these new policies and programs are most effectively and efficiently considered within an agency's NEPA program. CEQ will devote substantial attention to methods for achieving the President's goals through the NEPA process and monitoring the effectiveness of the process. Consequently, CEQ must be prepared to become involved in a wide range of proposals from any of the federal agencies. For example, throughout FY 1995, CEQ will continue its involvement in several important issues such as the President's Floodplain Review Initiative, the Secretary of Interior's Rangeland Reform effort, the Forest Service's Ecosystem Management Initiative, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's review of hydropower licensing and relicensing projects.

While CEQ will retain its strong oversight role, we are also moving toward evaluating the effectiveness of NEPA and exploring means of streamlining the process while making it more effective. For this reason, CEQ will concentrate next year on methodologies for assessing environmental effects.

Environmental Impact Assessment Effectiveness Study

In June of this year, the Government of Canada is hosting an International Environmental Impact Assessment Summit. EIA administrators from 30 nations are scheduled to participate in the summit to discuss the effectiveness of their nation's EIA statute and exchange views on how to facilitate an informed and practical response to Agenda 21's call for action for improved EIA and decisionmaking for sustainable development. In preparation for the summit, CEQ has undertaken a national study on the effectiveness of environmental impact analyses prepared pursuant to NEPA. This study will review opportunities to reduce costs and time associated with environmental impact analyses. The study will also review how effectively the analyses assisted the decisionmaker in implementing the President's environmental goals. It will seek the views of non-governmental organizations, current and previous high level decisionmakers, academicians, and state and local officials familiar with the NEPA process. While this study is currently underway, it is expected to continue throughout 1994, with a report due early in 1995.

CEQ Regulations and Oversight of NEPA.

The oversight effort in 1994/95 will involve focused effort on the environmental analysis and documentation, or "action forcing," phase of NEPA to determine if this effort is producing cost effective and valuable information for Federal decision making. CEQ will continue its ongoing oversight responsibilities for the approximately 90 Federal agencies by issuing legal opinions and interpretations regarding NEPA implementation issues to federal, state, and local governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations, and private citizens. This endeavor will continue to be addressed in both a formal manner (i.e., meetings arising from disputes among agencies, or between agencies and private organizations), or on an informal basis (such as through phone calls, informal meetings, or correspondence).

The CEQ regulations were promulgated in 1978, and amended in 1986. There is growing evidence that the public participation requirements in the regulations may need to be strengthened. Pursuant to the Environmental Impact Analysis Effectiveness Study, CEQ will determine the extent of this and other implementation concerns, that may identify systemic problems in the NEPA process. Upon conclusion of the 1994 EIA Effectiveness Study, CEQ will address this issue, as well as others identified in the study.

Examples of specific current oversight issues CEQ is addressing include: (1) the multi-agency preparation of an EIS to address the conflict between laughing gulls and air traffic at JFK airport in New York, (2) working with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in developing an effective approach to compliance with NEPA in relicensing nuclear power plants, and (3) consulting with the Department of Energy on NEPA strategies to address the complex issues associated with the constructing a long term nuclear waste repository at Yucca Mountain, Nevada.

Social and Economic Effects

Federal agencies often take actions that contribute beneficially or adversely to the social infrastructure of communities, helping to revitalize them or unintentionally fragmenting them. Agencies usually do not address the social impacts of proposed actions. This is a result of case law that embodies the principle that social impacts unaccompanied by biophysical impacts do not render an action significant for the purposes of NEPA. Increasingly, there is concern that adverse environmental effects fall disproportionately on disadvantaged communities. The Administration believes that Federal agencies should not contribute to this phenomenon and has made environmental justice a priority by issuing a new Executive Order (12898) to address the issue. It requires each Federal agency to make environmental justice a part of its mission. President Clinton signed a memorandum accompanying the Executive Order citing NEPA as a key tool in achieving the goals of Executive Order 12898. It requires Federal agencies to analyze the environmental effects of their actions, including effects on minority and low-income communities when such analyses are required under NEPA. The President also stated in his memorandum that, "Mitigation measures outlined or analyzed in an environmental assessment, environmental impact statement, or record of decision, whenever feasible, should address significant and adverse environmental effects of proposed Federal actions on minority communities and low-income communities." The E.O requires Federal agencies to provide opportunities for community input in the NEPA process. CEQ will develop implementing guidance and work with federal agencies to ensure that the impacts of federal actions on such communities are evaluated in the agencies' NEPA analyses. This initiative will include co-sponsoring, with an Historically

Black College and University consortium, a social impact analysis workshop on methods of integrating these analyses in NEPA. CEQ will continue a series of workshops with Native American Tribes to achieve greater NEPA effectiveness on Tribal lands. Our outreach strategy will also include small workshops with non-governmental organizations.

Ecosystem Management

As more is learned about ecosystem processes, scientists are concluding that environmental effects are regional, national, or even global. The Administration has committed to a more comprehensive approach to managing natural resources under federal stewardship. This approach will likely entail more programmatic reviews under NEPA and will require close coordination of agencies working within the same ecosystem.

While agencies routinely consider the direct and indirect effects of proposals, almost all agencies have identified cumulative effects as particularly difficult to analyze. For example, a 1992 study analyzed 89 environmental assessments to determine the extent to which treatment of cumulative effects met the CEQ requirements. Only 39 percent even mentioned cumulative effects. In 1993, as part of CEQ's cumulative effects initiative, we reviewed 116 final environmental impact statements. Of those 116, only 67 mentioned cumulative effects. Without a better analysis of how a proposal fits into an ecosystem, we run the risk of each action nibbling at the environment, until communities can no longer sustain their way of life. In one study of coastal pollution, the General Accounting Office found that the environmental review process failed to account for the full range of environmental impacts. The report stated that this was particularly true for Federal agencies addressing indirect effects, such as accelerated population growth. Such impacts, the GAO concluded, are more significant than direct impacts, but are hard to quantify. For all these reasons, agencies have asked CEQ for guidance on how to better assess the cumulative effects of activities.

CEQ is working on a multi-year initiative to help agencies identify and integrate methodologies for cumulative effects analysis. We have held small workshops and seminars to help agencies develop better methods of assessing cumulative effects. A handbook is in progress and will be published in FY 1995. A binational cumulative effects conference with Canada will be held in the United States in FY 1995.

NEPANET

CEQ will encourage the use of current computer technologies to improve the accessibility and quality of environmental information regarding NEPA and proposed Federal actions. NEPANET, a CEQ initiative, will be an online computer system that provides information for Federal and state agencies and citizens interested in NEPA will capitalize on the explosion of information technology. NEPANET will provide basic information on NEPA and the CEQ regulations, as well as EIS abstracts and literature reviews on topics that relate to NEPA. NEPANET will provide information for NEPA practitioners and the public that will strengthen their knowledge of the issues and agency proposals.

Annual Report

Due to staff reductions and funding cuts, CEQ is severely delayed in producing a 1993 Annual Report. With supplemental funding, CEQ, in cooperation with the White House Office on Environmental Policy, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency, and other agencies will develop and publish the Council on Environmental Quality 24th Annual Report late this summer.

I am particularly excited about this year's report because it will be a more scientifically-oriented Annual Report. It will also look to the future and discuss in depth emerging trends and strategic topics such as ecosystem management, environmental justice, and sustainable development.

Presidential Review Directive-23

The President directed the National Security Council to review the application of NEPA to federal actions taken abroad. In cooperation with the National Security Council and the State Department, CEQ is developing an analysis of the alternative approaches the Administration may take with regard to analyzing the environmental effects of actions abroad.

Environmental impact analysis is one of the important manifestations of a democratic government. Emerging democracies many times look to the United States for assistance and CEQ has become an important resource for other countries' development of environmental impact analysis. The U.S. was the first to pass such legislation and NEPA is one of the most widely imitated laws the U.S. has ever passed.

CEQ is committed to using its FY 95 budget to ensure NEPA effectiveness continues and that environmental values receive get due consideration in all federal agency decisionmaking.

Mister Chairman, these are CEQ's priorities for fiscal year 1995. I will be pleased to answer any questions you may have on our budget request. Thank You.

Mr. STOKES. Thank you very much, Mr. Clark.

Tell us, exactly what is the role of the council in the Administration?

Mr. CLARK. Sir, in this Administration the Office on Environmental Policy, or OEP, is providing the environmental policy advice to the President. And the Council on Environmental Quality is ensuring that environmental values get integrated in the agency decision making.

The procedural mandates and policy mandates of NEPA are inextricably linked. Therefore, OEP and CEQ are acting in concert to carry out the President's initiatives.

Mr. STOKES. Can you give us some idea of what the similarities as well as the differences are in the roles of these two entities?

Mr. CLARK. Yes, sir. One good example that comes to my mind is the ecosystem management initiative that this administration has taken. While both OEP and CEQ are on the task force, OEP is providing policy advice. CEQ has been ensuring that environmental decisions that get made get made in an eco-region or ecosystem basis, and our cumulative effects analysis initiative supports that initiative.

Mr. STOKES. How is it determined which entity is responsible for each activity?

Mr. CLARK. We meet on a regular basis with the Office on Environmental Policy, and we feel like our mandates are clearly spelled out in NEPA and the CEQ regulations.

Mr. STOKES. Tell us, how do OEP and CEQ coordinate activities to achieve the President's environmental agenda?

Mr. CLARK. We meet on a regular basis. I meet on a regular basis with Katie McGinty. We of course sit on some of the same task forces, including the floodplain review initiative, the ecosystem management initiative, and some of the other initiatives of the President.

Mr. STOKES. According to the budget request, and as you have just mentioned, the primary activity of the council is compliance oversight of the National Environmental Policy Act, NEPA. However, we note that the council is moving towards evaluating the effectiveness of NEPA. Can you expand on this for us?

Mr. CLARK. Well, sir, there are compliance issues, and that each of the agencies has somewhat of the same problems, or we have identified systemic problems that cut across all the agencies. And when we identify those systemic problems, we feel like CEQ has the responsibility to come to the table and try to work and use the NEPA process efficiently.

And it doesn't make sense for each agency to struggle on their own, when we have a mandate to bring together interagency task force, interagency initiatives to try to solve systemic problems.

Mr. STOKES. You have told us that CEQ is responsible for NEPA compliance oversight. How many instances of noncompliance of NEPA have occurred in the past year?

Mr. CLARK. Sir, I would have to get back for the record on that. I am not quite sure I have that number.

[The information follows:]

The latest litigation figures compiled by the Council on Environmental Quality indicate that in 1991, 94 NEPA cases were filed in federal court, and 14 injunctions were obtained. However, a great number of allegations of non-compliance are brought to CEQ's attention every year for resolution. Many disputes can be resolved with phone calls or letters; others involve extensive interagency coordination. It is difficult to calculate a precise number, but a good characterization is that at least two times a week, instances of federal agency non-compliance with NEPA are brought to CEQ's attention. The majority are resolved, either formally or informally, without litigation. In addition, because the threat of elevation to CEQ is powerful, individual agencies many times are able to resolve NEPA compliance issues without such elevation.

Mr. STOKES. Can you tell us how the NEPA regulations are enforced?

Mr. CLARK. First of all, CEQ has prepared regulations implementing NEPA, that is 40 C.F.R. 1500 to 1508. Then each agency is required to prepare its implementing regulations, which have to go through CEQ, and we approve those regulations before they are published in the Federal Register.

And then once they are published in the Federal Register, we review the public's comments on those regulations and work with the agencies then to put them in final form.

And then citizens often call and often CEQ is the last resort for citizens when they feel like an agency has not complied with the National Environmental Policy Act. And the two most frequent things that citizens bring to our attention are the failure to prepare an environmental impact analysis, or a failure to prepare an adequate one.

Mr. STOKES. Tell us how the noncompliance problems are resolved. Who is the final arbiter?

Mr. CLARK. Sir, CEQ is the final arbiter, but the process hopefully gets resolved at a lower level than CEQ. The EPA does a technical review of the environmental impact statements. But I must tell you that in the last several years, the average environmental impact statement that it prepared, there are only about 300 to 400 environmental impact statements where there is about 45- to 55,000 environmental assessments. And those often are the times where we get the most complaints from citizens or public interest groups, and we work informally at CEQ to bring the parties together, to try to resolve problems.

But if those are not resolvable, then there is a referral process, and CEQ is the final arbiter.

Mr. STOKES. According to a DOD Inspector General's report, the Navy does not believe that NEPA is mandatory nor applicable to its major defense acquisition program. Can you provide us with some background on this situation and tell us how such issues are resolved?

Mr. CLARK. Well, sir, we are reviewing the DOD I.G. report at this very time, and we have some very grave concerns with how the Navy has pursued their roles and responsibilities in the NEPA process. I anticipate meeting with some of the Navy officials within the next month or so.

Mr. STOKES. You mentioned in your testimony this morning the recent environmental justice Executive Order was signed by the President. I think you said 128–98.

Mr. CLARK. Yes, sir.

Mr. STOKES. The memorandum accompanying the Executive Order cited NEPA as a key tool in achieving the goals of the Executive Order. What are CEQ's responsibilities under this Executive Order?

Mr. CLARK. Well, sir, we believe we owe the Federal agencies guidance on how to implement, how to incorporate environmental justice issues within the NEPA process. As a matter of fact, we had started on a social impact initiative last summer at Howard University, where we pulled together all the Federal agencies to determine how they were currently looking at environmental justice issues. And it is woefully inadequate, is the bad news.

The good news is that the Federal agencies are eager to get some guidance on this, and next month we are putting together a workshop, with a consortium of historical black colleges to discuss what sort of guidance and what form that guidance will take. And I anticipate sometime this summer issuing guidance.

Mr. STOKES. Is that the extent of your outreach in this area?

Mr. CLARK. No, sir. We have held a NEPA workshop for Native Americans in Maryville, Washington. We put on a NEPA course at Duke University every year, and we provide scholarships for some of the Native American and low-income communities to learn about how they can use this powerful tool called NEPA to ensure that their concerns get incorporated in the Federal agency decision making.

Mr. STOKES. Through the NEPA process, Mr. Clark, CEQ must be prepared to become involved in a wide range of proposals from many of the Federal agencies. Two of the examples you cite are the Council's involvement in the President's floodplain review initiative, and the Forest Service's ecosystem management initiative.

What type of NEPA concerns will be addressed in these initiatives?

Mr. CLARK. Well, sir, I think this is exactly what Senator Jackson and Congressman Dingell intended nearly 25 years ago, for us to take a look at these broad issues that affect our future. We have an opportunity, it seems to me, with the floodplain initiative, to take a look at how many levees do we need to build, how many acres of farmland do we need to preserve, and how many wetlands are important, and how much habitat should we preserve as we go back.

We have a rare opportunity, it seems to me, to make some strategic environmental decisions about the future of the whole Mississippi Valley. And we are trying to get that point of view, that strategic environmental impact analysis point of view into the floodplain initiative.

Mr. STOKES. I note both in the justification you submitted to our subcommittee and in your testimony, that one of the activities you are undertaking is an environmental impact assessment effectiveness study.

Can you provide us with some more detail regarding this study?

Mr. CLARK. Yes, sir. We are concerned about whether or not NEPA is providing the right kinds of information at the right time to make a difference, and are we doing that effectively. Are we spending a lot of money on NEPA analysis and no one is using it?

We are trying to determine to what extent our agencies are using the NEPA process to make decisions, to minimize the negative environmental effects. And in this effectiveness study, we are going to consult with a number of people who care deeply about the NEPA process and try to undertake some reforms, if they are necessary.

We are asking NGO groups to come in and tell us what is wrong or right with the NEPA process. We are asking the Federal agencies, the people who are most affected by it. We are asking the framers, in fact, some of the people who 25 years ago wrote this landmark piece of legislation, to ask them what did they intend for it to do and how they feel about it; whether NEPA is achieving its goal.

And we know, of course, some people believe that it is costing a lot of money and taking a lot of time, and we are going to investigate those areas and try to find out if there is not some way to improve on both of those.

Mr. STOKES. Are you contemplating completion of the study early in 1995?

Mr. CLARK. Yes, sir. I would like to be able to release it sometime in late December or early January, 1995.

Mr. STOKES. Tell us what you are going to do once it has been completed?

Mr. CLARK. I am assuming we are going to come out with four or five critical recommendations that even if it requires legislative changes, that we would be quite prepared to do that, if we felt those legislative—that those fixes were important enough.

But we are not going to take lightly any kind of changes. We are going to go for those kinds of changes that can make the biggest difference. And I am hopeful that those won't require legislative changes, but amplification of our existing guidance.

Mr. STOKES. According to page 2 of the justification, the budget request provides for the revitalization of the NEPA oversight responsibilities in the Executive Office. I understand that the budget request includes funds for three additional FTE for fiscal year 1995. Currently, how many FTE are on board?

Mr. CLARK. We have three FTE currently. And I am hoping to hire one within the next couple of weeks.

Mr. STOKES. And by the end of the fiscal year?

Mr. CLARK. I anticipate seven.

Mr. STOKES. Now, I mentioned earlier in my remarks that Congress had provided a supplemental appropriation of $300,000 for fiscal year 1994. Tell us how those funds are being expended.

Mr. CLARK. Most of the money is going to bring on additional staff. As you know, we got down to three people, and that is critically low. And so most of the money is going to bring those people on board. We are not asking—we are not going to use the supplemental for additional office space. We don't have those kinds of requirements now. But most of it is going to people.

Mr. STOKES. Is there any particular reason for the slow hiring process?

Mr. CLARK. Well, sir, when you have a small number of people that you can hire, you know that every hire is absolutely critical, and it requires carefully thinking out the job description, what you want these people to do and how they are going to interact among one another. And so it takes a bit of time. I am hopeful we have most of that behind us, though, and in the very near term we can start hiring.

Mr. STOKES. How many detailees do you have on board?

Mr. CLARK. We have three detailees and one executive fellow now.

Mr. STOKES. Do you anticipate that this will remain the same in fiscal year 1995?

Mr. CLARK. I do not. I anticipate that the full-time employees will be 10 in 1995.

Mr. STOKES. And is 10 the number that is needed to exercise your responsibilities over at NEPA?

Mr. CLARK. Yes, sir. I think that 10 people is the right number.

Mr. STOKES. According to your testimony, the President has directed the National Security Council to review how NEPA is being applied for Federal actions taken abroad. Tell us about the analysis that CEQ is developing on the environmental effects of actions abroad.

Mr. CLARK. Well, as you know, sir, there are many, many actions that we take abroad, and some of those actions have environmental effects. Currently, the agencies are required under Executive Order 12114 to prepare environmental impact analyses under certain conditions.

Those conditions rarely, actually, require an environmental impact analysis. And last year, in a court case, EDF versus Massey, where the National Science Foundation was proposing to build a food waste incinerator in Antarctica, the EDF said the National Science Foundation should have prepared an environmental impact statement for such actions, and the National Science Foundation stated that they did not agree.

And the court ruled in the favor of the Environmental Defense Fund, and the question was whether or not this Administration should appeal that ruling. And the Administration chose not to appeal it, and let the decision stand, and the Administration began a Presidential review directive on how we should look at the environmental effects of the U.S. actions abroad.

As you might imagine, there are a number of critical agencies that think this would hamper their mission and they couldn't get their jobs done, and so CEQ and the State Department finally were the two that wrote the paper that we hope becomes a consensus paper for the Presidential review directive.

Mr. STOKES. When do you contemplate this review will be completed?

Mr. CLARK. Sir, I really don't know. It has been nine months now and I am hopeful that within the next two or three months it will come to a head.

Mr. STOKES. When the review is completed, what actions do you contemplate will be taken?

Mr. CLARK. I think at that point it depends on what form the Administration chooses. I don't know what form that will be, but if it is guidance, CEQ will have to be involved in helping write that guidance.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Lewis, I yield to you.

Mr. LEWIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I apologize, Mr. Clark, for being late. Our messages got confused this morning. But I must say that I am—after spending a couple of days with EPA and looking at the numbers of FTE and personnel carrying out their responsibilities, and I look at the budget that involves the Council on Environmental Quality, I am scratching my head and wondering what this is all about.

It looks to me either as though the Congress passed NEPA and decided it would be nice to have a council to kind of review and generally oversight, but didn't really mean it, or some way that responsibility that was so serious in NEPA, fell through the cracks.

How can you possibly have an impact upon this horrendous field called environmental quality with less than 10 personnel people?

Just this morning, before I came here, Mr. Chairman, I was talking to one of our military agencies about the planning and design phase of an expansion of a relatively small facility, and an EIS would be required. The planning and design money was put forth 20 months ago and the person has not ordered an EIS yet.

I was wondering why it was standing still. It was very apparent that somebody didn't understand there was a requirement for this process, which is hard for me to imagine in this day and age.

So what I am really asking—I just don't know how 10 people can review all the things that are theoretically outlined in the questions the Chairman has asked here, and have an impact upon the process. Can you help me get an understanding?

Mr. CLARK. We——

Mr. LEWIS. And in the new responsibilities that you are suggesting you take on, these are very huge responsibilities.

Mr. CLARK. If I might, I think it is important to remember that there are an awful lot of people involved in the environmental impact analysis process, the whole NEPA process. But OEP, the Office on Environmental Policy in the White House, also has some number, and I don't know what number of people those are, but they are providing that environmental policy advice to the President, and I think very effectively, very efficiently doing that.

We are a smaller group of people focused on just the National Environmental Policy Act and the implementation of that. We review every agency's regulations. We try to find the systemic kinds of problems and go for those that—those small number of things where we can make a significant difference, and try not to dabble in a whole wide range of issues. That is why we can do what we do with 10 people, because I think we pick our battles.

Mr. LEWIS. I must tell you that 10 people being charged with reviewing every agency's regulations is not an assignment designed to drive somebody nuts. I will tell you—and you have gotten people just trying to do that?

Let me ask you—I am trying to help, not hurt here. We are talking about the 1994 budget of $675,000. There was a supplemental, I believe, that maybe involved $300,000. Is that figure right? That takes you close to the million dollar figure.

Mr. CLARK. Yes, sir. We went up from—we started at 375—and then we got an additional $300,000. So we went up to $675,000.

Mr. LEWIS. Okay. It really does sound to me as though Congress isn't really serious about this oversight. We have given you broad levels of responsibility, but it is pretty apparent that we didn't put teeth in it in terms of requiring response to oversight.

And while you may raise some flags about concerns out there, I wonder if we aren't just—some way we have either said, yes, we are serious about this, but we don't want to put the money behind it, we will hire a few people and have them send a message once in a while, have some independent oversight on what EPA does but we don't really need that because these are good people.

So let me ask you, what will be the effect on CEQ if your funding is frozen at the 1994 level?

Mr. CLARK. At the 1994 level, I believe that we would be less than effective. I think we would probably not be able to take on some of the new initiatives, particularly things like the social impact initiatives, where we are trying to figure out how do we inform the agencies, how do we help the agencies incorporate the environmental justice issues.

The President's issuance of memorandum on environmental justice with the issuance of No. 12898, where the President has cited NEPA as a key tool, and we have to make sure——

Mr. LEWIS. The Congress has been citing NEPA as a key tool, and yet, 10 people? Not really 10 people. We are talking about—what you are really talking about this year is substituting people who are—individuals who have been borrowed from other agencies, maybe putting them on your payroll. That is really what we are talking about here. The same workload, just move the category across the line somewhere, and maybe we are going to pay people better than we did last year, hopefully. I am scratching my head, I must tell you.

Mr. CLARK. We are going from—on October the 1st we had three people. On January the 1st, I brought in three senior multi-discipline, multi-agency experienced people. So I had six for the last three months. And we are going up to, I hope, 10 in the——

Mr. LEWIS. In the projected budget?

Mr. CLARK. Yes, sir.

Mr. LEWIS. I am sorry, Mr. Chairman. Could you give me some examples of interagency environmental disputes that CEQ is currently involved in? I know you were doing that when I walked in the door, but I would like to hear it myself.

Mr. CLARK. Interagency disputes, the one formal one that we are involved with is 710 Long Beach Freeway. That has been a long-running dispute, as you may know. And it too involves some environmental equity issues with regard to neighborhoods being disproportionately displaced, some historic neighbors.

Mr. LEWIS. What do you do in terms of your involvement there?

Mr. CLARK. One of the first things we did with the Federal Highway and Advisory Council was bring it into our conference room and figure out why they couldn't resolve this dispute on their own. They had been working at it for some months.

The Federal Highway Administration just very easily said, Well, the advisory council won't tell us where these historic neighborhoods are. And we said, Why won't you tell these people where they are? And they said, We have had this problem, this problem.

So we had to work with the State of California, the State historic preservation officer, and finally the advisory council said, Okay, we have got these historic neighborhoods identified, and here they are.

Mr. LEWIS. But this is one freeway. This is a dispute that has gone on for maybe a little less than five years now, in Southern California, and that is 3,000 miles away, and brought them into your conference room.

Mr. CLARK. Yes, sir.

Mr. LEWIS. What about a thousand other freeways in the country that are currently under consideration? What about that military project out there in California, that I was just asking about this morning? How can you really play an effective role with this number of people?

Mr. CLARK. One of the things is just the threat of elevation to CEQ brings a lot of people to the table. Just that very threat—we are told very often, Look, if you don't—that one agency told this other agency, If you don't work with us, we are going to elevate this to CEQ, and nobody wants somebody usurping their decision making. And so that threat alone provides a powerful weapon.

And oftentimes we just simply bring good common sense to the table where two agencies have gotten themselves at loggerheads and just can't work it out, and they come to our conference table and in a couple of hours, work it out.

Mr. LEWIS. We are talking about the possibility of intermingling helicopters with fixed-wing aircraft at Miramar Air Base. I am very concerned about that for two reasons. One, it is the most impacted airspace that I know of in the country, highly complex landing area. The logical location for a future civilian airport is in North County, because now airplanes are flying in downtown San Diego. When you eat dinner, you see the planes landing.

My concern about intermingling helicopters with the fixed-wing aircraft is because suddenly the fixed-wing aircraft have very volatile armament on them, and if you have had a crash in the territory—it seems to me that is a major environmental concern.

Mr. CLARK. Absolutely.

Mr. LEWIS. How could CEQ help with that?

Mr. CLARK. CEQ has often brought even the Navy and the Air Force to the table at the same time.

Mr. LEWIS. I don't believe that. You have actually gotten the Navy to the table?

Mr. CLARK. Yes, sir.

Mr. LEWIS. With 10 people?

Mr. CLARK. Yes, sir. And we have not always had 10 people.

Mr. LEWIS. Darin, have you made a note of that? That is an interesting idea.

Mr. CLARK. In 1993, we had 32 people, not 10 people.

Mr. LEWIS. You had 32 people, not 10 people?

Mr. CLARK. Yes, sir.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman. You have opened a very interesting—not box of worms, bag of worms, Mr. Clark. Maybe we will ask more questions about it.

Mr. CLARK. Sir, I spent a good part of my career working for the Secretary of the Army. So I do know some of the issues associated with the military services.

Mr. LEWIS. People don't know what helicopters sound like until they start taking off and landing, do they?

Mr. CLARK. That is right.

Mr. LEWIS. It sounds to me like a sound requirement problem.

Mr. CLARK. One helicopter, just one helicopter is what we often hear.

Mr. LEWIS. Especially at 4:30 in the morning.

Okay. Well, I appreciate very much your being here. We will see if we can help.

Mr. CLARK. Thank you, sir.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Clark, that concludes our questions. We appreciate very much your presence and your testimony here today.

Mr. CLARK. Thank you, sir.

[The justifications follow:]

Executive Office of the President

Congressional Budget Submission

Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality

FISCAL YEAR 1995

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Executive Office of the President
Council on Environmental Quality and
Office of Environmental Quality

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GENERAL STATEMENT

Executive Office of the President
Council on Environmental Quality and
Office of Environmental Quality

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) includes the Office of Environmental Quality (OEQ) and the Council on Environmental Quality. The Chairman of CEQ serves as the Director of OEQ. The Council serves as a source of environmental expertise and policy analysis for the White House, Executive Office of the President agencies, and other federal agencies. CEQ promulgates regulations binding on all federal agencies to implement the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and resolves interagency environmental disputes informally and through issuance of findings and recommendations.

AGENCY HIGHLIGHTS

Executive Office of the President
Council on Environmental Quality and
Office of Environmental Quality

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) was established by Congress in 1969 by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). In 1970, Congress passed the Environmental Quality Improvement Act which established the Office of Environmental Quality to provide professional and administrative support for the Council, and creates the CEQ Management Fund. The Council on Environmental Quality and the Office of Environmental Quality are collectively referred to as the Council on Environmental Quality, and the Chairman of the Council serves as the Director of OEQ.

The President's budget provides for the revitalization of the NEPA oversight responsibilities in the Executive Office and to ensure that environmental values are integrated in federal agency decisionmaking to the same extent that economic and technical considerations are integrated. Revitalization of the Council requires additional personnel and a more focused mission. Efficiency and effectiveness is best achieved at CEQ by maintaining a senior level multidisciplined staff that is highly focused on the important issues related to the practice of environmental impact analysis and its contribution to decisionmaking. Too few staff result in CEQ's being unable to meet its statutory obligations.

FUNCTIONS

CEQ oversees federal agency implementation of NEPA through a number of mechanisms. For example, CEQ:

-promulgates regulations implementing NEPA which are binding on all federal agencies;

-assists in the development of environmental policies and proposed legislation as requested by the President;

-interprets NEPA and the CEQ regulations in response to requests from federal, state and local agencies and citizens;

-approves agency NEPA procedures;

-identifies systemic problems with NEPA implementation and issues guidance to address such problems

-provides federal agencies consultation regarding legislation and litigation;

-facilitates resolution of interagency disputes; and

-acts on referrals to the Council.

In enacting NEPA, Congress recognized that nearly all federal activities affect environmental quality in some way and that in order for improvements in environmental quality to occur, federal agencies must consider the effects of their actions on the quality of the human environment before making decisions. NEPA acknowledges the interrelationship between competing priorities and assigns CEQ the task of ensuring that federal agencies meet their obligations under the Act. Since CEQ does not administer specific environmental programs or execute environmental policy, the Council is in an ideal position to chair interagency groups and facilitate cooperation among agencies in implementing the President's goals.

Emerging democracies many times look to the United States for assistance and CEQ has become an important link for other countries' development of EIA. The U.S. was the first to pass such legislation and NEPA is one of the most widely imitated laws the U.S. has ever passed.

EIA Effectiveness Study. CEQ has undertaken a national study on the effectiveness of environmental impact analyses prepared pursuant to NEPA. This study will review costs and time associated with EIA as well as how well the analyses assisted the decision maker in implementing the President's and the nation's environmental goals. CEQ will participate in the Canadian-hosted International Summit on Environmental Assessment which is intended to facilitate an informed and practical response to Agenda 21's call for action for improved EIA and decision making for sustainable development.

CEQ Regulations. The CEQ regulations were issued in 1978, and amended in 1986. There is some question as to whether the public participation requirements in the regulations need to be strengthened. Upon conclusion of the 1994 EIA Effectiveness Study, CEQ will address this issue, as well as others identified in the study.

Social and Economic Effects. Increasingly, there is concern that environmental effects fall disproportionately on disadvantaged communities. The Administration has made environmental justice a priority and has issued an Executive Order to address the subject. The President's memorandum accompanying the Executive Order 12898 requires that Federal agencies analyze the environmental effects of actions, including effects on minority and low-income communities when such analyses are required under NEPA. CEQ is developing implementing guidance and will work with Federal agencies to ensure that the impacts of Federal actions on such communities are evaluated in the agencies' NEPA analyses. This initiative will include co-sponsoring with an Historically-Black College and University consortium a major conference on methods of integrating these analyses in NEPA.

Ecosystem Management. As more is learned about ecosystem processes, scientists are concluding that environmental effects are regional, national, or even global. The Administration has committed to a more comprehensive approach to managing natural resources under federal stewardship. This will likely entail more programmatic reviews under NEPA and will require close coordination of agencies working within the same ecosystem. CEQ has several efforts underway to develop methodological approaches to assessing cumulative environmental effects in ecosystems. CEQ is currently working with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to develop a more systematic and programmatic approach to licensing and relicensing hydropower projects.

While agencies routinely consider the direct effects of proposals, almost all agencies admit they have difficulty addressing cumulative effects. CEQ is working on a multi-year initiative to help agencies identify and integrate methodologies for cumulative effects analysis. A cumulative effects handbook is in the process and will likely be published in FY 1995. A binational cumulative effects conference with Canada will be held in the United States in FY 1995.

Presidential Review Directive-23. The President directed the National Security Council to review the application of NEPA to federal actions taken abroad. In cooperation with the National Security Council and the State Department, CEQ is developing an analysis of the alternative approaches the Administration may take with regard to analyzing the environmental effects of actions abroad.

Annual Report

Because of staff reductions and funding cuts, CEQ is severely delayed in producing a 1993 Annual Report. In mid-FY 94 the Administration requested supplemental funding. In cooperation with the White House Office on Environmental Policy and other Federal agencies, CEQ will publish the Council on Environmental Quality 24th Annual Report in early FY 95.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PROGRAMS

CEQ's programs are closely related to a wide variety of other programs throughout the federal government. Without its own regulatory program responsibilities, CEQ is in a position to assist in the development of an overall, cross agency environmental agenda for the President. It acts to integrate environmental policy into agency decision making as envisioned by Section 102 of NEPA.

CEQ has the statutory mandate to provide oversight for the environmental review process conducted by other federal agencies, to facilitate cooperation among the agencies and where necessary, to mediate environmental disputes among them. In overseeing the CEQ regulations that implement the procedural provisions of NEPA, CEQ must be prepared for involvement with many federal agencies on a wide range of issues. Throughout FY 1995, CEQ will be involved with the President's Floodplain Review Initiative, the Secretary of Interior's Rangeland Reform effort, the Forest Service's Ecosystem Management Initiative, the interagency PACFISH program, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's review of cumulative effects analysis of hydropower licensing and relicensing.

SUMMARY OVERVIEW

Executive Office of the President
Council on Environmental Quality

The fiscal year 1995 request for the Council on Environmental Quality account is $1,000,000, an increase of $325,000 and three full-time equivalent (FTE) positions.

The budget authority requested will provide adequate funding for the payroll and other expenses necessary to fulfill the Council on Environmental Quality's executive responsibilities. Due to the labor intensive nature of the work, 74 percent of this request is for personnel compensation and benefits. In 1994, the Council on Environmental Quality received supplemental funds to provide additional personnel for only a portion of fiscal year 1994. As a result, the fiscal year 1995 budget requires an increase of $341,000 to fund the cost of salaries over the entire fiscal year. The remaining $9,000 increase will provide for the general government-wide 1.6 percent pay increase.

The decrease in consulting and other services reflects the new emphasis on full time permanent staff. As the new staff takes on responsibility, there is less need for consultants. The $20,000 reduction in the consulting services and the $8,000 in other services is the result of the greater reliance on permanent staff.

The $4,000 increase in rent, communications, and utilities provides for costs associated with the increase in personnel.

Estimated cost for equipment is $6,000 in 1995, a $1,000 decrease from fiscal year 1994.

SUMMARY OVERVIEW (FINANCIAL)

Executive Office of the President
Council on Environmental Quality and
Office of Environmental Quality

Fiscal Year 1994 Appropriation	$375,000
Fiscal Year 1994 Supplemental	$300,000
Total Appropriated Funding for Fiscal Year 1994	$675,000
Fiscal Year 1995 Increases/Decreases	
Personnel Compensation and Benefits	$350,000
Rent, Communications, and Utilities	$4,000
Consulting Services	($20,000)
Other Services	($8,000)
Equipment	($1,000)
Fiscal Year 1995 Request Level	$1,000,000

Personnel Summary

FY 1994 Authorization - FTE	7
FY 1995 Request - FTE	10
Difference	3

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

Executive Office of the President
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality

Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality

For necessary expenses to continue functions assigned to the Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, and Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1977, [$375,000] $1,000,000. (Department of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1994.)

PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Executive Office of the President
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality

This appropriation would fund compliance oversight activities under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). This is consistent with the Administration's support for legislation that would amend NEPA to replace CEQ with a new office more narrowly focused on NEPA compliance oversight activities. The White House Office on Environmental Policy, funded through the Office of Policy Development, will continue to serve as the focal point for environmental policy development within the Administration.

Executive Office of the President
Council on Environmental Quality &
Office of Environmental Quality
Program and Financing Schedule
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Identification Code 11-2200-0-1-802	FY 1993 Actual	FY 1994[1] Estimated	FY 1995 Estimated
Program by Activities			
10.00 Total Obligations	2,113	675	1,000
Financing			
25.00 Unobligated balance expiring	448	0	0
Budget Authority			
40.00 Appropriation	2,560	675	1,000
Relation of Obligations to Outlays			
71.00 Total Obligations	2,113	675	1,000
72.40 Obligated Balance, start of year	232	163	67
74.40 Obligated Balance, end of year	-163	-67	-100
77.00 Adjustments in Expired Accounts	-32	0	0
87.00 Outlays (gross)	2,148	771	967
Adjustments to Budget Authority and Outlays			
90.00 Outlays (net)	2,148	771	967

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[1] These figures include the FY 1994 appropriation and the FY 1994 supplemental funding.

Executive Office of the President
Council on Environmental Quality &
Office of Environmental Quality
Personnel Summary

	FY 1993 Actual	FY 1994 Estimated	FY 1995 Estimated
General Schedule Positions, FTP	22	7	10
Total Employment, end of year, FTE	22	7	10

Detail of Positions

Direct			
Total Compensable Workyears:			
Full-time Equivalent Employment	22	7	10
Average Salary of Graded Positions	$52,265	$57,810[2]	$59,000

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[2] This is the projected amount based on staffing at the time of submission

Executive Office of the President
Council on Environmental Quality &
Office of Environmental Quality
Object Classification
(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 1993 Act.	FY 1994 Appr.	 Supp.	 Total	FY 1995 Est.
Personnel Compensation:					
Full-time Permanent	1,221	188	115	303	590
Civilian Benefits	252	62	28	90	153
Travel & Transportation of Persons	48	12	13	25	25
Transportation of Things	15	5	3	8	8
Rental Payments to GSA	356	45	30	75	75
Communications, Utilities, & Misc. Charges	67	25	6	31	35
Printing & Reproduction	35	15	25	40	40
Consulting Services	0	0	60	60	40
Other Services	94	18	10	28	20
Supplies and Materials	25	4	4	8	8
Equipment	0	1	6	7	6
Subtotal, Direct Obligations	2,113	375	300	675	1,000

DETAILED EXPLANATION OF CHANGES REQUESTED FOR FY 1995

Justification of Changes by Object Class (In Thousands of Dollars)

FY '94	FY '95		Net Change
$393	$743	Personnel Compensation and Benefits The fiscal year 1995 request is necessary to fund all salaries and benefits of the current staff. At the beginning of fiscal year 1994, CEQ had 3 full-time equivalent employees. Four staff will have been added through a supplemental appropriation with funding provided for only a portion of the fiscal year. The FY 95 request includes funds for an additional three staff to bring CEQ to a total of 10 FTEs. $341 of this increase will fund the cost of salaries and benefits, as well as anticipated within grade step increases and promotions, for 10 full-time equivalent employees for the entire fiscal year. Also included in this request is $9 for the 1.6 percent government-wide pay increase.	$350
$25	$25	Travel and Transportation of Persons This is the estimated amount for the transportation and per diem for essential staff and invitational travel. No increase is requested.	$0
$8	$8	Transportation of Things Estimated cost of shipping and delivery charges. No increase is requested.	$0

FY '94	FY '95		Net Change
$75	$75	Rental Payments to GSA (RENT) Estimated cost of space rental based on GSA schedule of charges. No increase is requested.	$0
$31	$35	Rent, Communications, and Utilities Provides for telephone services, utilities, and equipment leases. There is a $4 increase. This increase is related to additional communication hardware and services, postage, and office machine rentals required by increased permanent staff.	$4
$40	$40	Printing and Reproduction This will provide for cost of NEPA reporting requirements, such as the Annual Report and various CEQ guidance documents. No increase is requested.	$0
$60	$40	Consulting Services In FY 1994 CEQ obligated $60 due to small staff size (3) to accomplish the various discrete projects to meet CEQ's statutorily-required mission. The President's FY 1995 budget reduces consulting services by $20 in anticipation of additional staff. The $20 decrease reflects the increased reliance on permanent staff as opposed to consultants.	($20)
$28	$20	Other Services This decrease of $8 is consistent with the impact of lower consulting service obligations. This	($8)

FY '94	FY '95		Net Change
		decrease still maintains adequate support for permanent staff when outside expertise is needed or when rapid turn-around is required and expertise does not exist within CEQ.	
$8	$8	Supplies and Materials This request is sufficient to provide for the fiscal year 1995 staff level. No increase is requested.	$0
$7	$6	Equipment This object class provides funding for the purchase of software, equipment, information management software, and specialized equipment.	($1)
$675	$1,000	TOTAL FOR ALL OBJECT CLASSES	$325

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1994.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WITNESSES

HON. CAROL M. BROWNER, ADMINISTRATOR

ROBERT M. SUSSMAN, DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR

JONATHAN Z. CANNON, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

DAVID GARDINER, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, OFFICE OF POLICY, PLANNING AND EVALUATION

ROBERT PERCIASEPE, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, OFFICE OF WATER

ELLIOTT P. LAWS, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

MARY D. NICHOLS, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

STEVEN A. HERMAN, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, OFFICE OF ENFORCEMENT

LYNN R. GOLDMAN, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, OFFICE OF PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

JOHN C. MARTIN, INSPECTOR GENERAL

JEAN NELSON, GENERAL COUNSEL

GARY J. FOLEY, ACTING ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

ALAN D. HECHT, ACTING ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

ROBERT W. HICKMOTT, ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR, OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

SHELLEY H. METZENBAUM, ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR, OFFICE OF REGIONAL OPERATIONS AND STATE/LOCAL RELATIONS

LORETTA UCELLI, ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR, OFFICE OF COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

KATHRYN S. SCHMOLL, COMPTROLLER

ELIZABETH CRAIG, DIRECTOR, BUDGET DIVISION

WILLIAM FINISTER, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

CLARICE GAYLORD, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

LEON HAMPTON, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS UTILIZATION

DAN J. RONDEAU, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS

CHAIRMAN'S OPENING REMARKS

Mr. STOKES. The committee will come to order.

This morning we would like to welcome before our subcommittee once again the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, Ms. Carol Browner, and her associates.

Today we will be reviewing the Agency's request for fiscal year 1995. The Environmental Protection Agency is requesting

$7,162,610,000 and 19,418 work years for fiscal year 1995. This is an increase of $503,683,000 above the 1994 current estimate.

Ms. Browner, it is a pleasure to once again welcome you before our subcommittee. At this time, please introduce your associates, after which we will be pleased to receive your statement.

ADMINISTRATOR'S OPENING REMARKS

Ms. BROWNER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and Members of the committee, for the opportunity to join you in a discussion of the President's request for the Environmental Protection Agency.

Joining me today at the table are Mr. Robert Sussman, the Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and John Cannon, Assistant Administrator for Administration and Resources Management.

Mr. Chairman, I also have my colleagues who represent the individual program offices in the Environmental Protection Agency with me available to answer specific questions as we move through that part of the hearing.

With your permission, I would ask that my complete statement be inserted in the record, and if it is appropriate at this time, I have a few comments to make.

Mr. STOKES. Without objection, we will place your entire statement in the record at this point. You may then summarize or proceed in any manner you would like.

Ms. BROWNER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The budget request that is before this subcommittee represents a home run for the environment. As you noted, Mr. Chairman, it is a half billion dollar increase. This represents the President's commitment to protecting the environment and to giving the Environmental Protection Agency the tools to do the job that the public expects.

This proposed increase comes at a time of tight budget caps and a 40 percent reduction in the deficit, and we recognize how difficult the situation is. The request that is made by the President on behalf of EPA is a record request for the Agency; it is higher than at any other time in the history of the Agency under any President.

In addition to an increase in our budget, the request also represents an increase in the work years, in our work force and in the number of people who will be available to help us do our job and to address the concerns of the people of this country. In the process internal to the Agency within the administration, we worked very hard to educate people on the growing responsibilities for the Environmental Protection Agency.

There are a number of statutes that have either been reauthorized or added to the Agency's responsibility in the last years. We believe that the budget request before you will allow us to respond to the critical challenges that we face as a country and to better protect our children and our children's children. This budget will also allow us to carry out a new agenda for protecting public health and our environment.

It is a budget that stresses pollution prevention, sound science and environmental justice. It reflects building partnerships with State and local governments, with businesses and communities. And it will allow us at EPA to use a comprehensive approach to solving the problems; to look at whole communities, whole industries, whole ecosystems and whole watersheds. With this request we believe that we will be able to continue to build an energized Agency.

It is perhaps not necessary to say this, but no other Agency in government has a greater impact on the lives of the American people and the livelihood of the American people. Citizens across this country count on EPA to make their lives safer and healthier. We take that responsibility very, very seriously.

Since coming to EPA, I have been calling for a new generation of environmental protection, a strong commitment to the protection of the public's health and our natural resources, combined with innovation, common sense and flexibility. The proposed increase included in the budget, the $500 million which is reflected in the chart, will help us to put in place this new generation of environmental protection.

Our operating budget, as reflected in the chart, is the largest ever, a total of $3.1 billion. Our core operating programs are up by $362 million, an increase of 13 percent—that is the bottom line on the black box on the chart. This is where we do a great bulk of our work in terms of implementing the environmental laws, research and development, and our enforcement program. It all takes place, or a large part takes place, in the operating programs.

The second, the light gray, is the Superfund program, and the budget request before you we believe will allow us to continue the accelerated pace of cleanups in Superfund and leaking underground storage tanks.

And finally, the top bar, the water infrastructure bar, demonstrates a request for an increase in the money that would be available to the States for both wastewater and drinking water infrastructure.

In addition to the request for a fiscal increase, this budget also represents a significant increase in FTE or work years available to the Agency; a total increase of 793 work years over our 1994 level.

I think as the committee is well aware, the President called for a 100,000 Federal work force reduction through fiscal year 1995. The way that was applied across the government was a 1.5 percent reduction per Agency in an effort to achieve the 100,000 reduction.

EPA was held harmless from a portion of that across-the-board cut. EPA was only asked to take a 1 percent reduction instead of a 1.5 percent reduction. We believe that we will obviously be able to achieve that reduction, which is approximately 187 work years, through attrition.

At the same time, this budget request includes a request for 900 new work years for contractor conversion and 98 new work years for implementing the administration's climate change action plan.

In addition to the increase, the request for an increase in dollars and the request for an increase in personnel, within the Agency we have also examined our base budget. We undertook an extensive base budget review, as I committed to this subcommittee last year, and as a result of that process, we have shifted over $113 million and 500 work years into top priority areas.

There are a number of areas which have received an increase in funding which I will be more than happy to address as we move through those specific parts of the agenda.

I would like to just briefly in closing say that we appreciate all of the assistance of this subcommittee, the Members of the subcommittee, Mr. Chairman, and your staff, over the last year as we have sought to develop our operating plan and then obviously this proposal. We look forward to continuing to work with the subcommittee and the Members as we move forward this year.

[The information follows:]

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR

Biography of Carol M. Browner

Carol Browner became the head of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in January, 1993. Her mission is to promote public health by protecting the nation's air, water, and soil.

In naming Browner, President Clinton cited her strong administrative background and her record in building innovative partnerships to protect our environment while also promoting economic growth.

As head of EPA, Browner is charged with protecting the nation's air and water from harmful pollution, overseeing garbage and hazardous waste disposal, cleaning up hazardous sites under the Superfund law, and establishing guidelines for pesticide use and food safety.

Browner has declared pollution prevention her priority and has vowed to speed EPA decision-making on air, water, and land issues. She hopes to inspire Americans to participate with pride in protecting our environment.

In six short months, the agency announced a policy to protect children from harmful pesticide residues on food, tightened control over hazardous waste incinerators, improved how the Superfund law is administered to clean up toxic sites, took enforcement action against dozens of polluters, expanded the Toxic Release Inventory requiring industry to inform the public of toxic emissions, and played a leading role in President Clinton's requirement that all federal agencies cut down on pollution.

From 1991 to 1993, Browner was Secretary of the Department of Environmental Regulation for the State of Florida, the nation's third-largest environmental agency. In that post, she won praise for dealing effectively with complex issues involving wetland protection, hazardous waste disposal, and Everglades cleanup.

In a widely lauded agreement, Browner in her Florida post allowed Walt Disney World to develop its property, in return for spending about $40 million to turn 8,500 acres of endangered wetlands into a wildlife refuge. Browner also helped to ban oil and gas drilling off the Florida Keys and played a key role in improving water quality in the Florida Everglades. When Hurricane Andrew hit Florida, she was commended for helping communities and businesses to get back on their feet while minimizing pollution hazards.

Under Browner's leadership, a coalition of Florida business leaders worked out a fee structure for major sources of air pollution in advance of the federal deadline, giving the state a headstart in improving air quality. Browner also cut red tape in the state regulatory process and assisted small businesses in complying with the Clean Air Act.

From 1986 to 1988, Browner worked for Sen. Lawton Chiles, now Governor of Florida, helping to negotiate a complex land swap that expanded Big Cypress National Preserve. She then served as Legislative Director for Sen. Al Gore, Jr., helping to draft amendments to the Clean Air Act. She knows environmental regulation both from the Washington perspective and from the state viewpoint.

Browner grew up in south Florida, where the Everglades were a bike ride away. Her parents, college professors at Miami-Dade Community College, gave her her first lessons in politics and appreciation for the natural wonders around her.

Browner graduated from the University of Florida in 1977 and then earned a degree from its law school. She began working on environmental issues as General Counsel for the Florida House of Reprsentatives Government Operations Committee in 1980. She then worked for Citizen Action, a grassroots consumer group, in Washington, D.C., where she met her husband, Michael Podhorzer. They have a son, Zachary, 5, and live in Maryland.

"I want my son to be able to grow up and enjoy the natural wonders of the United States in the same way that I have," Browner said at her swearing-in ceremony on January. "I believe that we will now be able to make the investment in our economy that we so desperately need, yet preserve the air, land, and water."

August 1993

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ROBERT MATTHEW SUSSMAN

On May 6, 1993, the U.S. Senate confirmed Robert M. Sussman as Deputy Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). As second-in-command at EPA, he is EPA's Chief Operating Officer and Regulatory Policy Officer. His responsibilities include assisting the Administrator in negotiating and communicating the national environmental agenda, implementing and enforcing federal environmental law, and ensuring the efficient management of the Agency. He also represents EPA on key interagency committees and major Administration initiatives, e.g., the reauthorization of Superfund and global climate change. He also oversees the development of science policy and implementation of the National Performance Review at EPA.

Before coming to EPA, Mr. Sussman was a nationally-recognized expert in federal environmental, health, and safety regulations, in particular the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). He has represented several major companies and trade associations on issues related to toxic substances, air quality, biotechnology, and occupational health. He has extensive experience with the federal court system, and has argued two cases before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Mr. Sussman came to EPA from the Washington, D.C. office of Latham & Watkins, a multi-city law firm headquartered in Los Angeles. Mr. Sussman initiated and was the senior partner in the firm's Washington environmental group. In that position he was the principal drafter of two regulations developed under TSCA as a result of negotiations between EPA, the chemical industry and environmental groups.

Before joining Latham & Watkins, Mr. Sussman worked in the Washington, D.C. law firm of Covington & Burling. He joined the firm in 1974, and was named a partner in 1981.

Mr. Sussman graduated from Yale Law School in 1973, where he was an editor of the *Yale Law Review*. During 1973-74, he served as law clerk to the Honorable Walter K. Stapleton, United States District Judge for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Sussman received his undergraduate degree *magna cum laude* from Yale in 1969, where he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and wrote the outstanding undergraduate thesis in the humanities. Before entering law school, he taught undergraduate courses in English and American literature as a Carnegie Teaching Fellow at Yale.

Mr. Sussman resides in Washington, D.C. with his wife and son.

Jonathan Z. Cannon
Assistant Administrator/Chief Financial Officer
Office of Administration and Resource Management

EDUCATION

University of Pennsylvania Law School, J.D., *cum laude*, 1974

Editor-in-Chief, *University of Pennsylvania Law Review Order of the Coif*

Worcester College, Oxford University, 1967-1968

Williams College, B.A., *summa cum laude*, 1967

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Present:	Confirmed as Assistant Administrator/Chief Financial Officer, Office of Administration and Resource Management in October 1993.
1993:	Assigned to the Office of Administration and Resource Management (as Assistant Administrator Designee)
	Special Advisor to the Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
	Acting Deputy Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
	Acting Assistant Administrator, Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1992-93:	Director, Gulf of Mexico Program, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1990-92:	Partner, Beveridge & Diamond, P.C.
1989:	Acting Assistant Administrator, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1988-89:	Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1987-88:	Deputy Assistant Administrator (Civil), Office of Enforcement and Compliance Monitoring, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

1987: Deputy General Counsel, Litigation and Regional Operations, Office of General Counsel, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

1975-86: Beveridge & Diamond, P.C., (Partner from 1980-86)

1974-75: Law Clerk, Honorable David L Bazelon, U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit

OTHER EXPERIENCE

1983-87: Lecturer, University of Virginia School of Law (environmental law)

1982-83: Adjunct Professor, Washington and Lee Law School (environmental law)

GOVERNMENT STATUS

Senior Executive Service (career)

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

District of Columbia Bar Association

PERSONAL DATA

Married to Alice P. Cannon
Three children: Ariel P. Cannon
Maia A. Cannon
Benjamin Z. Cannon

BIOGRAPHY OF DAVID GARDINER

David Gardiner was officially sworn in by the Administrator as the Assistant Administrator for Policy, Planning and Evaluation, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on Monday, June 14, 1993. Mr. Gardiner has more than 15 years of experience working with government organizations and private citizens toward the common goal of a cleaner environment.

Since 1978 Mr. Gardiner has served in various positions with the Sierra Club, a national public interest organization with a membership of 625,000. He began working for the Sierra Club in 1978 as Clean Air Coordinator in San Francisco, California. Beginning in 1981 he worked for two years as the Sierra Club's representative in Washington, D.C. He lobbied Congress for new environmental legislation, educated and mobilized grassroots activists, and coordinated communications with local and national media.

Most recently, he served as the Sierra Club's Legislative Director in Washington, D.C. For the past 10 years he was responsible for lobbying efforts related to a broad range of environmental issues, including the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Superfund, wilderness protection, global warming, and national energy policy.

Mr. Gardiner was awarded a Bachelor of Arts in history, cum laude, from Harvard University in 1977. He is married and the father of three daughters.

ROBERT PERCIASEPE
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR WATER

Robert Perciasepe was confirmed by the Senate as the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Assistant Administrator for Water on October 15, 1993 and sworn in by EPA Administrator Carol Browner on October 22. As Assistant Administrator for Water, Mr. Perciasepe is responsible for the national water quality management program, including: water quality criteria and standards; drinking water criteria and standards; NPDES permits for point sources of water pollution, including stormwater sources; the polluted runoff (nonpoint source) control program; linking ecosystem management with water quality programs; the State Revolving Fund program for constructing municipal wastewater treatment plants; and shared responsibility with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for regulating wetlands and the disposal of dredged material. Mr. Perciasepe manages 2,680 employees and a budget totalling $2.6 billion.

From January 1991 to August 1993, Mr. Perciasepe was Maryland's second Secretary of Environment. In that position, Mr. Perciasepe directed all aspects of pollution control and environmental protection in Maryland, including: water and air pollution control, management of hazardous and solid wastes, sediment, erosion and stormwater control, toxics, environmental health and financial assistance for environmental restoration. Mr. Perciasepe served as Chairman of Maryland's Asbestos Oversight Committee, Chairman of the Chesapeake Bay Agreement States' Nutrient Reduction Workgroup, Vice-Chairman of the Appalachian Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission and as First Chairman of the Northeast Ozone Transport Commission. Mr. Perciasepe also served on the Board of the Chesapeake Bay Trust and as a member of the Governor's International Cabinet and the Governor's Commission on Lead Paint Poisoning.

Prior to becoming the Maryland Department of Environment's Secretary, Mr. Perciasepe served as MDE's Deputy Secretary and Assistant Secretary for Planning and Capital Programs. Before joining MDE, Mr. Perciasepe worked for Baltimore City as the Assistant Director of Planning, where he was responsible for capital programs, data systems and environmental planning. Before joining Baltimore City, he held positions with county and regional planning agencies in New York and at the State University of New York.

Outside of government, Mr. Perciasepe is active in professional organizations, and in his neighborhood in Baltimore City. He enjoys biking, hiking, and softball.

Mr. Perciasepe holds a bachelor of science degree in environmental sciences from Cornell University and a master's degree in planning from the Maxwell School of Syracuse University. He has lectured at the Johns Hopkins University, Morgan State University, and the University of Maryland and has published a number of articles and reports.

ELLIOTT P. LAWS

Elliott Laws is the Assistant Administrator for Solid Waste and Emergency Response at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Prior to his appointment to EPA, Mr. Laws was a partner specializing in environmental law and legislation, and municipal representation at the Washington, D.C. law firm of Patton, Boggs & Blow. There he focused primarily on CERCLA, air, water, and recycling issues.

Prior to joining Patton, Boggs & Blow, Mr. Laws was a trial attorney in the Environmental Defense Section at the U.S. Department of Justice. While at the Department, he conducted litigation, primarily on behalf of EPA, but also for other federal agencies, (including the Departments of the Army and the Air Force). His representation of EPA included both District Court and Court of Appeals litigation under Superfund, the Clean Water Act and other environmental statutes. Prior to joining the Department of Justice, he was an enforcement attorney with EPA's Water Enforcement Division.

Mr. Laws formerly served as Co-Chair of the Environmental Committee of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia and is co-author of several articles and books on varied environmental issues. He began his legal career as an Assistant District Attorney in New York County (Manhattan). Mr. Laws is a graduate of Georgetown University Law Center and St. John's University. He is a member of the bars of New York and the District of Columbia.

MARY D. NICHOLS

Mary D. Nichols, Senior Staff Attorney and Director of the Los Angeles office of the Natural Resources Defense Council, has extensive experience in environmental law and in administering public sector agencies responsible for civil litigation and environmental policy.

She was appointed by Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. to chair the California Air Resources Board which sets air quality and automotive standards. As a member of the Board, she served as coordinator of state and regional planning programs. She also acted as Secretary for Environmental Affairs, the cabinet-level agency responsible for air, water, and solid waste management.

Ms. Nichols was one of California's first environmental lawyers, bringing the first test cases under the Federal Clean Air Act and California air quality laws while practicing as a staff attorney for the Center for Law in the Public Interest.

She has been an independent consultant, providing environmental legal services to government agencies and private clients. And she has also practiced environmental litigation and administrative law with a leading California law firm.

She served as Chief Assistant City Attorney for the City of Los Angeles, in charge of Civil Branch.

Additionally, she has written and taught widely on environmental and legal issues, teaching classes at USC and UCLA Law Schools, among others. She is a founding trustee of the California Environmental Trust, and is a board member of the Los Angeles 2000 Partnership. She was appointed by Mayor Tom Bradley to the five-member Board of Commissions of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, the largest municipal utility in the United States, where she chairs the energy conservation and legal committees.

Ms. Nichols received her BA from Cornell University and JD from Yale Law School.

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STEVEN A. HERMAN

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D.C. 20460
(202) 260-5145

EMPLOYMENT

Confirmed by U.S. Senate as **Assistant Administrator**, Office of Enforcement, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in June 1993. Serve as the principal adviser to the Administrator in matters concerning enforcement of and compliance with environmental laws. Manage an office of 1500 people. Responsible for: (1) plan, target and review of civil and criminal enforcement activities for air, water, waste, pesticides, toxics, and radiation; (2) case preparation and investigative expertise for enforcement activities; (3) the review of federal agency Environmental Impact Statements; (4) EPA's compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act; and (5) assuring compliance of Federal facilities with all environmental statutes.

1978-1993: **Assistant Section Chief**, Team Leader, Trial Attorney, General Litigation Section, Environment and Natural Resources Division, U.S. Department of Justice. Responsible for supervising and litigating complex environmental litigation on behalf of the United States.

1972-1978: **Staff Counsel**, Prisoners' Rights Project and Criminal Appeals Bureau, New York City Legal Aid Society. Briefed and argued criminal appellate cases and litigated federal constitutional litigation concerning conditions in state and local prisons and jails.

1969-1972: **VISTA Attorney and Reginald Heber Smith Fellow**, Legal Aid Bureau of Pulaski County, Little Rock, Arkansas. Served as counsel to numerous low-income community groups and individuals.

EDUCATION

Rutgers University School of Law, J.D. (1969)
Rutgers College, B.A. (1966)
    Recipient, New Jersey State Scholarship (1962-1966)
    News Editor, Rutgers Daily Targum

BAR ADMISSIONS

Arkansas (1970) New York (1973)
Federal District Courts in Arkansas and New York
United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit

PERSONAL

Born September 26, 1944, Bronx, New York
Married to Susan Deller Ross;
Two Children: Michael, age 17; Cady, age 13

LYNN R. GOLDMAN

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

DR. GOLDMAN IS A PEDIATRICIAN AND AN EPIDEMIOLOGIST. SHE RECEIVED HER BACHELOR'S IN CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND MASTER'S IN HEALTH AND MEDICAL SCIENCES FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, AN M.P.H. FROM JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, AND AN M.D. FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO. DR. GOLDMAN TRAINED IN PEDIATRICS AT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IN OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA AND COMPLETED A PREVENTATIVE MEDICINE RESIDENCY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY.

SHE CAME TO EPA AND HER CURRENT POSITION IN OCTOBER 1993. PRIOR TO HER ARRIVAL AT EPA, DR. GOLDMAN SERVED IN SEVERAL POSITIONS AT THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES, MOST RECENTLY AS THE ACTING CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE CONTROL WHERE SHE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS, OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH, CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING PREVENTION AND BIRTH DEFECTS MONITORING.

DR. GOLDMAN IS A FELLOW OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS (AAP) AND A MEMBER OF THE AAP ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH COMMITTEE. SHE HAS SERVED AS A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (NRC) WATER SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY BOARD, THE NRC COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL EPIDEMIOLOGY, AND THE U.S. CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING PREVENTION. DR. GOLDMAN HAS WRITTEN AND PUBLISHED EXTENSIVELY IN THE AREAS OF ENVIRONMENTAL EPIDEMIOLOGY AND CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING PREVENTION.

FEBRUARY 1, 1994

Gary J. Foley, Ph.D.

Acting Assistant Administrator
Office of Research and Development
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D. C.

Education:	Manhattan College, New York -- B.S. University of Wisconsin -- M.S., Chemical Eng. University of Wisconsin -- Ph.D., Chemical Eng.
Professional Experience:	Director, Atmospheric Research and Exposure Assessment Laboratory, EPA/RTP, 1988 to present Director, Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory, EPA/RTP, 1988 Staff Director, Acid Deposition Research Program, Office of Research and Development, EPA/DC, 1982 to 1988 Acting Director, Energy and Air Division, Office of Environmental Processes and Effects, Office of Research and Development, EPA/DC, 1980 to 1982 Environmental Engineer, Office of Energy, Minerals, and Industry, Office of Research and Development, EPA/DC, 1979 to 1980 Administrator, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 1976 to 1979 Chemical Engineer, Office of Energy, Minerals, and Industry, Office of Research and Development, EPA/DC, 1976 Chemical Engineer, Office of Energy Research, Office of Research and Development, EPA/DC, 1974 to 1976 Senior Chemical Engineer, Control Systems Laboratory, EPA/RTP, 1973 to 1974 Project Manager, American Oil Company, Whiting, Indiana, 1968 to 1973
Honors:	Presidential Meritorious Executive Award, EPA 4 Bronze Medals, EPA 4 Special Achievement Awards, EPA 2 Quality Step Increases, EPA 1 Quality Step Increase, OECD Medal for General Engineering Excellence, Manhattan College, New York

ALAN D. HECHT

Dr. Alan D. Hecht is the Acting Assistant Administrator and Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator for International Activities at the EPA. Trained as an earth scientist and geochemist, Dr. Hecht spent six years as a Professor of Geology (1970-1976), Director of the Climate Research Program for the U.S. National Science Foundation (1976-1981) and seven years as Director of the United States National Climate Program Office (1981-1989).

In these capacities Dr. Hecht was instrumental in advancing the issue of climate change from the research community to the international policy arena. He was one of the originators of the concept of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and served as U.S. liaison to the IPCC Working Group on climate impacts.

At EPA, Dr. Hecht manages a staff of 70, oversees implementation of more than a dozen bilateral agreements and directs EPA policy development with international organizations and multilateral banks.

Dr. Hecht has personally undertaken several activities to promote and advance coordination of governmental and intergovernmental program on technology cooperation. He helped organize the International Environmental Technology Transfer Advisory Board (IETTAB) to provide guidance to the EPA Administrator on how to promote greater diffusion of environmental technologies to transitional and developing countries. He has helped develop an EPA-AID-DOE Clearinghouse on Environmental and Energy Technology. He is co-creator of the U.S. Environmental Training Institute, a public-private partnership for promoting information on and dissemination of environmental technology. Dr. Hecht currently serves as an expert on the World Resources Institute Panel of on Faster Adoption of Superior Technologies (FAST) and the Atlantic Council's Working Group on Energy Technology for Sustainable Economic Development.

Dr. Hecht is a fellow of both the Geological Society of America and the American Meteorological Society of America. He was Chief Editor of the Journal of Climate (1988-1989) and Chief Editor of the Journal of Climate and Applied Meteorology (1982-1988).

JOHN C. MARTIN, INSPECTOR GENERAL

JOHN C. MARTIN was nominated as Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency by President Reagan, and confirmed by the Senate in 1983.

As the Inspector General Mr. Martin has statutory responsibility for the supervision of a nationwide staff of auditors and investigators whose job is to prevent and detect fraud, waste and abuse; and promote economy efficiency and effectiveness in the programs and operations of EPA. Mr. Martin has effectively implemented the authority of the Inspector General Act through independent and objective reviews and reports while developing a constructive and cooperative relationship with EPA management.

Since his appointment as Inspector General, Mr. Martin initiated a program of internal audits and special reviews resulting in dramatic costs savings and improvements in the delivery of environmental programs. Also under his direction, the return from external audits over the last five years averaged more than $40 for every $1 invested. From fiscal 1983 to 1993, OIG audits have identified over $4.2 billion in questioned costs and over $1.3 billion in cost savings. During this same period, the investigative effort has been refocused on prosecution of complex schemes to defraud EPA as well as pursuing civil and administrative remedies, resulting in over $53 million in fines and recoveries, 296 convictions and debarment or suspension of over 1,100 persons or firms.

From 1981 to 1983, Mr. Martin served as the Assistant Inspector General for Investigations at the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Beginning in 1971 as a Special Agent and Supervisory Special Agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. Martin conducted and led a variety of highly complex criminal investigations and served as an instructor and administrator at the FBI Academy. During this period Mr. Martin was also assigned to the Surveys and Investigations Staff of the House Appropriations Committee and in 1981 supervised a special task force investigating public corruption and government fraud.

Before joining federal service, Mr. Martin worked as the Deputy City Manager and Assistant City Manager in two eastern cities where he supervised the administration of personnel, budget, purchasing and federal aid programs.

Mr. Martin earned his B.S. from Kings College, Wilkes Barre, PA, in 1967 and a M.P.A. from the University of Maryland in 1970. He also attended the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University in 1984, and received the Meritorious Executive Award in 1985.

He is on the Board of Directors of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center and a past President of the National Association of Federal Investigators. Mr. Martin is a committee chair of the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency, and an active member of the Society of Former Special Agents of the FBI, International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the Association of Government Accountants.

Jean Nelson, EPA's new General Counsel, comes to EPA with extensive experience in administrative law, general business litigation and government, as well as in environmental issues.

From 1989 until 1993, Nelson was Chief Deputy Attorney General for the Tennessee Attorney General. There she managed an office of 200 people (110 lawyers), supervised legal work on specific major actions of the office, initiated changes within the office for more effective execution of priorities and managed tight budgets and reorganizations within the office. She also worked with the Attorney General in establishing legal policy for the state and as liaison between the Attorney General's Office and all parts of the Tennessee state government. During her tenure as Chief Deputy, she was a leader in the National Association of Attorneys General.

From 1979 to 1988, Nelson was a partner in the law firm of Gullett, Sanford, Robinson and Martin in Nashville, Tennessee, and as associate from 1975 to 1979. During that time, she held leadership positions in State and Local Bar activities and numerous other community organizations.

Her interest in the environment led her to such community activities as member of the Executive Committee, Southern Environmental Law Center; Chair of the Greenways Commission for Metropolitan Nashville and Davidson County, Board member of the Tennessee Environmental Council and President of the Environmental Action Fund.

Nelson served as Chief of Staff for Tipper Gore in the 1992 presidential campaign, and before that as the 1988 Tennessee Campaign Manager, and Delegate to the Democratic Convention, for the Gore for President Campaign.

She received a B.A. (1969) and a J.D. (1975) from Vanderbilt University.

ROBERT W. HICKMOTT

Robert W. Hickmott has been named Associate Administrator for EPA's Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs. In this position he serves as the principal advisor to the Administrator on all congressional and legislative activities. Before joining the EPA, Hickmott was the Deputy Executive Director for the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, a $25 million political committee with responsiblity for 35 U.S. Senate races. From 1989 to 1991, he was an associate with the law firm of Skadden, Arps, Slate Meagher & Flom, specializing in communications, energy, and securities law. From 1987 to 1989, he was Chief of Staff for Senator Timothy E. Wirth from Colorado and from 1985 to 1987, Hickmott was the National Finance Director for Wirth's Senate Campaign.

In addition, Hickmott was the Political Affairs Director for Congoleum Corporation from 1983-1984; the Executive Director of the Democratic Business Council of the Democratic National Committee from 1980-1983; the Public Affairs Counsel for E.I. duPont Company in Wilmington, Delaware from 1978-1981; and Director of the Boston University Alumni/Admissions Program from 1976-1978.

Robert W. Hickmott graduated summa cum laude from Boston University School of Public Communications, in 1976, with a Bachelor of Science in public communications. In 1988, he received his Juris Doctorate from Georgetown University Law Center in Washington, D.C.

Shelley H. Metzenbaum

Shelley H. Metzenbaum currently serves as Associate Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for the Office of Regional Operations and State/Local Relations. Previously, she served as Undersecretary of the Massachusetts Executive Office of Environmental Affairs (EOEA).

While at EOEA, Ms. Metzenbaum was instrumental in initiating several environmental permit processing reform projects. She also developed ENVest, the Massachusetts Environmental Investment Campaign, which raised private sector contributions for environmental projects; and set up an environmental business promotion project that led to the creation of the Massachusetts Environmental Business Council. Ms. Metzenbaum also taught a course on Pollution Prevention Policy at Tufts University Center for Environmental Management.

Shelley H. Metzenbaum previously served as Director of the Office of Capital Planning and Budgeting for the Massachusetts Division of Capital Planning and Operations. Prior to working for state government, Ms. Metzenbaum served as Director of Logistics for America Works, a private firm that created franchises to place welfare mothers in private sector jobs. Other experience includes serving as Director of the City of Boston's Washington office; and economic development specialist in the State of Arkansas' Washington office.

Education

Shelley H. Metzenbaum received her doctorate from the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University in 1992. Her thesis addressed strategies state governments can employ to make the most of the bidding-war atmosphere that arises when firms seek new sites. She received a Master of Public Policy degree from the Kennedy School in 1978 and a bachelor's degree from Stanford University, majoring in Humanities and Asian Studies, in 1974.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON DC 20460

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS,
EDUCATION, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

BIOGRAPHY OF LORETTA M. UCELLI

Loretta M. Ucelli became Associate Administrator of EPA's Office of Communications, Education, and Public Affairs (OCEPA) on March 2, 1993. In this position, she serves as Chief Agency spokesperson, manages a staff of 70 employees and administers a $13 million budget of which $7.8 million is funding for a federal environmental education program. Ucelli directs public affairs, environmental education, publications, media and community relations and oversees Agency liaison to constituent groups.

Before joining EPA, Ucelli was Director of Communications for the National Abortion Rights Action League where she directed communications and media relations, and administered a $2.5 million communications budget. From 1986-1988 she was Vice President of Public Affairs and Communications for the National Association of Broadcasters. In that position, Ucelli directed day-to-day internal and external communications and public relations for the association which represented 940 television and 5,000 radio stations, including all the major networks.

From 1981 - 1986 Ucelli held several key positions with the American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO. Her duties included promoting union activities with national and local media, Congress, the public, union members and potential members. Ucelli served as Editor-In-Chief of four union publications and was a member of the senior management team, establishing the union's legislative and political goals and positions on all issues affecting federal employees.

In 1988, Ucelli worked on the campaign staff of the Dukakis/Bentsen campaign. She also has held positions as Regional Press Secretary for the Mondale/Ferraro Campaign, 1984; Florida Press Secretary, Carter/ Mondale Campaign, 1980; News Director, WCLG Radio, Morgantown, W.V., 1977-1979.

Ucelli received a bachelor's degree in Journalism in 1976 from West Virginia University. She is a native of Staten Island, N.Y.

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KATHRYN S. SCHMOLL

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

Ms. Schmoll assumed her current position as Comptroller of the Environmental Protection Agency in October 1993.

Ms. Schmoll was the Assistant Associate Administrator for Institutions in the Office of Space, Science, and Applications (OSSA) at NASA Headquarters. She served also in the position of Division Director for Administration and Resources. her responsibilities included all elements of "business management" for OSSA, including: the fiscal management of over $2.6 billion in research and development, as well as Research and Program management and Construction of Facilities funds; oversight of all human resources activities for OSSA and the Goddard Space Flight Center; program management and oversight for facilities construction for OSSA programs; and all other elements of institutional and external relations management specific to OSSA. Previously, Ms. Schmoll was the Acting Director and the Deputy Director of the OSSA Microgravity Science and Applications Division.

Ms. Schmoll is a member of several Agency-level committees and boards including the Equal Opportunity Council and the Contract Adjustment Board. She has received numerous awards, including the William A. Jump Award for Exemplary Service in Public Administration, the 1991 Outstanding Achievement Award from Women in Aerospace, a 1991 Presidential Rank of Meritorious Executive, and a NASA Outstanding Leadership Medal in 1992.

Ms. Schmoll graduated from Indiana University in 1975. She recently attended the prestigious Harvard Business School Advanced Management Program.

William Finister
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EDUCATION

B.S. in Education
Duquesne University
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Degree awarded in 1958

Graduate work at the
University of San Francisco
1960

AWARDS

OMB EEO Award 1981
OMB Outstanding Employee Award 1981
EPA Continued Superior Performance Award 1984 - 1991
Meritorious Presidential Rank Award 1990
EPA Gold Medal Award 1990

MILITARY SERVICE

Served as a Peace Corps volunteer in the Philippines from December 1961 to 1963. Taught English, Science and Math to elementary school children.

WORK EXPERIENCE

I have held the following positions with the Federal government since 1964. My experience and management skills are diverse and have provided me with the tools necessary to effectively and efficiently manage in the areas of administrative management; human resources; budget; policy develop and implementation.

10/93 - Present	Serves as Deputy Chief of Staff to the Administrator and assists the Chief of Staff in providing advice to the Administrator on a broad range of policy issues. Identifies problem areas, develops and recommends solution and specific policies in relation to the highly urgent and sensitive program matters. Stimulates interest, elicits support work out agreements at all levels and advises the Chief of Staff on courses of acting which should be taken. Serves as Senior Resources official for the agency.
8/87 - 10/93	Deputy Director, Office of Administration. Manage a budget of $150 million and a Federal workforce of some 450 employees.

10/65 - 2/67	Field representative for OEO in Austin, Texas, Worked with local, state and community groups in establishing community action agencies in Texas.
1/64 - 10/65	Peace Corps Recruiter and Desk Officer for the country of Indonesia. Responsible for the selection and training of volunteers going to Indonesia.

References available upon request.

STATEMENT OF CAROL M. BROWNER, ADMINISTRATOR
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
HEARING ON
THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST FOR 1995

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee: I would like to thank you for the opportunity to present the President's FY 1995 Budget Request for the Environmental Protection Agency. This budget represents a new generation of environmental protection for America. Although the federal government as a whole faces tight fiscal restraints, the President has demonstrated his strong commitment to environmental protection by submitting a record request for EPA. Our budget is up, our workforce is up, and so are our hopes for the future.

The President's proposed $7.2 billion budget for EPA is the largest in the history of the Agency. This budget will allow us to carry out our mission of protecting public health and our environment. This budget allows us to be firmly committed to meeting environmental goals, but flexible and innovative about how those goals are met. Our new agenda stresses pollution prevention, sound science and environmental justice. We are building stronger partnerships with state and local governments, communities, businesses, and environmentalists. And we are using a comprehensive approach toward environmental protection -- dealing with whole communities, whole industries, whole ecosystems, whole watersheds.

With this budget, we will continue to build a new, energized Agency, confident of our place as the leading environmental organization in the world. Perhaps no agency in this government has a greater impact on the lives and livelihoods of Americans. Citizens across our nation are counting on EPA to make their lives safer and healthier -- and to ensure that economic development and environmental protection go hand in hand.

Our budget this year represents an increase of $500 million over last year -- an increase of 8%. Our core operating programs are up by $362 million -- an increase of 13% -- the largest budget for our operating programs ever. Our workforce level of 19,418 is the largest ever requested, an increase of 793 workyears over our 1994 level. EPA has been partially exempted from the 1.5 percent government-wide reduction of employees; the Agency will take a 1% reduction in our base workyears. The Agency's workyear request reflects a significant increase for a new contract reform initiative. As part of our efforts to improve the quality, performance and management of our environmental programs, the Agency will be increasing its in-house expertise by replacing contractors with up to 900 new federal positions.

A NEW GENERATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

EPA's FY 1995 budget request supports a new generation of environmental protection in which a strong commitment to environmental goals is combined with common sense, innovation and flexibility. To implement our new policy agenda, we propose to invest in several strategic approaches to environmental protection, including pollution prevention, environmental justice, partnerships, ecosystem protection, improved science, and targeted risk. For example, we will develop scientific information to determine whether infants and children are at risk from pesticides residues in the food they eat. We will promote public/private partnerships to identify needs for and to develop new environmental technologies and find markets for them. We will work with state and local governments to implement the Clean Air Act, which will remove an estimated 57 billion pounds of pollution from the air we breathe by 2005. We will help with the construction of wastewater projects along the U.S.-Mexico border to address domestic and international water quality problems.

And with a new loan fund, we will help communities in America that are struggling to provide safe drinking water.

Pollution Prevention

EPA continues to promote pollution prevention -- the elimination of pollution at the source -- as a primary guiding principle for protecting the environment. This strategy has exciting potential for both protecting the environment and maintaining economic growth by encouraging more efficient industrial processes. EPA is integrating pollution prevention into all areas of its work -- in rulemaking, in permits, and in enforcement. EPA has launched an important new initiative -- the "Initiative For Commonsense Environmentalism" -- to work with key industrial sectors to integrate the way EPA interacts with that industry in rulemaking, permitting, reporting requirements, enforcement and technical assistance. The program is designed to improve environmental results while minimizing the impacts of our programs. Four to six industry sectors will initially be chosen for participation in the program.

Building Partnerships

In order to accomplish the tremendous environmental, social and economic agenda that President Clinton has brought to the American people, federal agencies must reinvent their relationships with other governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations, and the business community. An abundant wealth of energy and resources exist outside of the EPA that can help do more for the environment and our communities. Our challenge is to draw upon the strengths of these groups and to help them come together in new ways to protect the environment.

Our 1995 budget proposes significant increases to enhance our partnerships with the states and to improve local infrastructures. We propose to increase funding for the Clean

Water State Revolving Fund which provides low interest loans to municipalities to construct wastewater treatment facilities. We also propose increased resources for a new Drinking Water State Revolving Fund to provide low interest loans to help communities upgrade their drinking water systems to meet federal requirements. EPA will also provide increased assistance to the states to address non-point sources of pollution, wetland protection, and hazardous waste disposal problems.

Environmental Justice

EPA is working to ensure that the benefits of environmental protection can be shared by everyone in society. EPA is determined to integrate a commitment to environmental justice into our programs and activities, including permitting, grants, data collection and analysis, and enforcement. The Agency is striving to improve our ability to assess disparate effects of environmental degradation on different communities and to target remedies. To this end, EPA is embarking on a new and exciting effort to strengthen the capacity of economically disadvantaged communities to provide pollution prevention solutions to environmental problems. EPA is also providing financial and technical assistance to groups involved in environmental justice initiatives. EPA will also lead an interagency effort to carry out the requirements of the President's Executive Order on Environmental Justice (E.O. 12898).

Ecosystem Protection

The 1995 budget proposes an important transition toward holistic ecosystem protection through a watershed focus. This approach will focus on the entire water resource to be protected and will dedicate resources to solving the highest priority problems. The holistic approach will allow us to better evaluate the success of our efforts, and demonstrate the environmental impacts of our programs. In addition to directing traditional program activities to targeted watersheds, we will also concentrate on developing and implementing solutions to challenging non-traditional water quality problems. These solutions will rely on voluntary as well as regulatory actions, pollution prevention measures, new advanced or alternative technologies, and coordinated best management practices. In 1995, EPA will work in a cooperative spirit with other Federal and state governments to accelerate the protection and restoration of four key ecosystems, the Anacostia River, South Florida, Pacific Northwest, and Prince William Sound.

Improving Science

This budget reflects EPA's vision for improving the link between EPA science and environmental policy. EPA continues to develop scientific tools to address problems of enormous consequence to the nation's social and economic well being. EPA, through science, continues to be the world leader in building a capacity to improve environmental conditions. These R&D resources are targeted to developing consistent, science-based criteria and standards on which to base environmental policy decisions, regulations, enforcement, and technology assistance.

Targeted Risk Areas

One of the Agency's main priorities has been to target resources towards higher risk areas, including lead, which poses a particular health risk to children, and pesticides. The lead program enhances state lead programs, environmental justice activities, and exposure assessment. States will use increased grant funds to train and certify state, local and private employees; increase public education and technical assistance activities; and develop and disseminate technical guidance to renovators and remodelers. Additional resources will also be directed toward reducing health risks, ecological risks and pollution by encouraging the use of safer pesticides. In an initiative that involves food safety, EPA will work on developing major testing guidelines for manufacturers, reassess allowable "tolerance" levels of chemicals on foods, and provide information to the general population regarding potential regulations on health risks from pesticides.

PRESIDENTIAL INITIATIVES

EPA's 1995 budget includes funding for Presidential initiatives which will create tremendous new opportunities for American businesses to develop advanced systems to clean our air and water. Together, these investments will prove that spurring economic growth and protecting the environment can be accomplished hand in hand.

Climate Change Action Plan/Green Programs/ETI

EPA shares the President's commitment to forging a link between economic development and the environment and the belief that the nation's goals in environmental protection can be advanced through the use of innovative technology. EPA will promote public/private partnerships to identify needs for and develop new technologies and then help find markets for these technologies at home and abroad. The money we invest now will pay off many times over, both in ensuring America's leadership in the world market and in enhancing environmental protection.

One such program was launched on Earth Day 1993 when President Clinton committed to the stabilization of greenhouse gas emissions at 1990 levels by the year 2000. The Climate Change Action Plan, released in October 1993, outlines national strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels through efficient and cost-effective methods. The Action Plan relies strongly on strategies that have been pioneered and field-tested at EPA, and calls for significant increases in these programs in FY 1995. This includes expansion of the successful Green Lights program, expansion of EPA's Energy Star Building program, and launching new outreach and technical assistance programs designed to achieve reductions in methane emissions.

Clean Water SRF/Drinking Water SRF/Non-point Source/NAFTA

The President is committed to improving water quality and ensuring the safety of the Nation's drinking water supply. These activities will be funded through two State Revolving Funds. The Clean Water State Revolving Fund will help States finance a broad range of water quality improvement projects from wastewater treatment facility improvements to combined sewer overflows. The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund will assist communities by providing low interest loans for federally mandated improvements to drinking water systems.

In 1995, a key priority for EPA will be implementing the watershed approach to improve water quality. The largest contributor to water quality degradation is non-point source pollution such as agricultural runoff or runoff from city streets after a rainstorm. EPA is committed to furthering Federal efforts to reduce nonpoint source pollution, and the Agency's request provides $100 million, which doubles the 1993 level of grant funding for this program.

EPA is also committed to the agreements reached in the environmental side agreement to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) which will provide extraordinary benefits for the North American environment. To implement NAFTA's environmental provisions and the U.S.-Mexico Border Action Plan, EPA's budget includes $179 million. As an important step in efforts to address current and future challenges along the U.S.-Mexico Border, I have recently announced plans for the establishment of EPA border offices in El Paso, Texas, and San Diego, California. Primary functions of the border offices will be to conduct outreach activities with border communities and the public and to coordinate EPA efforts along the border.

SUPERFUND

The Agency's Superfund budget request continues the momentum achieved in cleaning up Superfund sites. By the end of 1995, EPA projects that over 330 sites will have all construction activities completed, thereby preventing further exposure to hazardous substances for thousands of citizens and eliminating additional environmental damage. The Administration is proposing revisions to the Superfund law designed to further speed up cleanups and reduce the overall cost of the program. While the 1995 budget does not reflect changes to implement those revisions, the Agency is currently engaged in implementing important administrative improvements which the Agency announced in June of last year. These improvements will enhance enforcement fairness and reduce the public/private costs of implementing the program, accelerate the pace of cleanups, increase public involvement, and enhance the role of the States in the Superfund program. EPA looks forward to the upcoming reauthorization of Superfund as an opportunity to advance its reinvention efforts.

MANAGEMENT

The President's 1995 Budget for EPA makes tremendous strides in accomplishing the goal of creating a government that works better and costs less. Four initiatives in our request demonstrate the Administration's commitment to effective, efficient and responsive government: Contractor Conversion, Office of Enforcement Reorganization, Improved Facilities and Infrastructure, and a Redirection of Base Resources.

The President's budget request includes a major shift from contract to in-house support as part of the Agency's Contract Reform Initiative and in response to one of the Vice President's National Performance Review recommendations on improving resources management. Contract resources will be converted to in-house support resulting in the hiring of an additional 900 EPA workyears. This degree of support by the Administration is particularly significant given other management efforts undertaken to reduce the size of the Federal workforce. This conversion does not increase EPA's budget, but rather is budget-neutral by shifting resources previously used for contracts to resources for in-house workyears. We anticipate being able to realize savings in the outyears as a result of this action. The conversion of contract resources to in-house employees will also address concerns about potential inadvertent violations of contract law that could result when senior EPA researchers work with technicians employed by contractors.

Through this conversion of contract resources, it is anticipated that EPA will begin to better define the most effective mix of contract to in-house resources needed to meet its health and environmental mandates. For example, EPA will be converting a portion of contract personnel working in research and development laboratories to government personnel, e.g. scientists and laboratory technicians, thereby increasing in-house expertise.

Another initiative we have included in this request is the consolidation of the Agency's Headquarters enforcement components into a sophisticated, integrated approach to environmental enforcement. This reorganization is necessary because the nation can no longer afford the limitations that are inherent in a single program, statute-by-statute enforcement focus.

Through the reorganization reflected in EPA's budget, the Agency is increasing efficiency and eliminating duplication of effort; integrating a targeted approach to environmental enforcement; and achieving uniformity in enforcement policy and decisions. The new organization will allow the Agency to speak with one consistent and well-considered enforcement voice to the public, Congress and the regulatory community.

The 1995 Budget includes a major investment for critically needed facilities projects. This investment is designed to ensure a healthy and safe work environment for Agency employees and to guarantee that our research laboratories provide an environment where high quality science can be conducted. Not only will these new facilities provide a tremendous boost to EPA's national research mission, they will save taxpayers millions of dollars over the long term and improve the Agency's ability to protect the environment.

EPA's facilities request includes the construction of the Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances phase of the Environmental Science Center at Fort Meade, MD. In addition, a new Headquarters facility has been identified, and we will continue the repair and improvement program at existing laboratories and offices to ensure the health and safety of EPA employees.

Finally, the development of EPA's 1995 budget began with a rigorous review of the Agency's activities and resources last Spring. As a result of that review and subsequent budget discussions, the Agency's request includes a significant shift of resources to new activities focused on a new policy agenda and managerial goals. A major example of this transition is holisitic ecosystem protection through a watershed focus, as mentioned earlier. EPA has taken resources previously used for controlling point source water pollution and redirected them to a watershed approach. This allows us to begin addressing nonpoint sources of water pollution as well as the point sources to improve overall water quality in critical watersheds.

NEW LEGISLATION

Our request does not reflect the implementation of legislation proposed by the Administration which may be enacted in this Congress. EPA's legislative priorities for 1994 include the reauthorization of the Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, and Superfund; the elevation of EPA to cabinet status, and Food Safety Reform. We look forward to working with this committee to address any additional resources that may be needed to implement reauthorization legislation.

SUMMARY

I am particularly proud of EPA's 1995 Budget request. It represents a tremendous commitment to protecting human health and the environment and aggressively supports the Agency's new policy agenda. EPA's management initiatives will assist the Agency in reducing its over-reliance on contractors, reorganize the Enforcement program to make it more efficient and effective, and redistribute resources to the Agency's most pressing needs. All of these activities support a new generation of environmental protection. The significant growth in EPA's proposed 1995 budget reflects an important investment in a new environmental agenda and an unmistakable signal of the Administration's commitment to the environment.

ADMINISTRATOR'S INITIATIVES

Mr. STOKES. Thank you very much, Ms. Browner, for your excellent statement.

Considering the fact that you have now been at the Agency for a little more than a year, you have had an opportunity to develop a budget that reflects your own priorities, as you just described for us. Tell us, how will the initiatives you transform help you to transform EPA into the type of Agency that you envision that it should be?

Ms. BROWNER. The initiatives that are included in our budget request are, for example, increases for environmental justice, increase in environmental technology initiative, global climate change, and research and development. Those are just a few examples that I think will give us the ability to shape the Agency in a way that is responsive to the needs that we see across the country.

Mr. Chairman, if you look at the history of environmental regulation in this country, we have been very successful. Yet, there is still a great deal that remains to be done. And if we are going to meet those challenges, it is going to mean thinking differently about how we do the job. That is what we have attempted to do in the budget that we present to you in our request.

AGENCY GOALS

Mr. STOKES. Can you give us some idea of the type of goals that you are setting for the Agency for the coming years?

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, we have two projects underway within the Agency that are important to the work of the Agency. The first is a project which involves public hearings across the country on environmental goals for the country. We think it is important to solicit public input.

We also had some briefings here on the Hill in an effort to determine what are the goals and how do we measure the success of this country's environmental regulations, in our efforts toward environmental protection? And those would look over a long period of time. We would seek to establish goals that are more specific in terms of allowing us to set measurable goals and to support strategic planning within the Agency. The development of an annual strategic plan for the Agency which is the second component, is also moving forward on at this time.

FUNDING REQUEST VERSUS PRIORITIES

Mr. STOKES. Ms. Browner, do the dollars requested for the various programs accurately reflect your priorities for the Agency?

Ms. BROWNER. Oh, absolutely. We worked very closely with the Office of Management and Budget and we were very pleased in their recognition and the President's recognition of the growth in responsibilities for this Agency. That is reflected both in the requested increase for dollars and for personnel.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE REDUCTION OF EMPLOYEES

Mr. STOKES. As you stated, the President has obviously recognized this Agency as having a degree of priority. Would this be one of the reasons why your Agency has been partially exempted from the 1.5 percent government-wide reduction of employees?

Ms. BROWNER. Absolutely, Mr. Chairman. I think everyone is well aware of the history of EPA. As responsibilities grew, the work force was held relatively flat; there was no expansion in the number of people available to the Agency to do the job. Increasingly, the Agency looked outside to contractors to fulfill the Agency's responsibilities to meet the statutory requirements.

What this budget reflects is a desire to bring back into the Agency certain responsibilities. We appreciate greatly the good work done by the contractors, however, we believe there are certain things that are better addressed within the Agency. For example, we want to ensure that we have the scientific capabilities that are important to the work that we do. So in two ways the President in his request sought to address these issues. One is to hold EPA harmless from the full 1.5 percent reduction; by limiting EPA to a 1 percent reduction. And secondly, to recommend an increase of 900 FTE, specifically for contractor conversion, to bring back inhouse activities that are currently being done by contractors.

WORKYEARS INCREASE

Mr. STOKES. Tell us how EPA got an increase in its work years?

Ms. BROWNER. We went through a process internal to the Agency. We first worked with the Office of Management and Budget, with Mr. Panetta and others, to educate them on what we thought was necessary to address some of the concerns that have been raised over the years about the use of contractors; then a decision was made to recommend an increase in work years to the Agency.

We then had an internal process at EPA as to what we would use the FTE for if Congress were to agree to that increase in FTE. We gave very specific instructions to each of the program offices to develop plans and to meet specific guidelines.

For example, we wanted to make sure we had expertise in-house. We wanted to make sure that we would be able to evaluate success, that there would be measurements that we could apply to the contractor conversion activities. Each of the AA-ships provided plans for how the contractor conversion would be managed within their AA-ship. Then we evaluated those across the whole Agency and decisions were tentatively made as to how those FTE would be distributed.

Obviously, we will work with the Congress should the Congress concur in the President's request for an increase in FTE. The areas that we think would be appropriate for attention as part of the contractor conversion efforts would be our research and development labs. We would hope to be able to use the positions to fully convert contractor work forces in five of our labs.

None of our labs currently do everything in-house. There is a dependency or a relationship with contractors in all of our labs and we think it would be appropriate to bring some of that work back inside the Agency. It is important for us to develop the capability inside the Agency.

We also would suggest using the contractor conversion for the increase in FTE to assume control of key data and information management systems. Those are things best done inside of the Agency, and not continue the reliance on the contractors. In the Superfund program, it was our sense that we should bring back in-house oversight and quality assurance functions associated with the analysis of site samples.

And finally, the area that we focused on was regulatory and policy development processes. Again, we appreciate the good work done by the contractors. These are areas where we feel it is important to have the expertise in-house and not continue the dependence on the contractors.

ONE PERCENT WORKYEAR REDUCTION

Mr. STOKES. Can you also briefly explain the 1 percent reduction in base work years that was taken?

Ms. BROWNER. The 1 percent reduction would equal approximately 187 work years. And that is very distinct from the contractor conversion. For the 900 work years for contractor conversion, we are developing safeguards to ensure that they are used explicitly for bringing work currently done by contractors back into the Agency. They would not be used, in any way, to replace the 187 work year reduction that the 1 percent reflects.

We do believe that the 187 person or FTE reduction can be handled through attrition. We are a large Agency with some amount of turnover, although our turnover is not as high as some of the other agencies of similar size since we have a relatively young work force.

There is also obviously the issue of the buyouts which is something we are seeking to address within the Agency right now.

Mr. STOKES. Thank you.

Mr. DeLay, I yield to you for any general questions you may have.

Mr. DELAY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am sorry I was late. I went to the wrong room. Wasn't anybody's fault, I am just a creature of habit, I guess.

Mr. STOKES. That happens to all of us I think.

Mr. DELAY. Ms. Browner, I first want to open by thanking you for the Agency's responsiveness and diligence in pursuing a reinvestigation of the Brio Superfund site, in my district. And I appreciate working with your staff. They were very cooperative in this whole process.

Any Member that doesn't have a Superfund site in their district, just doesn't understand.

Ms. BROWNER. I don't think there are many who don't, unfortunately.

IG REPORTS ON FINANCIAL AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Mr. DELAY. I would like to ask some general questions and then in another round I may get into some specifics.

As you are no doubt aware, the EPA IG released two reports on April the 4th, detailing perpetual agency-wide problems in financial management and information systems. And I must say that I was a little disturbed by what the IG has uncovered.

Quoting from the executive summary of the review of information systems, I quote: "A sound IRM infrastructure and efficient responsive information systems are critical to the EPA's ability to provide objective, reliable and understandable information to help achieve its environmental mission." The report continues, however, that within EPA there are significant, and I quote from the report, "concerns about the quality, integrity and completeness of data . . . the single most important theme identified by our review was that the culture of information management at EPA does not treat information as a valuable strategic resource. Information resources are rarely seen as being of strategic importance in accomplishing the Agency's environmental mission."

Does the EPA take these reports by the IG very seriously, and if so, do you agree as I do that this criticism goes to the core of EPA's mandate?

Ms. BROWNER. Congressman DeLay, we take the work of our Inspector General very, very seriously. In fact, he is here with us today and available to answer any specific questions about these reports or other reports.

He is part of our senior management team and has been very instrumental in working with people across the Agency to address the concerns. I think both of the reports that you make reference to, the special review of EPA's information systems program and the assessment of financial management in the Environmental Protection Agency, when reviewed in their entirety, note that progress is being made in both of these instances, and that there is still work to be done. We will work with the Inspector General to address those issues.

In terms of the IRM issues, the resource management issues, and I don't want to speak for the Inspector General, but it is my sense that he feels like the strategic planning that we have undertaken in fact is very important. This is something that I think he believes will be helpful in addressing the concerns.

In addition to that, the budget request before the subcommittee does include $8.6 million, a special initiative for information management. One of the problems that we are seeking to address is to coordinate information management across the Agency. The various statutes that the Agency has responsibility for implementation do not always require collection in the same way. Reporting requirements can vary from statute to statute, and we accept that it is our responsibility to create a mechanism for integrating all of the information that we do collect within the Agency and in turn making it available to the public.

So this is something that has been a priority of mine since I came to the Agency. I am proud of the progress that has been made and we will continue to work to put in place the kind of program that I think we all can be proud of and that I think is important to the work that we do.

Mr. DELAY. I assume from your answer that you do feel that objective, reliable and credible information should be the basis for your regulatory decision-making?

Ms. BROWNER. Absolutely, we absolutely would agree with that.

IMPERFECT SCIENCE

Mr. DELAY. I have one more question, Mr. Chairman, and then I will wait for another round.

In a recent speech you made at the National Forum of Environment and Natural Resources, you stated, and I quote you from your speech: "We must do all we can to base our actions on the best science." I agree wholeheartedly with that statement. It is only by adhering to such a commitment that we can properly protect the citizens of this country.

But I must say, I was a little disturbed that in that same speech just a paragraph following, you stated, and I quote: "Sometimes we must take action even in the face of uncertainty. Sometimes we have no choice but to move ahead using imperfect information," close quote.

Could you explain this contradiction?

Ms. BROWNER. I do not find that to be a contradiction, but I would be more than happy to explain. There have been times, where the preliminary information available to the Environmental Protection Agency and to the public, suggests strong action. To delay action is to subject the public to effects on their health, their drinking water supplies, and their air, that I do not think are appropriate.

I think it is our responsibility at EPA to always look at all of the information available, all of the science available, to push for more science. But if we wait until every single bit of science is done, since science is necessarily something that is constantly changing, then we would never act. And the public would be put at risk in ways that I don't think are appropriate.

So it is not a bright line that can be drawn to say when you have this much science, you act, and when you have this or when you don't have this much, you don't act. That will be something that has to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis if we are to fulfill our responsibility in protecting the public's health and the natural resources.

Mr. DELAY. It is good to hear you say that you take all the available science at the time.

Would you agree that at the very least, we should have some sort of criteria for making those kinds of decisions? For example, maybe having the majority of good scientists agreeing on the interpretation of the data, rather than acting based on the interpretation of just a handful of scientists?

Ms. BROWNER. The situations will vary dramatically from question to question; so these are hard questions to answer in the abstract. But we do, when we are making a decision, look at all of the science and we look at the weight of the evidence, in many instances. There are a variety of tools that are widely recognized in the scientific community that we use in reaching our decisions.

We then subject our scientific decisions to a peer review process which is in accordance with the National Academy of Science and other leading scientific institutions across the country. We take very seriously our responsibility in terms of science, in terms of research and development. Not only do we seek to involve the best science available from within the Agency and outside of the Agency, we are also, in many instances, a leader in the evolution of science, in developing more tools to bring to the job that we do.

Mr. DELAY. Well, do you agree that any decisions made using this imperfect information should indicate so in the EPA's records and that the facts should be clearly communicated to the public?

Ms. BROWNER. If you want to take a specific example, in setting a standard, the process that would be used by the Agency in setting a particular standard would involve an analysis—I am doing a simplification because within each statute, there will be some variations as Congress has directed.

But we would look at the science available. We would work with the scientists, both inside the Agency and outside the Agency, to see if more science was necessary before a standard could be set. Once we had completed—and sometimes this can take years—the scientific component, we would then subject it to a scientific peer review, a panel of independent scientists, of experts. Then a standard, a regulatory action, is subject to notice and public comment.

We propose the basis for the action that we will take. We go through an extensive comment period, including frequent public hearings. We lay out what all the information has suggested to us, the good, the bad—as I think you would say, we don't necessarily agree how that is characterized sometimes, but to use the easy words here—and then we receive the comments, which can be extensive.

There can be volumes, thousands, tens of thousands of pages of comments, which we review before making a final regulatory decision. And that is just one use of science within the Agency. That is the use of science in setting a standard pursuant to our regulatory process.

Mr. DELAY. I will defer, Mr. Chairman, for another round.

Mr. STOKES. Okay.

Mr. DELAY. Thank you, Ms. Browner.

Mr. STOKES. Thank you, Mr. DeLay.

Mr. Torres.

PESTICIDE WORKER PROTECTION STANDARDS

Mr. TORRES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to begin this morning by joining my other colleagues, Ms. Browner, with a complimentary note, first of all, of national significance, and then on a more personal and local basis. I was impressed with the statements you made regarding the delay in the implementation of the pesticide worker protection standards. As you know, this is an issue that is of great concern to me, close to my heart, and I deeply appreciate your effort in getting the standards implemented.

I realize that we had to accept—that you had to accept a brief delay, but I expect that the current delay will not be extended and that all the materials would be in place by next January. Perhaps that would be my first question to you.

Can I have your assurances that the Agency will be able to make the materials available by the January deadline?

Ms. BROWNER. Congressman Torres, we absolutely believe that we will be able to make the materials available to the State agencies. Dr. Lynn Goldman who is the Assistant Administrator for the program with this responsibility is here today and would be available later to go through the schedule.

This was an issue of concern to the Agency for more than a decade, as I understand it, and we take very seriously the responsibility we have to work with the State agencies who will have a significant role to play in the enforcement of the worker protection standards. I might note that the standards are designed to reduce the approximately 20,000 annual number of physician-diagnosed pesticide poisoning incidences by 80 percent. We think these are significant standards.

They are, as I said, designed to protect the health of the workers. And so we are very, very eager to see the full implementation of those standards and will work within the guidelines set by Congress in the bill passed two weeks ago.

Mr. TORRES. Thank you very much.

I want to convey to Mr. DeLay that I do sympathize with his concerns and anguish in his own Superfund site, because I have a large Superfund site in my area, so I know what you have gone through.

On a local level, Ms. Browner, EPA Region 9 recently came out with a Record of Decision on one of those many operable units in the San Gabriel Valley. This decision was of particular importance because it will set the tone, it establishes a precedent for the many decisions that are going to follow.

I realize the region did sort of a Solomon-type job in wading through a number of competing options and interest groups, and I want to commend them for their good work.

Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions and I would yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. STOKES. Thank you, Mr. Torres.

Mr. Thornton, I yield to you.

RESEARCH COOPERATIVE EFFORTS

Mr. THORNTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And let me join my colleagues in thanking you for the effective work you have done. I am among those who think you should be organized at the departmental level and wish to assure you that if there is anything I can do to help in that effort, I will.

I want to focus on the research aspects of your program, and I do agree that there are advantages in doing in-house research. Nonetheless, there are also advantages in having cooperative efforts with academic institutions, medical institutions, and others.

Would you agree with that generally?

Ms. BROWNER. Absolutely.

INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH ON NUTRITION AND TOXICOLOGY

Mr. THORNTON. I was so excited last year when you outlined the concept of an interdisciplinary approach among agencies to concentrate on child nutrition and toxicology, and the health results of pesticides in children and pregnant women, that immediately following that session we talked briefly, and I wrote you a letter of April 22nd in which I referred to the excellent comments that you had made and included a suggested outline of a plan of action. I have been pleased generally with your personal response and attention to this, but I am disappointed that the several agencies on which the committee has some review—the NSF, the Food and

Drug Administration, the Department of Agriculture and its programs on nutrition—have still been unable to get together and develop a comprehensive approach to studying these vital programs.

It still seems to me that you are a natural leader of such an effort. Do you agree?

Ms. BROWNER. I do agree that we have a significant role to play. I believe that the legislation which the administration will shortly make available to Congress on the FIFRA and FFDCA reforms will be significant in giving a number of the agencies that you mentioned, the tools to do the job of ensuring that children particularly, in accordance with the National Academy of Science Report on Pesticides and Children of almost a year ago, are protected.

Mr. THORNTON. You may not recall that I was the Chairman of the NAS committee for an earlier study of the effect of pesticides on food. The concern that I have is whether we are making the best use of our existing resources.

OSTP Director, Jack Gibbons the other day, Mr. Chairman, indicated that he was strongly supportive of the idea of pulling together resources from Agriculture, Food and Drug Administration, the NIH, and other agencies that should be working together on this very important question of human nutrition and the health of children and pregnant women.

In that light, I want to call to your attention the existence of a remarkable set of facilities that may be being overlooked. When chairman Jamie Whitten converted a defense installation in Arkansas to the National Center for Toxicological Research, and laboratories were placed in that facility, making it the most complex and capable facility for studying toxicology of minute doses anywhere in the world, EPA was an actor and participant in the development of that center.

In the intervening years, EPA withdrew its attention from that facility, and Food and Drug Administration now operates about half of it; 400,000 square feet are still available there, free. It belongs to the government.

It is well-staffed, extraordinarily competent, and it provides an unusual partnership and collaboration possibility, because the fifth largest children's hospital in the United States is located, amazingly, in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Now, size isn't all that important, but let me give you an anecdotal circumstance that happened a few weeks ago: An infant, born in New Haven, Connecticut, was deficient in both heart and lung capability. The medical doctors at Yale Hospital knew that the best facility in the United States for this infant's needs happened to be located at Little Rock, the Arkansas Children's Hospital which also, by the way, has the only capacity in the world to transport infants with heart and lung failure by airplane. The Children's Hospital sent their plane to Yale, picked up the infant, brought it to the hospital, sustained life until replacement organs were available from Johns Hopkins University. The organs were removed, transported to Little Rock, and successfully transplanted into the child, who is doing very well.

Now, that is really a remarkable capability, but that is not as remarkable as the fact that this hospital provides care through 106 remote institutions to most of the Mississippi Delta Region and has the greatest data on hand regarding the effects of nutrition and diet on the development of children, both before and after birth. It seems to me that this is worth exploring—the juxtaposition of these two facilities to study toxicology and having the great competence of the National Center for Toxicological Research located within a few miles of this marvelous children's hospital. I hope that you will look at that.

Ms. BROWNER. Absolutely, you make a very compelling case. The specific effects on children are something that I have made a priority to address their body weights are different, their metabolism is different, their growth patterns are different. This means that generally the effect and the response to exposures can be very different to the number of exposures.

Within the legislation that we will shortly present to Congress on pesticides, we seek to ensure that any time a pesticide is registered or a tolerance is set, that a specific finding is made that children will be protected.

Mr. THORNTON. Well, I bring it up mainly because there is a certain amount of incredulity when we talk about excellence in this program. People usually open their eyes wide and are just astonished, if we can get them to come down and go through the facilities and see what is on hand. In solving our Nation's problems, using the resources that are there is pretty important. And, you know, we had a lot of trouble convincing the world about our basketball program, as well!

Ms. BROWNER. And I understand that the same week that your basketball program was demonstrating to the world its capabilities, so was the moot court team——

Mr. THORNTON. UALR in Little Rock did make it to the finals in the national competition.

Ms. BROWNER. Against Duke.

Mr. THORNTON. Against Duke, exactly!

I yield back, Mr. Chairman.

BASE REVIEW

Mr. STOKES. Thank you, Mr. Thornton.

We will go back, Ms. Browner, to some additional general questions. At last year's hearings, we discussed the base review that you had planned for the Agency. Have you completed that review and can you tell us a little bit about it?

Ms. BROWNER. Yes, Mr. Chairman, we did complete an extensive base review. What that entailed is looking at assumptions that are within the base of the EPA budget, revisiting the assumptions to ensure that the dollars available to the Agency and the work years available to the Agency were being used to the best advantage. And we did make changes within our base.

$113 million and 500 work years were redirected. The changes include moving from a point source to a nonpoint source focus in our Office of Water. As we look at the surface waters of this country, the rivers, the lakes and the streams, what we see is tremendous progress being made in dealing with the point sources specifically, what comes out of a pipe into those rivers, lakes and streams, and improvements being made in the discharges from those pipes.

Yet we continue to have 40 percent of the rivers, lakes and streams of this country not fishable and swimmable. When we look at what is causing that, it is nonpoint. So we believed after 25 years it was appropriate within the base to make that redirection, to increase our nonpoint activities. We need to look at what happens when it rains and all that urban runoff, especially, what comes off of people's lawns, what comes off of the streets, what comes off of the farms.

We also made a decision to reduce duplication in oversight of the States' activities. The States have grown immensely in their abilities, in the resources that they bring to environmental issues. It is appropriate to forge a partnership with the States to recognize their strengths, to build on those strengths, and to allow us to do other things that they can better do.

Another change, just as an example, that came out of the base review, was a recommendation to streamline the regulatory development process. For example, the national ambient air quality standard process, which is a lengthy process, has tended to be very linear. And it is, appropriate to move simultaneously, in some instances. And so we are looking at adjustments there.

But we believe that the base review was a very successful undertaking. It was a comprehensive undertaking on the part of the Agency, and resulted in the Agency applying resources, both dollars and FTEs, to those things that are most important to the people of this country.

INVESTMENTS AND DISINVESTMENTS

Mr. STOKES. Tell us, how were investments and disinvestments chosen?

Ms. BROWNER. It was a lengthy process. It was one that involved recommendations made by the senior leadership of the Agency, the Deputy Assistant Administrators, the Regional Assistant Administrators, the Regional Administrators and the AAs of the individual program offices. They said we think these are things that, quite frankly, we have done historically but we have achieved the benefits and it would be appropriate to put those resources into efforts where we have not achieved similar success. Then once those recommendations were made on a program-by-program basis, the leadership of the Agency came together to review them comprehensively and to make decisions on an agency-wide basis as to which we should accept, which we might reject, which should be smaller, which should be larger. That culminated in a 15-hour meeting of the senior leadership team of the Agency, which then resulted in the budget request that you see.

Mr. STOKES. Now, the investments can be identified somewhat easily in your budget justification. We need to have you give us a few examples of some disinvestments.

Ms. BROWNER. Certainly. I mentioned several and we can provide you with a more comprehensive list in writing if that would be acceptable?

[The information follows:]

PART P2

FISCAL YEAR 1995 DISINVESTMENTS

EPA shifted $113M (6%) and over 500 workyears (3% of our total workforce) from lower risk areas to higher priority areas. Below are some of the major disinvestments and or redirections that offices have taken in FY 1995.

Air Toxics	($3.5M)
Acid Deposition Research	(8.0M)
Core Toxics Program	(3.6M)
Reduction in RCRA long-term remediation and Hazardous Waste Program and Support and Evaluation	(10.4M)
Reduced Oversight of Sewage Treatment Plants	(4.0M)
CAA Montreal Protocol	(10.0M)
Section 106 Grants (Non-Point Source)	(12.2M)
Reduced IAG w/Corps	(4.0M)
Sustainable Development	(9.5M)
Criteria Air Pollutants	(3.9M)

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

Mr. STOKES. That will be fine.

There are several major pieces of environmental legislation proposed for authorization this year, including the reauthorization of Superfund, the Clean Water Initiative, and a new Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, along with several other initiatives. For the past several years, the Air program has received substantial increases due to its many mandates resulting from the Clean Air Act amendments. Should all of this legislation be enacted into law, how will you determine what the funding priority will be for fiscal year 1996?

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, just by way of background, the laws that we hope to see changed include the Clean Water Act, which is scheduled for reauthorization; the Safe Drinking Water Act, to address the growing concerns we hear particularly from the small systems across the country; Superfund, I think as many of the Members have already indicated, there are frustrations with that program and there have been successes, we want to build on the successes, but we want to fix the problems in Superfund; FIFRA, and FFDCA, which are the two laws that together create the food safety package or system for this country. Within each of those, we have looked and can provide to the committee, subcommittee, detailed analyses of the costs associated with the changes that we are recommending, both to the Agency and to the country at large.

[The information follows:]

Table ES-1

Summary of Current and Planned Spending Under the Existing CWA
($millions/year)

Provisions	Private Sources	Municipalities	Agriculture	State Water Programs[1]	Federal Agencies[2]	Total (Quantified)
Pre-1987 Act	$25,286	$17,190	$191	$373	$9,564	$52,604
Nonpoint Source Controls/watershed		$389 - $591	$240 - $389	$125	$234	$988 - $1,339
Storm Water: Phase I	$3,990	$1,650 - $2,555				$5,640 - $6,545
CSOs		$3,450				$3,450
Other Costs	$943 - $1,073	$88				$1,031 - $1,161
TOTALS	$30,219 - $30,349	$22,767 - $23,874	$431 - $580	$498	$9,798	$63,713 - $65,099

[1] Pre-1987 expenditures, estimated to be about $2.7 billion per year for administration and compliance, are not shown here because the cost of complying with the current and future water quality standards could not be estimated. The values shown here are only for administering the program.

[2] Some obligations under the current law, e.g., remediation of abandoned mines are shown in Table ES-4.

Source: U.S.EPA, Office of Water.

Table ES-2

Summary of Incremental Costs of the Initiative
($millions/year)

Provisions	Private Sources	Municipalities	Agriculture	State Water Programs	Federal Agencies	Total (Quantified)
Nonpoint Source Controls/watersheds	$233 - $388	[included with private sources]	$1,056 - $1,830	$92	$118 - $210	$1,499 - $2,520
Storm Water: Phase II	$ 345 - $1,670	$1,030 - $1,910			$19	$1,394 - $3,599
CSOs		[b]				
Toxics Control	[a]				$66 - $105	$66 - $105
Discharge Fees	$290	$94		$10		$394
Groundwater	$150 - $600					$150 - $600
Pollution Prevention Planning	$60 - $120			no est.		$60 - $120
Domestic Sewage Exclusion	$282					$282
NPDES & WQS/WQC[1]	[c]			$188	$32 - $33	$220 - $221
SRF/Construction Grants				$8		$8
Monitoring				$118	[d]	$118
Abandoned Mines					$330 - $1,100	$330 - $1,100
Department of Energy					$520	$520
TOTALS	$1,360 - $3,350	$1,124 - $2,004	$1,056 - $1,830	$416	$1,085 - $1,987	$5,041 - $9,587

Blank cell implies negligible impact

no est. = estimates not available

[a] No aggregate estimates of the potential costs of further restrictions on discharges of toxic/bioaccumulative pollutants; bans of some pollutants (e.g., dioxin) could be very costly but would have to be justified based on risk reduction potential and cost.

[b] No incremental cost over current policy.

[c] Additional enforcement costs to private sources (i.e., fines) which deter environmental damages are not considered a resource cost.

[d] Federal agency costs of monitoring are included under the nonpoint source costs.

[1] Cost of compliance with current and future water quality standards is not estimated and hence is not included.

Source: U.S.EPA, Office of Water.

Table ES-3

Summary of Cost Savings/Cost Avoided of the Initiative Compared With Stringent Interpretation of Existing CWA Requirements[1] ($millions/year)

Provisions	Private Sources	Municipalities	Agriculture	State Water Programs	Federal Agencies	Total (Quantified)
Nonpoint Source Controls/Watersheds			$461 - $845			$461 - $845
Storm Water:						
Phase I	$1,140 - $1,630					$1,140 - $1,630
Phase II	$14,565 - $15,890	$755 - $850				$15,320 - $16,740
CSOs		$10,700				$10,700
Discharge Fees/WQC&S				$301	$83	$384[2]
Abandoned Mines					$1,053 - $3,481	$1,053 - $3,481
TOTALS	$15,705 - $17,520	$11,455 - $11,550	$461 - $845	$301	$1,136 - $3,564	$29,058 - $33,780

[1] Cost savings (or cost avoided) associated with effluent trading are not included. These range between $47 million and $1,900 million for private sources, and between $611 million and $5,600 million for municipal sources.

[2] Reflects the revenues from the permit fee provision to state and federal permitting authorities.

Source: U.S.EPA, Office of Water.

Table ES-4

Summary of Current and Potential Spending Under Stringent Interpretations of CWA
($millions/year)

Provisions	Private Sources	Municipalities	Agriculture	State Water Programs	Federal Agencies	Total (Quantified)
Pre-1987 Act	$25,286	$17,190	$191	$560	$9,564	$52,791
Nonpoint Source Controls/watershed		$389 - $591	$240 - $389	$150	$234	$1,013 - $1,364
Storm Water: Phase I Phase II	 $3,990 $16,235	 $1,650 - $2,555 $1,785 - $2,760				 $5,640 - $6,545 $18,020 - $18,995
Abandoned Mines					$1,383 - $4,481	$1,383 - $4,581
CSOs		$14,140				$14,140
Other Costs	$943 - $1,073	$88				$1,031 - $1,161
TOTALS	$46,454 - $46,584	$35,242 - $37,324	$431 - $580	$710	$11,181 - $14,279	$94,018 - $99,577

Source: U.S.EPA, Office of Water.

DETAILED COST ESTIMATES FOR SDWA REAUTHORIZATION

Detailed cost estimates for the Safe Drinking Water Act Reauthorization are currently being developed. As soon as the estimates are available, the Agency will provide this information to the Subcommittee for its files.

DETAILED COST ESTIMATES FOR SUPERFUND REAUTHORIZATION

With respect to Superfund, while current estimates are subject to additional refinement, the Agency projects that the Administration's proposal would yield between $1.4 billion and $1.9 billion in annual savings with the bulk of these savings accruing to Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs), insurers, and Federal agencies involved in cleanup operations. The bulk of the savings are derived from reduced transaction costs associated with a streamlined settlement process and from lower cleanup costs resulting from more flexible cleanup standards. When public sector costs are isolated, the savings range from $600 million to $1 billion with additional EPA and state costs associated with municipal liability caps and increased "orphan share" costs more than offset by DOD and DOE cleanup savings. A more detailed analysis of both public and private sector costs is attached.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

February 2, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR:	Katie McGinty, Office on Environmental Policy Bo Cutter, National Economic Council Robert Sussman, Environmental Protection Agency
FROM:	T.J. Glauthier, Office of Management and Budget
SUBJECT:	Economic Analysis of Superfund Reauthorization

This memorandum completes the economic analysis of the Administration's policy decisions for Superfund reauthorization. This analysis reflects the final changes to the Administration's proposals, based upon detailed economic analysis of the major provisions and our best estimates of the effects of the final changes. It includes budget estimates for the Fund and other Federal agencies and includes estimates for an insurance resolution fund.

The analysis uses EPA analytical models and data estimates provided by EPA and other agencies. The baseline assumptions about insurers' transactions costs reflect the most current insurance industry information. It should be recognized that there is a high degree of uncertainty regarding baseline transactions costs of both insurers and PRPs, and about the effects of the Administration's reform proposals on these and other costs. A description of all key assumptions about the baseline and expected effects of proposed reforms is included as Attachment B.

The results in this memo are presented as annual pre-tax incremental costs relative to a current law, steady-state baseline. The increments are shown in ranges that bound the most likely effects of potential remedial action costs savings. These are based on the combined effects of establishing national cleanup goals, incorporating land use assumptions, generic remedies, and other reforms. As before, the analysis is limited to costs. There is no corresponding benefits assessment.

I. Overall Results

The overall effect of the Administration's proposed changes to Superfund would be to yield significant savings in the cost of the program for both the private sector and the Federal government. Overall, the changes are estimated to lead to savings of 16 to 22 percent in the national cost of the Superfund program, or about $1.4 billion to $1.9 billion annually.

Table 1 summarizes the results of the analysis. The core reforms to the program's cleanup requirements and settlement litigation account for the majority of the overall savings in the proposal, and virtually all of the savings that are estimated for the Fund, States, and Federal facilities. The insurance resolution fund would provide significant additional savings in transactions costs for insurers and PRPs. Both the core reforms and the proposed insurance resolution fund are described in more detail in later sections.

Table 1
Summary of Total Annual Savings
($ in millions)

	Fund/States	PRPs/Insurers	Other Federal Agencies	Total All
Core Reforms:				
Savings	+330 to +400	-530 to -670	-1,040 to -1,300	-1,160 to -1,640
% Change	+22% to +27%	-23% to -28%	-21% to -26%	-13% to -19%
Insurance Resolution Fund:				
Savings	–	-225 to -270	–	-225 to -270
% Change	–	-10% to -11%	–	-3%
Total Changes:				
Savings	+330 to +400	-750 to -930	-1,040 to -1,300	-1,390 to -1,900
% Change	+22% to +27%	-32% to -40%	-21% to -26%	-16% to -22%

The major savings for the private sector, both responsible parties and their insurance carriers, would come from reductions in cleanup costs as a result of increased flexibility in land use and remedy selection decisions and reductions in transactions (litigation) costs as a result of mechanisms for more and simpler settlements. These reductions in private-sector costs are projected to be 32 to 40 percent, or $750 million to $930 million annually. About 30 percent of private-sector savings would result from the proposed insurance resolution fund.

The costs to the Superfund and States would increase with the reforms approximately 22 to 27 percent, or $330 million to $400 million annually. More than offsetting these increases, however, is the expected savings in Federal spending to clean up Federal facilities, such as those of the Department of Energy and the Department of Defense. The estimated savings at Federal facilities would be 21 to 26 percent, or $1.0 billion to $1.3 billion annually. Savings for these Federal agencies could be used to accelerate the pace of cleanups at these facilities.

II. Core Set of Reforms

The core set of reforms include proposed revisions to Superfund's remedy selection provisions, to the allocation and settlement procedures, and a range of other changes. These are expected to result in savings in the range of $1.2 billion to $1.6 billion annually, or 13 to 19 percent of steady-state baseline costs of the entire Superfund program, including all Federal and non-Federal parties. Table 2 shows the effects of the core reforms on program costs. Attachment A shows these effects in greater detail.

Table 2
Annual Savings from Core Reforms
($ in millions)

Core Set of Reforms	Fund/States	PRPs/Insurers	Other Federal Agencies	Total All Parties	Percent Change from Baseline
Effect on:					
Cleanup	-100 to -160	-100 to -220	-1,030 to -1,290	-1,230 to -1,570	-19% to -25%
Transactions	+90	-180	—	-90	-9%
Administration	+180 to +190	-20 to -40	0 to -10	+130 to +160	11% to +14%
Mixed Funding:					
- Non-viable parties	+110 to +120	-110 to -120	—	0	na
- Municipal Solid Waste	+40	-40	—	0	na
- Limited Ability to Pay	+40	-40	—	0	na
Cost Recoveries	+30 to +40	-30 to -40	—	0	na
Total	+330 to +400	-530 to -670	-1,040 to -1,300	-1,160 to -1,640	-13% to -19%
Percent Change	+22% to +27%	-23% to -28%	-21% to -26%	-13% to -19%	

There are several key assumptions underlying these estimates. For example, the analysis assumes that 30 to 50 percent of future sites would be classified as industrial or restricted land use under the proposed reforms, whereas nearly all sites are now cleaned up to a residential land use standard. Transactions costs savings are based on the assumption that 80 percent of PRPs would settle following completion of the allocation process. These and other key assumptions are critical to achieving the estimated levels of savings from the core reforms.

estimated levels of savings from the core reforms.

The analysis reveals that the core set of reforms produce significant overall cleanup cost savings of 19 to 25 percent, when savings at Federal facilities are included. The largest dollar portion of these savings are expected in the cleanups of the Department of Energy and Defense facilities, because of the magnitude of these programs. In terms of net transactions costs savings, the proposed changes to the allocation system are expected to yield 9 percent savings.

The proposals for mixed funding (partial Federal funding) of cleanups are estimated to increase Fund costs $180 million to $200 million annually. About 60 percent of this amount ($110 million - $120 million) is to fund the share of costs allocated to non-viable parties, including non-viable parties' shares at Federal mining sites. The proposal to cap at 10 percent the share of total site cleanup costs allocated to generators and transporters of municipal solid waste is estimated to increase Federal costs $40 million annually. The proposal to consider the ability to pay of municipalities and small businesses in settlements with these parties is estimated to increase Federal costs an additional $40 million annually.

III. Federal Budget Effects of Core Reforms

Table 3 summarizes the estimated effects on Federal budget spending of the core reforms. These estimates reflect assumptions about the rate at which the reforms phase-in and actually affect Federal program spending.

Table 3
Potential Budget Spending Impacts Due to Core Reforms on Superfund and Other Federal Agencies
($ in millions)

Superfund	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
$ Change	$120	$270 to $280	$320 to $350	$280 to $340	$330 to $360
% Change	7%	17%	20% to 21%	18% to 21%	21% to 23%
Other Federal Agencies					
$ Change	$0	-$60	-$210 to -$260	-$720 to - $900	-$930 to -$1,160
% Change	0%	-1%	-4% to -5%	-14% to -18%	-17% to -22%

The analysis indicates net Federal cost increases in the first three years of implementation of the reforms, with significant net cost savings beginning in the fourth year and continuing development activities, which would begin to take effect soon after the reforms are enacted. The budget estimates also include several new program authorizations, including the citizen information and access offices and environmental justice demonstration projects, and increased authorization amounts for the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry and the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences.

The increased net cost to the Fund of the reforms is projected to be about $330 to $360 million by the fifth year of implementation. In addition, the reforms are estimated to result in a net reduction of cost recoveries to the Fund from private parties of $30 to $40 million annually when fully implemented.

The majority of savings from the proposed remedy selection reforms for both EPA and other Federal agencies do not begin until the third and fourth years of implementation as new sites enter the cleanup phase. As noted above, these savings would come primarily from reduced costs of cleanup at DOE and DOD sites. These savings might be used to accelerate the pace of cleanup.

IV. Establishing an Insurance Resolution Fund (IRF)

The analysis of the proposed insurance resolution fund shows an incremental reduction in PRP and insurer transactions costs over the core reforms of $225 to $270 million annually, primarily from savings in disputes over insurance coverage. Table 4 shows the IRF funding requirements under low and high-range estimates of remedial action costs savings from the core reforms, and under three natural resource damages (NRD) cost scenarios.

Table 4
Insurance Resolution Fund Analysis Summary
Annual Fund Requirements Under Steady-State Conditions
($ in millions)

Average Offer	Insurance Resolution Fund Requirements					
	No NRD Costs		Low Range NRD Costs		High Range NRD Costs	
	Low Core Reform Savings	High Core Reform Savings	Low Core Reform Savings	High Core Reform Savings	Low Core Reform Savings	High Core Reform Savings
30% Offer	300	270	310	300	380	340
40% Offer	400	350	440	390	500	450
60% Offer	590	520	650	710	740	670

The size of the IRF under steady-state conditions without including natural resource damages is estimated to be $270 million to $590 million annually. This range is broad primarily because of uncertainty regarding the average size of IRF offers, which are estimated to range from 30 to 60 percent of total costs at a site.

Including natural resource damages increases IRF requirements to $300 million to $740 million annually, although there is great uncertainty regarding the likely size of natural resource damages costs. These costs, which are associated with new sites that complete the allocation process, would be phased-in over the first several years of implementation. In addition, the proposal includes IRF funding of about $3.0 billion in existing cleanup costs incurred by PRPs. It is expected that these costs would be paid from the IRF over the first eight years of implementation.

Attachments

Attachment A

Summary of Total Savings

($ in millions)

	Superfund/States/PRPs/Insurers									Other Federal Agencies					Total All Parties				
		Fund/States		PRPs/Insurers		Total		% Change					% Change					% Change	
Core Set of Reforms	Baseline	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Baseline	Low	High	Low	High	Baseline	Low	High	Low	High
Baseline	3,836		1,501		2,335		3,836			4,994					8,830				
Effect on:																			
Cleanup	2,102	(101)	(162)	(98)	(221)	(199)	(383)	-9%	-18%	4,563	(1,036)	(1,288)	-23%	-28%	6,665	(1,234)	(1,671)	-19%	-25%
Transactions Costs	1,026	65	65	(177)	(178)	(92)	(93)	-9%	-9%	0	0	0	–		1,026	(92)	(93)	-9%	-9%
Administration/Other	708	188	176	(22)	(38)	166	138	23%	19%	431	(4)	(10)	-1%	-2%	1,139	162	128	14%	11%
Mixed Funding:																			
- Non-viable Parties	0	111	98	(111)	(98)	0	0	–		0		0	–		0		0	–	
- Limited Ability to Pay	0	40	40	(40)	(40)	0	0	–		0		0	–		0		0	–	
- Municipal Solid Waste	0	41	36	(41)	(36)	0	0	–		0		0	–		0		0	–	
- Mining Sites (non-viable)	0	12	10	(12)	(10)	0	0	–		0		0	–		0		0	–	
Cost Recoveries	0	28	44	(28)	(44)	0	0	–		0		0	–		0		0	–	
Total Core Reforms		404	327	(529)	(665)	(125)	(338)	-3%	-9%		(1,039)	(1,298)	-21%	-26%		(1,164)	(1,636)	-13%	-19%
Percentage Change		27%	22%	-23%	-28%	-3%	-9%												
Additional Effects of an Insurance Resolution Fund																			
Effect on Transactions Costs		–		(225)	(267)	(225)	(267)	-6%	-7%		--		–			(225)	(267)	-3%	-3%
Combined Effect with Core Reforms and Insurance Fund	3,836	404	327	(754)	(932)	(350)	(605)	-9%	-16%	4,994	(1,039)	(1,298)	-21%	-26%	8,830	(1,389)	(1,903)	-16%	-22%
Percentage Change		27%	22%	-32%	-40%														

Note: The low and high ranges bound the most likely effects of potential remedial action costs savings.

Attachment B

SUPERFUND REAUTHORIZATION
SUMMARY OF COST SCENARIOS

I. CURRENT PROGRAM BASELINE

All assumptions in the November 22nd baseline remain unchanged with the following exceptions:

- PRP costs for cleanup activities are assumed to be 80% of public-sector costs.
- Single-party sites are assumed to be 16% of all sites.
- PRP transactions costs for insurance coverage disputes are assumed to be $150 million annually.
- Insurers costs: $400 million total, of which: $150 million is related to transactions costs for coverage disputes; $150 million is related to "duty-to-defend" transactions costs; and $100 million is indemnification.
- Department of Justice litigation costs are $32 million.

II. COST SCENARIO FOR CORE POLICY REFORMS

Major features:
- Retain retroactive liability.
- Other policy options to be used for the purposes of this evaluation are as follows:

LIABILITY POLICY OPTIONS

De minimis/De micromis parties
- Give contribution protection and liability releases to de minimis (i.e., <1% volumetric share) and de micromis parties (i.e., <<1% volumetric share) that settle with the government, and categorically exempt de micromis municipal solid waste (MSW) generators.

Allocation procedure
- Establish a non-binding allocation procedure to determine the share of response costs for all non-early settlement PRPs, including orphan shares. *(Cost savings are assumed at sites with two or more PRPs. Critical assumptions made in this analysis are: 1) a non-binding allocation system would achieve settlements at 80% of sites; 2) savings of 90% in transactions costs related to contribution actions, which are assumed to be one-third of total PRP transactions costs, would be achieved at sites with settlements, and 25% savings at sites without settlements; and 3) savings of 25% in PRP transactions costs related to pre-remedial activities, which are assumed to be two-thirds of total PRP transactions costs, would be achieved at sites with settlements.)*

Orphan Share

The Fund would pay orphan shares related to:

- the full share of all costs allocated to non-viable parties, including non-viable parties at Federal mining sites. *(Based on EPA's analysis, non-viable parties are assumed to be at 67% of enforcement sites, with an average share allocated to non-viable parties at these sites of 17%. Estimates of non-viable parties at Federal NPL mining sites are based on Interior and USDA analysis.)*
- costs allocated to small businesses and municipal parties that are in excess of settlements reached between EPA and these parties based on a demonstrated limited ability to pay. *(This analysis assumes that this provision would result in an orphan share of $40 million annually. This estimate is preliminary, pending further analysis.)*
- costs allocated to MSW contributors in excess of the 10% MSW cap.

Cap Municipal Liability

- Cap the liability of all generators and transporters of MSW, including municipalities, at an aggregate share of 10% of site cleanup costs. *(Based on available data, 25% of all NPL sites are assumed to contain MSW. The share of costs that would be allocated to all contributors of MSW at multi-party sites is assumed to be 25% in the absence of a cap. The average EPA settlement with MSW contributors at each site is assumed to be 7% of total cleanup costs.)*
- Bar third-party claims against MSW contributors that settle with the United States.

Limit Federal Liability at Mining Sites

- USDA and Interior would not be liable as "owners" of mining sites when acting only as Federal land managers.
- These agencies would remain subject to CERCLA section 120 and would finance response activity where they are unable to locate viable PRPs.

Cost of the Allocation Process

- PRP search costs (supporting allocation, de minimis, de micromis, municipal solid waste settlements) are assumed to be 2.5 times the current $14 million expense, which would result in a $21 million increase to Superfund steady-state costs.
- DOJ litigation costs would increase $15 million annually related to litigation with non-settling parties.
- EPA's costs to administer the allocation process are assumed to $18 million annually, and are assumed to be recovered from PRPs.

REMEDY SELECTION

National Goals/Land Use

- Cost savings associated with establishing national goals, consideration of reasonable future land use, eliminating the statutory preference for permanence and treatment, and eliminating State relevant and appropriate standards (RARs) are included in this section of the analysis. The incremental effects of each of these factors, however, cannot be disaggregated with any degree of precision.

- Savings estimates in this analysis assume that EPA would develop national cleanup goals based on risk ranges at sites with residential, industrial, and restricted land uses.
- *Estimated national savings are based on two alternative land use scenarios for Superfund cleanups: 1) residential land use at 70% of sites, industrial land use at 29%, and restricted land use at 1%; and 2) residential land use at 50% of sites, industrial land use at 48%, and a "restricted" land use at 2%. Savings represent percentage reductions in remedial action costs based on these assumptions and the effects of elimination of the preference for permanence and State RARs.*

	Land Use Assumptions	
Nat'l Cleanup Goal:	*70%/29%/1%*	*50%/48%/2%.*
Lower cost savings	*-11%*	*-16%*
Higher cost savings	*-29%*	*-35%*

For this analysis, a range of savings are developed based on the risk range/land use combinations (highlighted above) that achieve savings of -16% to -29%. Savings estimates based on these assumptions were adjusted to account for provisions in the final proposal to retain more stringent State applicable standards, potential clean up to background levels, require treatment of hot spots, and not consider costs in establishing cleanup goals in remedy selection. Savings reductions of $30 million for the Fund, $60 million for PRPs, and $140 million for other Federal agencies were taken to account for these factors.

Increase Early Actions

- Increase use of removal or interim remedial actions to achieve more immediate risk reduction.
- Increase dollar limit on removal from $2 million to $6 million per site.
- This may decrease the costs of or obviate the need for remedial actions. *(Cost savings for early actions are assumed for 22.5% of all sites, based on an "early action" at all Fund-lead sites (30% of all sites) with groundwater contamination (75% of all sites). Early actions are assumed to save $2 million per early action site.)*

Cleanup Technologies

- Allow a deferral in conducting remedial action at sites where existing technologies are not feasible. *(For this analysis, it is assumed that 3% to 5% of EPA sites would be affected by this deferral, and that savings of 50% of remedial action costs would be achieved as a result of the deferral at these sites.)*

Generic Remedies

- Use generic remedies for certain classes of sites, thus streamlining the analysis of technical alternatives. *(Assumes costs savings in remedial investigations (-10%), feasibility studies (-20%), and sampling and laboratory analysis (-7.5%).)*

STATE ROLE

Eliminate State Relevant and Appropriate Standards (RARs)

- Superfund cleanups would be to Federal cleanup standards at all Fund-financed remedial actions (Federal or State-lead).
- States may select remedies achieving standards more stringent than Federal and State applicable standards, but States must pay excess costs necessary to achieve those standards. *(Savings for elimination of State RARs are included in estimated savings from remedy selection changes. This analysis assumes that, in some instances, States would select remedies to achieve State applicable standards that are more stringent than Federal standards.)*

State Authorization

- State program authorization would provide qualified States the opportunity to take the lead role at sites of Federal interest within the State.
- Authorized States may choose to address only certain categories of sites (for the first 5 - 6 years).
- At all authorized sites, States would select remedies and would be able to use Fund money for response activities.

State Retention of a Percentage of Cost Recoveries

- Authorized States may retain 5% of the Federal costs recovered through State cost-recovery actions.

State Cost Share

- States may choose either current law State cost-sharing requirements or a 15% State cost share of all amounts allocated to the State from the Fund. *(This analysis assumes that these options provide equivalent levels of State cost sharing.)*

HEALTH AND RESEARCH

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)

- ATSDR's authorization would be increased $20 million per year.

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS)

- NIEHS' authorization would be increased $20 million per year (phased-in over 3 years).

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Citizen Information and Access Offices (CIAOs)

- Establish and implement CIAOs with an annual authorization of $50 million.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Demonstration Projects

- Establish demonstration projects in communities across the country that look at the cumulative impact of exposure to numerous contaminated sites or other pollution sources. Develop methods to assess cumulative health and environmental impacts and develop strategies for voluntary or otherwise non-regulatory mitigation. *(This analysis assumes costs of $10 million FY 1995, $30 million annually FY 1996-2000.)*

IV. COST SCENARIO FOR ESTABLISHING AN INSURANCE RESOLUTION FUND

- Establish a new insurance resolution fund (IRF). The trustees of the IRF would be appointed by the President and would be charged with administering the IRF consistent with current fiscal laws and sound fiscal policies.
- The objectives of the IRF would be (i) to ensure resolution of insurance claims by 95% of all PRPs who have CERCLA-NPL liability for disposal of waste or liability for removal action costs at non-NPL sites; and (ii) to drastically reduce insurance litigation costs. The IRF would also be authorized to resolve claims with PRPs for earlier costs incurred at NPL cleanups where coverage disputes have not been settled.
- To meet these objectives, the trustees would establish the criteria for the distribution of IRF funds in the form of resolution offers and payments.
- Each PRP would have the option of accepting the IRF offer or litigating against the insurance companies. The offered amount would apply to all PRPs and could not be rejected on a site-by-site basis. If the PRP accepts the IRF offer, it would waive any further claims against its insurance carriers for the costs and fees related to the cleanup at issue.
- If a PRP litigates and an insurance company is found liable, the insurance company would be reimbursed by the IRF for the amount of the IRF offer or the amount of the indemnity, whichever is less.
- IRF offers would include potential claims for Natural Resource Damages (NRD).

Major technical assumptions for costing this scenario:

- *Under the proposal, each State would be classified into one of three categories of IRF offers: 20%, 40%, or 60%. This analysis estimated costs for a range of average IRF offers across all States. The average offers used in this analysis are 30%, 40%, and 60% of total cleanup and NRD costs.*
- *All PRPs that participate in the allocation process (both PRPs that settle and those that don't) and can provide evidence of insurance coverage would be potentially*

eligible for IRF offers for their NPL sites. It is assumed that 90% of PRPs could provide evidence of insurance coverage.

- *The IRF offer would be accepted by 80% to 95% of all PRPs at NPL sites.*
- *PRP's insurance coverage dispute costs would be reduced 90% and PRP duty-to-defend costs would be reduced 10%, in those cases where a PRP accepts an IRF offer.*
- *Where the PRP does not accept the IRF offer, PRPs are assumed to prevail in 75% of the coverage dispute litigation, with insurers' liability ranging from 30% to 60% of site costs.*
- *Potential PRP's NRD assessment and restoration costs at NPL sites used in this analysis ranges from $93 million to $268 million annually.*
- *The sole source of funding for the IRF would be revenues from commercial liability insurance companies. All administrative and other costs would be funded by this revenue. Administrative costs to operate the IRF would be $5 million annually, paid from IRF funds.*
- *The IRF would be a trust-revolving fund.*
- *Appropriations of revenues to the IRF would be mandatory and not subject to the existing discretionary spending caps.*

FOOD SAFETY LEGISLATION - COST ESTIMATES

Since the Administration's new Food Safety legislative proposal has just been submitted to Congress, detailed cost estimates of this legislation on the Federal government and society are not available at this time. As soon as they are available, they will be submitted to the Subcommittee for its files.

Ms. BROWNER. For example, in the Clean Water Act Reauthorization, there are significant savings to the States and local governments and small businesses, in the proposals made by the Administration. Once this legislation is passed, we would obviously work with the authorizing committees and your subcommittee to determine what is the best allocation of resources to meet the challenges under these statutes in terms of implementation.

We have been very, very mindful, Mr. Chairman, in the recommendations that we have made in each of these reauthorizations or amendments to existing laws as to the difficulty of resources, and the availability of resources at this time. We have sought to work as much as possible within existing resources.

In the budget request before you, we did hold Superfund flat, essentially from 1994 to 1995, since the magnitude of the changes in that program that are being considered in the authorizing committees are such that it was very hard for us to determine what might be the appropriate request. Obviously, if that bill were to pass, we would hope to be able to come back and work with this subcommittee and others to determine what is the appropriate means of funding for the reauthorized, improved Superfund program.

RISK AND COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS

Mr. STOKES. Recently there has been a great deal of discussion about risk and cost-benefit analysis. Does the Administration or your Agency have a position on this?

Ms. BROWNER. Absolutely. Risk assessment and cost-benefit analyses are two tools that are very important to the work of the Agency. The Agency did more than 1,000 risk assessments last year.

We did a large number of cost-benefit analysis. All of our major rules are subject to cost-benefit analyses. In the reauthorizations that we have proposed to Congress, we have also included risk and cost-benefit tools, because we think they are so important to the work that we do. We are committed to continuing to use those tools.

In fact, the National Academy of Sciences recently completed a review of the use of risk assessment in our air and toxic air pollutants program. What we found is that the Agency is making good use of the tool, but that it is a relatively new tool and that all of us with an interest in science and those in the scientific community need to work together to further develop and refine the tool. So we will be working with the Academy to see what is appropriate in terms of our efforts.

UNFUNDED MANDATES

Mr. STOKES. Let me ask you about another term that is being used: “unfunded mandates.” Do you have a position on that?

Ms. BROWNER. Absolutely. In fact, I think the budget request that is before you includes a significant effort to address the concerns raised by small- and medium-sized communities across the country in terms of the Clean Water Act and the Drinking Water Act. We are including in our request to the subcommittee the creation of a State Revolving Fund, not just for clean water, which currently exists but needs to be reauthorized this year, but also for drinking water.

I don't think there is a Member of Congress I have talked to in the last year who hasn't raised with me the concerns about the small communities in their district in meeting the challenges of the Drinking Water Act. This administration has called for the creation of a fund to make available to the States, in the same way the clean water money is currently made available to States for wastewater treatment facilities, to address the drinking water and the needs of the drinking water facilities across the country.

Those two requests are significant and go a long ways in addressing the concerns raised by the communities. I have met frequently with the governors and the mayors in an effort to understand what they mean by "unfunded mandates" and to develop proposals to meet those concerns.

RISK ASSESSMENT AMENDMENT

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Chairman, would you yield on that point?

Mr. STOKES. I certainly will, Mr. DeLay.

Mr. DELAY. Regarding your answer to the Chairman's questions about risk assessment and cost-benefit analysis, do I take it to mean by your answer that you support the risk-assessment amendment that members tried to offer on the Floor but were and restricted from offering it by the rule on the EPA elevation bill?

Ms. BROWNER. We did not support that amendment. The tool of risk assessment, as I said, is one that is very important to the work of the Agency. It is a very useful tool in shaping our decision-making. I think there are some who when they talk about the use of that tool, suggest that EPA be limited in the decision-making to just the use of a single tool. We do not think that is in the best interest of the public.

We have worked with the authorizing committees both in the Clean Water Act, Drinking Water, and Superfund, to incorporate the use of that tool within those individual programs in the way that we think is most beneficial to shape our decision-making and result in decisions that are protective of the public's health and of the natural resources.

Mr. DELAY. Then do I take it to mean that you only want to use risk assessment when you want to use it, but you don't want it in law that requires you to use it?

Ms. BROWNER. No. In the individual statutes, we have worked to include risk. That specific amendment that you make reference to, as it was structured, we did not support it because it would have, we believed, limited the tools that EPA has available in making decisions. We think it is in the public's interest to expand the number of tools, to get all of the information that we possibly can before we reach a decision, and to not be limited to one or two tools.

Mr. DELAY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AA VACANCY

Mr. STOKES. Certainly.

Ms. Browner, you stated in your testimony this morning that improving science is a priority for you. You also stated at last year's hearing that science is a foundation for decisions made at EPA. It is important for the Agency to maintain a credible program. Yet we note that your position for Assistant Administrator for Research and Development still remains vacant. Is this area a real priority for you?

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, it is a real priority. In fact, the budget request before you includes a 7 percent increase in our research budget. I think that is an example of the commitment to priority we give to this issue.

Let me say, Mr. Chairman, as I look back on my first year as Administrator of EPA, perhaps the greatest frustration and the greatest disappointment for me has been the great amount of time associated with getting people in place.

I am very, very proud of the people that I, with the White House, have brought to EPA. This includes all of the AAs that are here today. I think they represent the best collection of AAs ever in the Agency.

In fact, some of my predecessors have told me that we have a depth of knowledge and experience in the individual programs across the Agency that I don't think has occurred previously. We are the first Federal Agency to have all of our regional appointments in place. We have all 10 regional administrators in place, and we hope to very, very shortly have an announcement on the two remaining AAs, which is the Office of Research and Development and the Office of International Affairs.

The final thing I might say, Mr. Chairman, and I know you and I have discussed this previously, is it has been very difficult to find an individual of the caliber that I thought was important for the Agency to take the responsibility of the Office of Research and Development, in part because of some of the ethics laws. The ethics laws do not make the position attractive to people who are in the academic community because they have to sever ties with the academic institution, frequently with graduate students who are very dependent on them for funding.

I personally interviewed six or seven individuals now who when confronted with that, felt like they couldn't accept consideration or enter into consideration for the position. We do have a person who is moving through the process now.

Mr. STOKES. Do you have someone that is moving through the process that you anticipate will be on board before long?

Ms. BROWNER. We would certainly hope, subject to Senate confirmation.

Mr. STOKES. In light of the important research decisions that are going to have to be undertaken very shortly, do you think that it is going to be fair to have a new person on board to make these type of decisions?

Ms. BROWNER. The individual who is under background review right now, if they are cleared and are confirmed by the Senate, has experience in dealing with the Agency. I don't think they come to this with no background, with no knowledge.

I also want to say that in the past year, I have had the opportunity to work with the career people in the Office of Research and Development and have found them to be outstanding. I trust that as we put in place the AA for ORD, that they will be able to forge a relationship with the career people that will allow us to move forward very, very quickly.

PROGRAMS REQUIRING AUTHORIZATION

Mr. STOKES. Finally, under this category of the general questions, there are several programs at EPA requiring authorizing legislation. We would like for you to provide for the record a list of programs that need authorization in fiscal year 1995, and the dollar amounts associated with those programs.

Ms. BROWNER. Certainly.

Mr. STOKES. Would you please?

Ms. BROWNER. Absolutely.

[The information follows:]

EXPIRING AUTHORIZATIONS
OF THE
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT
(P.L. 92-500, as amended by P.L. 95-217; 95-576; 96-148; 96-483; 97-35; 97-117; and 100-4)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
104(u)(1)	Research, investigations, training, technical assistance, informational activities	9/30/90
104(u)(2)	Training programs for treatment works personnel	9/30/90
104(u)(3)	Forecasting manpower needs	9/30/90
104(u)(4)	Agricultural Research	6/30/75
104(u)(5)	Fresh water aquatic ecosystems research grants	6/30/75
104(u)(6)	Thermal discharges control	6/30/75
105(h)	Research, development and demonstration grants for storm water pollution control, river basins, non-point sources, etc.	6/30/75
106(a)	Grants to states and interstate agencies for pollution control and enforcement	9/30/90
107(e)	Mine water pollution control	o
108(c)	Great Lakes pollution control demonstration projects	o
108(e)	Lake Erie Corps of Engineers demonstration project (not EPA funds)	o
112(c)	Training grants, contracts, scholarships	9/30/90

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o Authorization expires once the full amount has been expended.

FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT (con't)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
113(d)	Alaska Village demonstration projects	9/30/79
114(d)	Lake Tahoe study	10/73
115	In-place toxic pollutants removal from ports	o
116(b)	Hudson Bay PCB Reclamation Demonstration Project (Grants to New York State from funds allotted under 205)	indefinite time*
117(d)	Chesapeake Bay Program	9/30/90
118(e)	Health effects research report to Congress	9/30/94
118(h)	Great Lakes Program	9/30/91
119(e)	Long Island Sound Comprehensive Conservation and Management grants	9/30/96
120(i)	Lake Champlain Management Plan	9/30/95
201(m)(2)	Water quality problem of marine bays and estuaries due to impact of discharges from combined storm water and sanitary sewer overflows	no expiration date
205(c)(1)(2)(3)	Allotment formulas (no appropriation involved)	9/30/90
205(e)	Assurance that every State will receive 1/2 of 1% of construction grant funds	9/30/90

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o Authorization expires once the full amount has been expended.

* Extended by a court order

FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT (con't)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
205(g)	Reserve percentage of funds authorized under section 207 for grants to States for use in administering sections 201, 203, 204, 208(b)(4), 212 or 402, 404	9/30/94
205(h)	Maximum 7.5%, minimum 4% set-aside from funds allotted to any State with 25% or more rural population, for alternatives to conventional sewage treatment works	no expiration date
205(i)	Set aside for innovative and alternative projects	9/30/90
205(j)	Reserve up to 1% of construction grants funds to make grants to States to carry out water quality management planning	no expiration date
205(j)(5)	Nonpoint Source reservation of 1% or $100,000, whichever is greater	no expiration date
205(k)	Allotment to New York State to cover costs of conveying sewage from New York City Newtown treatment plant	no expiration date
205(l)	Reserve funds, 2/3 for use in addressing water quality problems of bays and estuaries caused by CSOs, 1/3 for NEP	9/30/90
206(e)	Reimbursement for treatment works begun between 6/30/66 and 7/1/77 and between 6/30/56 and 6/30/66 [section 206(a) and (b)]	o

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o Authorization expires once the full amount has been expended.

FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT (con't)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
207	Grants for construction of treatment works	9/30/90
208(f)(3)	Grants to areawide waste treatment management agencies	9/30/90
208(h)(2)	Corps of Engineers program of technical assistance (not EPA funds)	6/30/74
208(i)(2)	DOI National Wetlands Inventory (not EPA funds)	12/31/81
208(j)(9)	Agricultural contracts to control non-point source pollution (not EPA funds)	9/30/90
209(c)	Water Resources Council Basin Planning (not EPA funds)	o
304(k)(3)	Interagency transfer of funds to supplement other water quality programs	9/30/90
311(k)	Revolving fund for removal of oil or hazardous substances	no expiration date
314(c)(2)	Clean Lakes grants	9/30/90
314(c)(4)	Clean Lakes Demonstration Project	o
315(h)	National Study Commission (not EPA funds)	o
317(b)	Financing water pollution control costs study	o
319(j)	Nonpoint Source Management Program grants to States	9/30/91

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o Authorization expires once the full amount has been expended.

FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT (con't)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
320(i)	National Estuary Program	9/30/91
405(g)(2)	Sewage sludge studies and projects	no expiration date
517	General Authorization	9/30/90
518	Reservation of funds (1/2 of 1%) waste treatment management plans and construction of sewage treatment waste to serve Indian Tribes	no expiration date
607	State Water Pollution Control Revolving Funds authorization	9/30/94
(Water Quality Act of 1987: Stand-alone sections, Appendix E:)		
510(j)	Construction Grants to San Diego, California	no expiration date
512(b)	Oakwood Beach and Red Hood Projects, New York	no expiration date
513(d)	Boston Harbor and Adjacent Waters	o
514(c)	San Diego Wastewater Reclamation Demonstration	no expiration date
515(b)	Des Moines, Iowa sewage treatment plant	no expiration date
520(c)	Studies of Water Pollution Problems in Aquifers	no expiration date
521(d)	Great Lakes Consumptive Use Study	no expiration date
522(d)	Sulfide Corrosion Study	no expiration date

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o Authorization expires once the full amount has been expended.

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT
(P.L. 93-523, as amended by P.L. 96-63, P.L. 99-339, and P.L. 100-572)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
1427(n)	Sole Source Aquifer Demonstration Program	9/30/91
1428(k)	State Programs to Establish Wellhead Protection Areas	9/30/91
1442(f)	Emergency Assistance to States (1442(a)(2)(B))	9/30/91
1442(f)	Research, Technical Assistance, Information, Training of Personnel	9/30/91
1442(g)	Technical Assistance for Small Systems	9/30/91
1443(a)(7)	Grants for State Public Water Systems Supervision Programs	9/30/91
1443(b)(5)	Grants for State Underground Water Source Protection Programs	9/30/91
1444(c)	Special Study and Demonstration Grants	6/30/77
42 U.S.C. 300j-3a(c)[1]	Grants to Public Sector Agencies for Development and Demonstration Projects	9/30/78

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[1] This section was enacted as part of the Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Authorization Act of 1978, and not as part of the SDWA, but it has been codified in the U.S.C. with the SDWA.

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT (Con't)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
1445(a)(8)	Monitoring for Unregulated Contaminants	0[2]
1465(c)	Grants to States for Remedying School Drinking Water	9/30/91

MARINE PROTECTION RESEARCH AND SANCTUARIES ACT
(Ocean Dumping: P.L. 92-532, as amended by P.L. 97-16, 100-536, 100-627)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRES
111	General Authorization: Title I	9/30/91

FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT
(P.L. 92-516, as amended by P.L. 95-396, 98-201 and 100-532)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
31	General Authorization & Research	9/30/91

NOISE CONTROL ACT
(P.L. 92-574, as amended by P.L. 95-609)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
15(g)	Research and development of low-noise emission products	9/30/77
19	General Authorization	9/30/79

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[2] Authorization expires once the full amount has been expended.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (Includes RADON ABATEMENT ACT)
(P.L. 94-469 and 100-551)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
28(d)	State programs	9/30/83
29	General Authorization	9/30/83
10	TSCA Research and Development	9/30/81
305(e)	Radon Proficiency Rating Program	o
305(f)	"Citizen's Guide," Model Construction Standards, and Technical Assistance to States	9/30/91
306(j)	Grants for State Radon Programs	9/30/91
307(b)	Radon Diagnostic and Remedial Efforts in High-risk Schools	o
308(f)	Regional Radon Training Centers	9/30/91

ASBESTOS SCHOOL HAZARD ABATEMENT ACT OF 1984
(P.L. 98-377, as amended by 99-519 and 101-637)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
512	General Authorization for the Asbestos Abatement Program	9/30/95

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL ACT
(P.L. 94-580, as amended by P.L. 96-463, 96-482, 98-616, 100-582)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
2004	Tire shredding grants	9/30/79
2007(a)	General Authorization	9/30/88

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o Authorization expires once the full amount has been expended.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL ACT (Con't)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
2007(e)	Criminal Investigators	9/30/88
2007(f)(1)	Underground storage tank regulation	9/30/88
2007(f)(2)	Assistance to States for development and implementation of underground storage tank programs	9/30/88
3011(a)	State hazardous waste program grants	9/30/88
3012	Grants to States to compile inventory of hazardous waste sites	9/30/88
4008(a)(1)	State solid waste program grants	9/30/88
4008(a)(2)(C)	Grants for studies, market analyses, etc.	9/30/88
4008(a)(2)(C)	Assistance to States to implement programs management facilities	9/30/88
4008(a)(3)(A)	Assistance to States for provisions related to recycled oil	9/30/86
4008(e)(2)	Special communities disposal site grants	9/30/82
4008(f)(4)	Assistance to States for recycled oil programs	9/30/88
4008(g)(2)	Assistance to municipalities for energy and materials conservation and recovery planning	9/30/86
4009(d)	Rural community grants	9/30/82
5006	Department of Commerce functions	9/30/88
8002(j)	Resource Conservation Committee	o
8002(m)	Drilling fluids study	o
11012	Medical Waste Tracking Demo. Program	9/30/91

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o Authorization expires once the full amount has been expended.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL ACT (Con't)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
8002(q)	Special studies	9/30/79
8007	Research, training, information, etc.	9/30/78
2(j)*	Administrator's information and education responsibility pursuant to section 221(b)	9/30/87
2(1)*	National Ground Water Commission	9/30/87

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o Authorization expires once the full amount has been expended.
* The Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (P.L. 98-616).

CLEAN AIR ACT
(P.L. 91-604, as amended by P.L. 93-319, 95-95, 95-190 and P.L. 101-549 - the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
103(h)(4)	National Institute of Environmental Health Science to conduct research & studies (not EPA funds)	no expiration date
169B(a)(1)	Conduct, research on visibility impairment (EPA & other agencies)	9/30/95
112(n)(2)(D)	Coke Oven Production Technology Study (joint undertaking by EPA and DOE)	9/30/97
112(o)(6)	National Academy of Science Study	no expiration date
211(j)(4)	To establish test procedures and conduct engine tests	9/30/98
248(g)	Federal Agency Fleets (not EPA funds)	no expiration date
304(g)	Penalty Fund (to finance air compliance and enforcement activities)	o

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o Authorization expires once the full amount has been expended.

CLEAN AIR ACT (Con't)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
327(a)	General Authorization	9/30/98
327(b)(1)	Grants for Planning	o
327(b)(2)	Grants for Planning	9/30/98
328(b)	Outer Continental Shelf Research Study on Emissions by DOE (not EPA funds)	no expiration date
415(b)(1)	Clean Coal Technology Demonstration Projects	o
617(b)	Assistance to Developing Countries	9/30/95
303(g) of P.L. 101-549	Risk Assessment and Management (not EPA funds)	no expiration date
410 of P.L. 101-549	Acid Deposition Research by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (not EPA funds)	o
411 of P.L. 101-549	Studies of Buffering and Neutralizing Agents by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (not EPA funds)	o
413(b) of P.L. 101-549	Special Clean Coal Technology Project (not EPA funds)	o
817(a)(3) of P.L. 101-549	National Academy of Sciences Report on Role of Secondary Standards	no expiration date
901(f) of P.L. 101-549	Adirondack Effects Assessment	o
901(h)(4)	DOE funds to carry out provisions of Sec. 103(f) of CAA	o
1101(a) of P.L. 101-549	Amends Sec.326(h) of Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1501) to provide for Clean Air Employment Transition Assistance (DOL not EPA funds)	9/30/95

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o Authorization expires once the full amount has been expended.

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT OF 1980 (P.L. 96-510)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
221(b)(2)	Authorization for appropriations to Emergency Response Trust Fund (See section 517 of SARA for continuation)	9/30/85
211 of P.L. 96-510	Imposition of environmental taxes (through sections 4611 and 4661 of the Internal Revenue Code 7 of 1954)	9/30/85
303	Termination of Authority to collect taxes (Repealed by P.L. 99-499)	9/30/85

SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1986 (SARA)(P.L. 99-499)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
118(1)(4)	Gulf Coast Hazardous Substance Research, Development, and Demonstration Center	no expiration date
118(o)(5)	Pacific Northwest Hazardous Substance Research, Development, and Demonstration Center	no expiration date
305(a)(2)	Emergency Training and Review of Emergency Systems--State and Program Support (for Federal Emergency Management Agency)	9/30/90
330	General Authorization for Title III--Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know	no expiration date
405	Authorization for activities under Title IV--Radon Gas and Indoor Air Quality Research, and under section 118(k) relating to radon gas assessment and demonstration program	9/30/89

SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1986 (Con't)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
515	Tax on Certain Imported Substances Derived From Taxable Chemicals (through sections 4671-72 of Internal Revenue Code of 1986)	no expiration date
516	Environmental Tax (through section 59A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986)	1/1/96*
517	Authorization for appropriations to Hazardous Substance Superfund (continuation of fund under CERCLA section 221)	9/30/94**

ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND DEMONSTRATION AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1981 (P.L. 96-569)

SECTION	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	EXPIRE(S)(D)
2	EPA's environmental research and development activities	9/30/81

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* Amended by Section 11231 of P.L. 101-508.

** Amended by Section 6301 of P.L. 101-508.

Mr. STOKES. Thank you.

Mr. Lewis, I am pleased to yield to you.

FLAT BUDGET

Mr. LEWIS. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, Madam Secretary.

Unfortunately, this is water day before the Energy and Water Committee, and California legislators must stand in line and suggest how much money ought to be spent for water projects to make sure that they get done.

Ms. Browner, I read much of that which your testimony would be about on the way out from California on the plane yesterday. And what I am struggling to figure out in my own mind's eye how I can best be of help to your Agency, which is an agency asking for one of the larger increases of those agencies that we deal with.

I think you know in the past that I have been very concerned about questions like air quality, it affects my district dramatically, and questions that relate to clean water are very important to Southern California. But nonetheless, we start from kind of a beginning point that isn't very helpful to any of us. The President has suggested tightening our belts. And so you look for every dollar that you possibly can find, and every cut that you can possibly find.

So I am very interested in your assistance in helping us for the record get an understanding of your perspective of crises that would occur if your budget were to remain frozen as a result of this year.

And I ask the question for several reasons, not the least of which is the fact that after we go through the budget song and dance, you nonetheless are directly faced with competition from VA medical health care, those systems critical to Members around here, housing programs that are critical to people right here in the Nation's Capital. And to say the least, the President has indicated his very, very high priority for ongoing efforts in space, with new agreements with Russia and other allies who are looking for cooperation in a scientific sense.

And, you know, just last week the President's people here were saying that the NASA items are the top priority, that they are giving, you know, no holds barred to no cuts in that category. So what kinds of crises occur if your budget ends up being essentially a flat budget across the board?

Ms. BROWNER. Congressman Lewis, I certainly appreciate the challenge that the subcommittee faces and that all of Congress faces in passing a budget this year. The President considered the kind of issues that you raise as he looked across all of the government and looked at the competing demands from agency to agency. It was his decision in submitting a request to Congress, based on all of those competing interests, that the Environmental Protection Agency's budget should grow. That was in large part an outcome of the growth in responsibility.

I think you and, I am sure, all the Members of the subcommittee are well aware of the tremendous growth in responsibility for the Environmental Protection Agency over the last four to five years. The Clean Air Act reauthorized in 1990 which you make reference to, and a number of other statutes passed more recently came at a time when the resources for the Agency within the operating budget, remained relatively flat. The piece to really focus on, I think, when we talk about the increases is the Agency's operating budget. We talk about our monies in three pots: our operating budget; the money that goes to the States for wastewater and drinking water; Superfund, leaking underground storage. The resources available to the Agency for science, for enforcement, for regulations, for permitting, all of that is in the operating budget.

If we were not to receive the increase, there are a number of things that, quite frankly, I don't think we would be able to do. It would make it incredibly difficult for us to meet our obligations under the 1990 Clean Air Act in terms of the implementation.

This is something that we think is important. I think you would agree, as you look over the last four years, it is one of the most significant pieces of legislation passed and there is a huge amount of work to be done.

I think there would be effects on our ability to focus on nonpoint source pollution. To look at those things that, as I said before, include runoff in a wet weather event, which continues to affect our water supplies. You certainly see some of that in your State of California.

Our ability to address environmental justice issues. To work with those communities that are and have, for far too long, experienced a disproportional burden of our modern industrial society.

Our efforts in environmental technology. Our ability to get this country to the forefront of the international market for environmental technology. The United States is not number one in the global market for environmental technology. Japan and Germany currently are in front of us in taking advantage of what is today a $300 billion market, and expected to grow to almost $600 billion by the end of the decade. These are the sorts of things that we would not be able to do. We would have to cut back our activities in those areas.

I think in the final area, in the case of environmental technology, not only is it good in terms of cleaning up the environment, it is good in terms of creating jobs here in the United States. There are firms that are clearly growing, generally small businesses across the country, there are some in your State, in a number of States, and are growing because of this world market.

We want to help them. We want to see this country take advantage of that opportunity. So those are a few examples.

IG'S REPORT ON FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Mr. LEWIS. I appreciate your response, and I lay that foundation on no small part because, as you correctly point out, that portion of the budget that involves the way we manage the EPA is really the key target we are dealing with here. And we are talking about an 8 percent increase in your total budget, some $500 million.

And the fundamental question I have for you as the manager now with a year and a half in the saddle, is I need your help better understanding how your management shop is operating. For I get a sense from the current IG's report and otherwise, that any number of your AAs, as you described them, very capable people, may or may not be people who have very much experience in terms of real management responsibilities.

Indeed, there is some indication that some of those people believe that their job really isn't managing, and when you start talking about operating with a $500 million increase, then management had better be a part of helping you do your job or the priorities will never be reached, we will never get down to that second level where, hopefully, EPA hits the road.

On March 31, 1994, the EPA Office of Inspector General issued a report entitled: Assessment of Financial Management in the Environmental Protection Agency. The report described agency-wide problems in EPA's financial management and information systems.

In past years, as you know, EPA's financial management has been the target of repeated criticism from Congress, the GAO, and your own IG. But this report identifies still unresolved problems within EPA, and I would be interested in your response to that report, for it does address directly the $500 million requested increase.

Ms. BROWNER. I certainly understand your questions relating to management. I think they are absolutely appropriate.

Let me begin by saying that all of the AAs take seriously their role as managers. This is something that I think is very important. The IG report that you make reference to is something that the senior leadership team in the Agency is committed to. As I explained to Mr. DeLay, we do have the Inspector General, John Martin, with us today. He is available to answer questions about the report.

As I read the report and as I talked to Mr. Martin about the report, and I don't want to put words in his mouth, what I saw was a recognition of the efforts of the last 18 months, of the strides, of the improvements that have been made. On page ii it points out that EPA management has recognized the need for improvements.

It says that this IG report builds on the efforts that the Agency is taking. This is a large Agency, with a large budget, as you point out. We take management very seriously.

I have put in place a number of programs to ensure that we have appropriate management. As an example, we will shortly go to monthly financial statements for the Agency as a whole, something that I think is essential when you are managing the resources and have the responsibility that we have. We could provide for you a list of all of the activities of the last year we have undertaken to address these management concerns.

[The information follows:]

EPA FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES DURING FY 1993 - 1994

The following initiatives were the direct result of EPA's commitment to strengthening and improving financial management within the Agency:

- Establish Senior Resource Officials (SROs) - SROs were established throughout the Agency to develop systems which ensure the efficient and effective use of human and fiscal resources. These individuals will be held accountable for financial management within their respective organization.

- Pilot Performance Measures Project - Initiated a pilot project to establish CFO's performance measures to ensure effective and efficient financial management throughout the Agency. Eventually, the performance measures will apply to all Senior Resource Officials.

- Joint Review with the Office of Inspector General of Financial Management - In response to a Congressional request, the Office of Inspector General and Agency personnel conducted a joint review of financial management. The purposes of the review were to (1) identify financial management issues, (2) determine the root cause for the issues, and (3) develop additional corrective actions, if necessary.

- Task Force to Review Use of Working Capital Fund at EPA - A Task Force was created to review the use of a Working Capital Fund. The purpose of the Working Capital Fund is to increase accountability through the involvement of users in the decision making process and achieve efficiencies in delivering services to our customers.

- Reengineering Our Process - We have initiated a number of on-going activities designed to make our processes more efficient and cost effective as recommended by the Vice President's Report of the National Performance Review.

- Consolidate and Revise Financial Management Policies and Procedures - We are updating our Superfund accounting policies to incorporate evolving issues, such as the handling of a company's negotiable securities by EPA as a result of Superfund enforcement actions. We will also be updating our existing accounting policies to address Congressionally mandated requirements such as the Cash Management Improvement Act and changes in technologies such as electronic data interchange. The purpose of this initiative is to address these emerging accounting issues and incorporate new technologies to improve our effectiveness and efficiency and to produce reliable and accurate financial statements reflecting our Superfund program operating activities.

- Upgrading and Improving Our Automated Systems - Specifically, we are making progress in linking our Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) with other administrative systems so that we can provide accurate and timely information to line program managers, financial staff, and auditors - enhancing probity and policy making. We are defining requirements for a property module for implementation as part of our accounting system as well as for cost accounting. We will be implementing a new version of our accounting software that will address several existing problems. Further, we are working toward eliminating older systems that are inefficient.

- Strengthening Asset Management - We are working with the Department of Justice to improve our coordination for identification and collection of funds as a result of judicial actions. At the same time, we are making use of debt collection alternatives to ensure that monies owed to the Agency are collected in a timely manner.

- Enhancing Financial Management and Financial Qualifications - We are in the process of identifying skills and knowledge for program and financial staff. Once these requirements are known, we plan to identify training courses and if necessary develop courses to meet the requirements. Our goal is to ensure a cadre of highly qualified financial managers supporting the accomplishment of program objectives. We have already identified the qualifications needed by the Headquarters financial management staff.

Ms. **Browner**. We would also agree that there is more to be done. This is something that has to be part of the job that we do each and every day. It is a matter of developing the programs, of putting the systems in place, of building the accountability, and then of constantly ensuring that the resources and the personnel are being wisely managed.

I have to say I am very proud of the progress that has been made since I have come to the Agency. We have made this a priority and I think we can see the results of that.

AGENCY EMPLOYEE VIEWS ON FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Mr. **Lewis**. One piece of the IG's comments that intrigued me involved interviews with Agency employees, and which as a result of those discussions it concluded that many EPA Agency employees fail to see financial management as important as program management. While contending that Agency personnel found financial policies and procedures, quote, "difficult to locate, incomplete and confusing."

Those are pretty specific conclusions that I am sure you discussed with the IG. So since he is not on my agenda at this moment, how do you react to those?

Ms. **Browner**. Well, the concern that you raise is something that we sought to address by the creation of a senior resource official within each of the programs. An individual who is responsible; where the buck stops in terms of resource management. That was something that we created last spring. We made an Agency decision to train those individuals and to put them in place. Everyone within a program should be aware of who that individual is so that they can get the management advice that they need.

I don't know if you have the full report, I would just—and we can provide a copy to you.

Mr. **Lewis**. We got the full report.

Ms. **Browner**. On page 15, the IG's report details a number of specific actions that are ongoing within the Agency to address these issues.

ACCESS TO FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

Mr. **Lewis**. My concern really centers on this line of thought that management is effective if it uses its personnel in the highest priority fashion, but one's vision of what is good use of one's time is pretty fundamental.

And so for the record, I am interested in your reaction for us relative to EPA employees believe that there is an overall lack of understanding of the importance of financial management by program managers. Many program managers do not believe that they are involved in financial management. And second, management does not have the data and reporting tools needed to effectively manage these programs.

What all that says to me is that as people, often in big agencies, you know, you never quite get down to the business of delivering services out where they are needed. And at the same time, if you don't recognize the importance of manager's jobs as they relate to financial responsibility, then it is awfully difficult for you to justify those added annual personnel slots, that you would theoretically use the money for.

Ms. BROWNER. Well, in response to the specific concern about making sure that people have access to information, one of my priorities was to create a monthly financial report for the Agency. When you are managing a large organization, information is essential, as you pointed out, to making good management decisions. That means having up-to-date information available on at least a monthly basis.

This is not something that has occurred historically in the Agency, for a variety of reasons. It had to do with how the Agency had been cobbled together historically and then how it had grown over the years. But we are now set to produce on a monthly basis financial reports at some level of detail so that the managers across the Agency will know exactly what is happening at any given time within their program and within the Agency at large. We can then do a better job of managing our resources and the personnel.

BUDGET PROCESS TRADEOFFS

Mr. LEWIS. As I have some personal communications with the Director of OMB, as he responds to my concern about his own resistance to the President's initiatives that relates to NASA, he often says where will $100 million a year over a four-year period come from for this new relationship with Russia? And I say, wait a minute, Leon, where will the President be if you cut off the $100 million commitment that is already an international commitment?

Then I turn and say, well, look here, one of our agencies is asking for $500 million in new money for management positions and yet most managers don't believe they got a financial responsibility. I mean, these are real tradeoffs in the budget process, Leon, help your President out, tell me how we are going to work this out.

I don't get much of a response, and I understand this might be frustrating to you, but these are very real exchanges with someone who is dealing with this budget every day.

Ms. BROWNER. The President presents to Congress a comprehensive budget that takes into account all of the agencies. A decision in dealing with those competing interests, as you rightfully point out, was made in terms of the proposal that is now before the subcommittee.

Mr. LEWIS. I understand that, but then we get feedback from OMB that says: But wait a minute, you know, suddenly the President is in a position where he is advocating a relationship with a new international circumstance. And yet, OMB seems to think that the places where we might best cut involve those very programs where there is an international commitment.

We need to make the trade-off and, as you know, the Congress is responsible for disposing of the President's budget and hopefully have some sense for what is a reasonable exchange.

Ms. BROWNER. I certainly respect that and we want to work with all of the Members of the committee to address the very legitimate questions that you have. The work that we will be able to do with this increase is very, very significant. And without it, there will be real effects.

The people in this country will see delay in EPA's ability to get the job done, in terms of protecting their health and their resources. We will not be able to fulfill the expectations that we have all created in terms of the job that we are going to do. In terms of what the statutes require us to do, in terms of the work that the public expects of us, we will not be able to meet those expectations without an increase.

One other thing I want to point out is that the increase in FTE included in the President's proposal, is for, in large part, contractor conversion. The total FTE increase is 998. That is not the net, but that is the increase, of which 900 are contractor conversion.

If it is the will of this subcommittee and the Congress to give EPA those 900 FTEs, we can bring back in-house activities that are currently performed outside of the Agency that we think need to be performed inside the Agency. That includes things like scientific research, like policy development, like quality assurance, like data management. We can bring those issues back in-house. We will then work with the subcommittee in terms of moving dollars from our AC&C and R&D accounts, which include contracts, for lack of a better explanation, to our salary account, our PRO account.

So I want to make sure that the resources associated with the FTE increase will come as a result of a shifting within the Agency. If it is the will of Congress, we hope to see those functions brought back into the Agency, which we think are absolutely essential to the future of the Agency.

TRADEOFFS BETWEEN CONTRACTORS AND CIVIL SERVANTS

Mr. LEWIS. Ms. Browner, one of my difficulties in that connection, and I understand exactly what you are saying, I want help from our staff relative to this analysis. For we hear from one Agency coming to us in a very serious way saying, look, the best way for us to really get expertise and save money is to contract out, and very delicate and important scientific areas, and at the same time, we hear another Agency, in your case we are talking about eliminating outlay that is by way of contract, presuming that the private sector may not be able to do it quite as efficiently or as purely, and theoretically we will save money by having those people full-time civil servants in house.

We hear it from both sides of that line, and we are hearing it in this budget and some way we are going to have to figure out what are the best tradeoffs.

Ms. BROWNER. I would just ask you to note that if you look at the contractors that the Agency currently makes use of, we would suggest that that represents 8,000 FTE. The request before you is 900 FTE.

We are in no way suggesting that all contracting work be brought into the Agency. We are suggesting in specific areas and we are more than happy to work with the staff and with the Members to ensure those are the appropriate areas, where we believe that those functions are best performed by government, be brought back in house. This does not include all functions.

Mr. LEWIS. Ms. Browner, I had told my Chairman that the odds were very good I couldn't be here this morning, and at the risk of having me very forcefully removed from the room, I better yield back the balance of my time.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STOKES. Okay, Mr. Lewis, thank you.

Mr. Chapman, I yield to you.

TEXARKANA SUPERFUND SITE

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much.

Ms. Browner, welcome. If I may, let me be a bit parochial this morning. I have some questions I want to ask generally that apply to EPA, but specifically will impact my congressional district.

It concerns a Superfund site in Texarkana and a GAO study on incineration. Within the next few months, the GAO will be conducting a comprehensive study at the request of Chairman Stokes, Representative Swift, and me on the safety of incineration, and the availability of innovative, efficient, and cost effective cleanup technologies for Superfund sites.

Texarkana is a site in my district that will be one of the specific sites examined by GAO in this study. I would really like to know, it is a major people issue at home, whether or not incineration is in fact a safe technology to use.

The site which would be the subject of incineration as a cleanup method in my district is an old wood preserving site that contains pentachlorophenol, creosote, mercury and dioxin. I would like to know what your views are on the safety of incineration as a technique for the cleanup of these materials, and then specifically if you could comment on when incineration is scheduled to begin at this particular site.

If it is not handy, if you can furnish that for the record so we would know. But I would really like to know your views on incineration—its relative safety for the cleanup of these kinds of wastes.

Ms. BROWNER. We will get you a detailed list of the dates for activities at that site. I think, as you are aware, there have been ongoing efforts regarding the cleanup of that site.

[The information follows:]

DATES FOR ACTIVITIES AT TEXARKANA SUPERFUND SITE

The following information represents EPA's current projections for the duration of the remedial action at the Texarkana Wood site. The scope of the contract will include incineration of creosote, pentachlororphenol, mercury and dioxin. The following dates are subject to change once the contract has been awarded and the contractor has submitted a proposed schedule. As a state-lead site, the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) will then approve the schedule.

Projected Schedule	
TNRCC Starts Reviewing Bids	April 22, 1994
TNRCC Awards Contracts	May 25, 1994
TNRCC Issues Notice to Proceed	June 24, 1994
Contractor Starts Mobilization	August 24, 1994
Contractor Starts Constructing Incinerator	September 26, 1994
Incinerator Shakedown and Trial Burn	January, 1995
Contractors Starts Production Burn	April, 1995
Contractor Demobilizes Incinerator	May, 1996
Contractor Installs Groundwater Treatment	May, 1996
TNRCC Closeout Report	August, 1996
EPA Issues Preliminary Closeout Report	January, 1997

Ms. BROWNER. We have worked with the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission in developing a cleanup plan. They have just recently completed the technical specifications for a competitive bid package to award a contract for remedial action.

The issue of incineration at Superfund sites is a difficult issue. It is hard to have one answer that fits every single site. In developing a cleanup plan, the Agency obviously looks at the dangers associated with the present site in terms of impacting the public, the natural resources, and in the groundwater contamination if there are delays in action. These are factors that are unique. They vary greatly from site to site.

Last May, I issued guidance on incineration that essentially sought to ensure public participation in the decision-making around Superfund cleanup sites. It also restated that the Agency would focus our efforts on the more than 200 facilities that are currently disposing of hazardous waste but have not been subject to permitting. This is instead of focusing our energies in the permitting of new hazardous waste incinerators.

The concern at the Superfund sites for which plans have been developed in terms of cleanup is that to delay implementation of those plans is to necessarily delay the cleanup activities. That is something that has to be factored in.

In the Superfund reauthorization, one of the things we strongly encourage Congress to include in the final legislation is expanded opportunity for local community involvement in development of the cleanup plan.

We don't think it is appropriate for a cleanup plan to be developed and then ask the community, well, what do you think? We think the community should be there from the beginning. Technical assistance grants should be made available to the community so that they can be informed participants; not just participants but informed participants.

I think the concern with the Texarkana site is that to look for another cleanup technology would result in not only delays, but could result in additional costs associated with that cleanup. But we are more than happy to work with you and the people of the community to see if the concerns can be addressed.

We don't want to be in a situation where we are doing something that the community does not——

Mr. CHAPMAN. I really appreciate your saying that, because there is a fear that—and I don't think anyone suspects any malice on anybody's part, but I think there is the perception that the decision was made without community input and that incineration was the only remedy seriously considered by EPA.

And with this site being the subject of a GAO study in the next few months, you can understand how this would affect the home folks. There is a local company there called Relco. It is marketing a remedy that they call TSW which they claim can effectively remediate the waste of the site using an alternate technology.

So you have got someone right there saying I can fix this without having to incinerate it. I guess the question would be, and I have a few more technical questions I would submit for the record, but in light of the GAO study and the fact that the site has been there for almost half a century to some extent or another, could we wait for, it may take six or eight months, that GAO study to see if in fact there are some alternatives.

If the indications are that the science basically says incineration is the way to go, the community would feel a lot better about it—having someone look at it and say yes, it appears that this is the technology one ought to use.

I understand the fear that it might impact the cost to delay but this is literally in town, it is within a couple hundred feet of a minority neighborhood, and there is of course the response from that community that should not surprise anybody that they feel like the railroad train has been started and, it doesn't make a bit of difference what we think. This giant Federal Agency is just going to run that railroad right through our community.

Ms. BROWNER. We don't want in any way to create that impression with the people at any of the Superfund sites across the country. That is why we are asking for some changes in the law. We want to strengthen the opportunity for participation.

We would be more than happy to work with you on this. The one thing, Congressman Chapman, that I should point out, is that the State is the lead at this site. As you will discover as we talk about Superfund sites, there are different parties that are the lead at any specific site. Sometimes it can be the State, sometimes it is the Federal Government, and sometimes it is the responsible party.

In this case, it is the State, so I think it would be appropriate to involve with your permission the State in those conversations. If we are going to develop a solution to the concerns of the community, it is going to take all people.

RISK ASSESSMENT AND SETTING PRIORITIES

Mr. CHAPMAN. I really do appreciate your willingness to work on that, and I thank you very much. I think that the folks at home, just to have your reassurance that this is something that we really want the community to be involved in, and specifically I think that your seeking changes in the reauthorization process would in effect strengthen their hand in that regard.

Let me follow up on Congressman DeLay's questions about risk analysis. This has been an issue before, it will be an issue again at the point we consider the legislation that would elevate EPA to Cabinet level status. And a lot of times I think there is a disconnect.

People talk past each other. They say what is this risk assessment, risk analysis, what does it mean. And it has come I think to mean different things to different people. I have an efficient staff that found a recent quote of yours that said, "In many instances risk assessment has become a code word for those who want to weaken our efforts to protect public health and the environment," and I don't disagree with that.

When I speak of risk assessment, though, I am talking about a process where human health and environmental priorities are determined, and then Federal funds would be allocated based on those priorities. This has become an emotional issue for many people in Congress who want to protect public health and the environment, but recognize that given our finite Federal resources, we have to prioritize which areas present us with the greatest risks.

I would say that I am in this category, that we can't do everything in every case, we don't have the resources to do that, and in some cases I don't think it is appropriate.

So let me ask, does EPA have a comprehensive and systematic process by which you set priorities as to what those risks are?

Ms. BROWNER. Congressman Chapman, with the leave of the Chairman, if I might give a little bit of background here in terms of the different tools, and then if it's okay answer your specific questions.

There are essentially three tools that I think sometimes are confused in this discussion of risk. There is something called comparative risk. That is where we look at, as you suggest, what are the priorities for the Agency. It is something Congress engages in when you pass an environmental statute. You say we want EPA to focus on this, to the exclusion of something else. That is comparative risk.

Then there are risk assessments. That is the tool that we use to inform our decision in a specific instance. Then there is the tool of cost benefit, which is another tool we use to inform our decision in a particular instance. Comparative risk is an extremely valuable tool. It is one that we use in developing the budget proposal that is now before the committee.

Over the past five years, EPA has focused on the use of comparative risk on environmental risk assessment as a planning and priority setting tool. Some specific examples within the budget before you would include an increase in resources for environmental justice.

As we look at the concerns raised by those communities, we decided that it was appropriate to increase the resources. That is a comparative risk-type decision. For example, to increase the resources because the issues and the problems facing those communities are so significant.

Another example would be the one I gave previously, to move resources to nonpoint source issues in terms of our surface waters, our rivers, lakes and streams, and away from point sources. So we do use comparative risk in developing our strategic plan.

We used it in developing the budget that is before you. We also use, as I said earlier, risk assessment. We did more than 1,000 risk assessments last year. They are very, very important in terms of the shaping, the decisions that we have to make in a specific regulatory matter.

LIST OF RISK ASSESSMENTS

Mr. CHAPMAN. Is there—I don't want to interrupt. Is there a list somewhere of those 1,000 risk assessments that we could place in the hearing record.

Ms. BROWNER. Yes, we would be more than happy, with the leave of the Chairman, both to give you a list of risk assessments conducted by the Agency, and of cost benefit analyses conducted by the Agency, two tools that we use to shape specific decisions that we make.

Comparative risk is somewhat more subjective. What you may think is dangerous could vary from what one of your colleagues may think is more or less dangerous. In developing the budget, we try and take into account the best science and the public's concerns. We hope that the budget that we have presented reflects those priorities.

[The information follows:]

COST BENEFIT ANALYSES

Office of Water	Year
Economic Impact Analysis of Final Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Offshore Oil and Gas Industry	1993
Regulatory Impact Analysis of the Proposed Great Lakes Water Quality Guidance	1993
Regulatory Impact Analysis for the Proposed Revisions to Ocean Dumping Regulations for Dredged Material	1993
Disinfection By-Products Rule	1994
DBP and Information Collection Rule	1994
UIC Class II Rule	1994
Effluent Guidelines for Pesticides Manufacturing	1993
Costs and Benefits of the Combined Sewer Overflow Policy	1993
President Clinton's Clean Water Initiative: Analysis of Costs and Benefits	1994

Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response	
Federal Procurement Guidelines for Rules Pursuant to Executive Order on Recycling (12873)	1994
Analysis Supporting the Listing of Organo Bromine Wastes	1994
Analysis Supporting the Listing of Carbamates Waste	1994
Final Listing Determination for Wastes from Wood Surface Protection Industry	1993
Report to Congress on Cement Kiln Dust	1993
Analysis Supporting Proposed Rulemaking on Land Disposal Restrictions Phase II	1993
Analysis Supporting the Final Rulemaking on Corrective Action Management Units	1993
Analysis Supporting the Universal Waste Rulemaking	1993

Office of Air and Radiation	
Operating Permits	1993
California Ozone Federal Implementation Plans (South Coast and Ventura Counties)1994	1994
Hazardous Organic NESHAP Rule	1994
Pulp and Paper Cluster (MACT Rules and Water Counterpart Rules)	1994
Proposed Regulation of Treatment Storage and Disposal Facilities under RCRA	1993
General Conformity Rule	1994

Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances	
Proposed Regulation of Lead Hazard Education Before Renovation of Housing	1994
Lead Fishing Sinker Proposed Ban	1994

** Note: The Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances does cost benefit analysis as required by statute. However, the list above only includes those studies which fit the strict definition of "Regulatory Impact Analysis." If a wider definition had been adopted, the Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances would include many more analyses than shown here.

SUMMARY ESTIMATE OF EPA RISK ASSESSMENTS CONDUCTED IN FY 1993

(Numbers given are approximations,
to be used for discussion purposes only)

The attached table presents an approximate number of risk assessments performed by specified programs of the Environmental Protection Agency in FY 1993, broken down according to type of risk assessment and "level of effort."

The EPA programs include:

OPPTS = Office of Prevention, Pesticides & Toxic Substances
--OPP = Office of Pesticide Programs
--OPPT= Office of Pollution Prevention & Toxics

OAR = Office of Air & Radiation

OW = Office of Water

OSWER = Office of Solid Waste & Emergency Response
--OSW = Office of Solid Waste
--OERR= Office of Emergency & Remedial Response

ORD = Office of Research & Development

OPPE = Office of Policy, Planning & Evaluation

"Level of effort" refers to the complexity and comprehensiveness of a particular risk assessment, using the terms Screen, Medium, and High as follows:

Screen = 2 person days or less;

Medium = 4 person weeks or less; and

High = greater than 4 person weeks.

On one end of the spectrum, the complexity/comprehensiveness of our risk assessments reflects screening level efforts to determine, for example, the need for industry to generate expensive scientific data and/or the need for EPA to develop a more comprehensive risk assessment. The other end of the risk assessment spectrum entails more exhaustive efforts such as those that occur in OPP's Special Review and Reregistration programs for existing use pesticides.

Also attached is a summary of the OPPT New Chemicals Review Process, including statistics since FY 1979. This program alone has been responsible for more than 1,000 reviews per year for every fiscal year since 1983.

Estimated Summary of EPA's Risk Assessment Activities for FY93

EPA Program	Type of Risk Assessment	Level of Effort	# of Risk Assessments
OPPTS			
* OPPT	New Chemical Review	Screen	2029
	New Chemical Review	Medium	119
	Existing Chemical Risk Screens	Screen	3630
	Risk Management 1 (RM1) Analyses	Medium	27
	Risk Management 2 (RM2) Analyses	High	17
* OPP	Special Reviews	High	10
	Reregistration Eligibility Decisions (REDs)	High	19
	Food Tolerance Reviews	Medium/High	~100
	Section 18 Emergency Exemptions	Screen/Medium	350
OAR	Safe Alternatives Program (CAAA Title VI)	Screen/Medium	275
	Mobile Source Toxic Emissions (Title II)	High	5
	Great Waters Study (Title III)	High	14
	Mercury Study (Title III)	High	1
	Urban Area Study (Title III)	Screen	30
	Petition Review (Title III)	Medium	1
	Area Source Review (Title III)	Screen	10
OSWER			
* OSW	RCRA Corrective Actions (Major Rules)	High	5
	RCRA Corrective Actions (Combustion Strat.)	Medium/High	6
* OERR	SuperFund ROD (Record of Decision)	High	~100
OW	Drinking Water Regulations & Health Advisories	Screen	107
		Medium	85
		High	62
	Ecological Risk (Sediment, Aquatic & Wildlife) Criteria	Medium	17

Risk Assessment Summary (cont.):

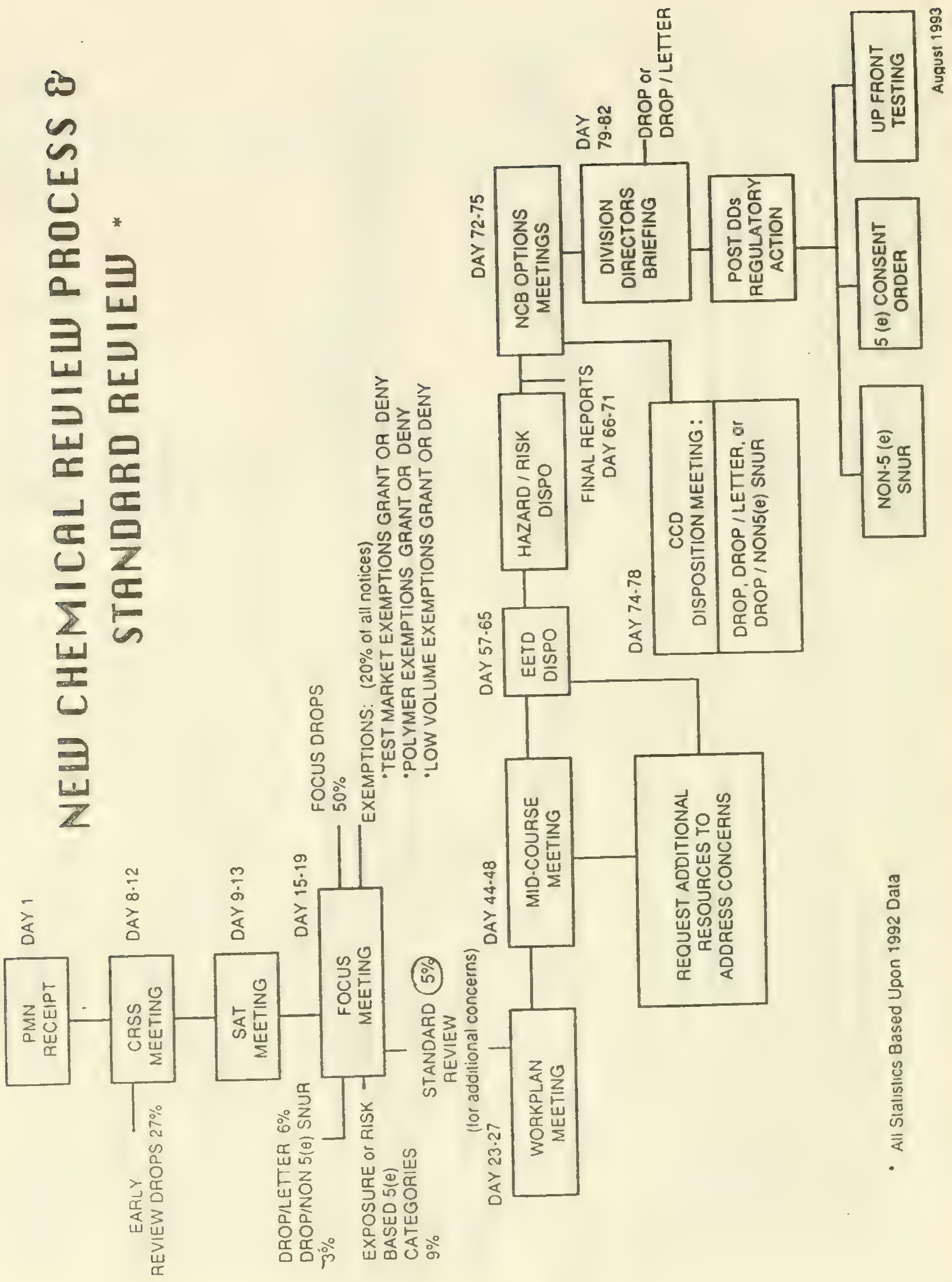
EPA Program	Type of Risk Assessment	Level of Effort	# of Risk Assessments
ORD	Comprehensive Assessments (e.g., MTBE and MMT Fuel Additives, Criteria Air Pollutants)	High	15
	Technical Assistance Assessments	Screen/Medium	~200
OPPE	Mid-Snake River Assessment (note: OPPE also provided assistance on ~400 State Risk Assessments)	High	1

EPA FY-93 Estimated TOTAL:		Screen	Screen/Medium	Medium	Medium/High	High
7595 *	**:**	**6166**	**825**	**249**	**106**	**249**

{Note: The symbol ~ means "approximately"}

* Related agency-wide risk assessment activities include the RfD/RfC Consensus Workgroup-Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS), which prepares an annual average of about 50 medium level of effort hazard and dose response summaries used in agency risk assessments (RfD = reference dose; RfC = reference concentration).

NEW CHEMICAL REVIEW PROCESS & STANDARD REVIEW *


PMN RECEIPT
DAY 1
CRSS MEETING
DAY 8-12
EARLY REVIEW DROPS 27%
SAT MEETING
DAY 9-13
FOCUS MEETING
DAY 15-19
DROP/LETTER 6%
DROP/NON 5(e) SNUR
~3%
EXPOSURE or RISK BASED 5(e) CATEGORIES 9%
FOCUS DROPS 50%
EXEMPTIONS: (20% of all notices)
*TEST MARKET EXEMPTIONS GRANT OR DENY
*POLYMER EXEMPTIONS GRANT OR DENY
*LOW VOLUME EXEMPTIONS GRANT OR DENY
STANDARD REVIEW 5% (for additional concerns)
WORKPLAN MEETING
DAY 23-27
MID-COURSE MEETING
DAY 44-48
REQUEST ADDITIONAL RESOURCES TO ADDRESS CONCERNS
EETD DISPO
DAY 57-65
HAZARD / RISK DISPO
FINAL REPORTS DAY 66-71
CCD DISPOSITION MEETING :
DROP, DROP / LETTER, or DROP / NON5(e) SNUR
DAY 74-78
NCB OPTIONS MEETINGS
DAY 72-75
DIVISION DIRECTORS BRIEFING
DAY 79-82
DROP or DROP / LETTER
POST DDs REGULATORY ACTION
NON-5 (e) SNUR
5 (e) CONSENT ORDER
UP FRONT TESTING

August 1993

* All Statistics Based Upon 1992 Data

OPPT NEW CHEMICALS PROGRAM ANNUAL REPORT

	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	Total
A. Notices Received - TOTAL	8	323	620	909	1379	1272	1771	2223	2329	2991	1504	2738	1867	1889	2148	23971
1 Premanufacture Notices	8	281	580	839	1301	1192	1462	1691	1775	2418	1037	1930	1385	1450	1638	18987
2 Low Volume Exemptions	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	237	276	237	265	553	279	259	307	2507
3 Test Market Exemptions	0	42	40	70	78	80	61	57	30	18	28	18	25	16	23	586
4 Polymer Exemptions	0	0	0	0	0	0	154	238	248	318	174	237	178	163	180	1890
B. 5(e) Orders Issued -TOTAL (per PMN)	0	7	0	4	16	41	47	67	61	34	54	88	87	48	78	626
1 Unilateral 5(e) Orders Issued (per PMN)	0	7	0	2	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
2 Consent 5(e) Orders Issued With Testing Trigger (per PMN)	0	0	0	0	2*	5	9	21	18	11	34	45	45	29	58	277
3 Consent 5(e) Orders Issued (Other) (per PMN)	0	0	0	2	10	35	37	45	43	23	20	41	42	17	18	333
C 5(f) Actions (Rule or Order) Issued	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
D. Receipt of Test Data - TOTAL	0	1	10	5	42	20	19	32	22	51	63	77	173	290	119	924
1 B in Pending Upfront Testing	0	1	10	5	42	20	19	32	22	45	55	65	154	270	87	827
2 5(e) Consent Order	NA**	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	8	12	19	20	32	97
E. Notice Of Commencement ***	6	172	391	524	822	674	796	809	841	978	560	940	582	544	220	8859
F. PMNs Currently Suspended	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	2	8	17	25	78	137
G. Withdrawals - Total	0	2	2	3	30	61	80	90	101	131	125	73	83	86	107	974
In face of 5(e)	0	1	1	1	20	34	33	40	48	79	95	36	49	53	62	552
In face of 5(f)	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Other	0	1	1	1	8	25	45	46	50	52	30	37	34	33	45	408

* Historically, 106 synfuel chemicals have been considered one PMN.

** Not Available

*** These reflect PMNs commenced for a specific FY.

SPENDING ON RISK

Mr. Chapman. AA Lynn Goldman testified before the Government Operations Subcommittee that, and this is really I guess right along what you have just described, that you had recently asked each program office to spend 15 percent less on the less serious risks and to spend 15 percent more on the greater risks.

Is that accurate? Can you share with the committee, how the decision was made to move resources and how you determined which risk factors would receive that increased attention?

Ms. Browner. As part of the Agency's budget process over the last year, we included a very extensive and comprehensive review of our base budget. The instructions that you make reference to were instructions given to each of the program offices in conjunction with the base budget review, and then the final budget recommendations that are before you.

We did ask the programs to look within the base to determine if there are things they are spending money on that perhaps are not appropriate, given current needs and current problems, that we know need to be addressed.

We did redirect $113 million and 500 work years. A couple of examples would include an increase in global climate programs as one of the most significant environmental risks that the United States and the world could face, wetlands investments have increased, environmental justice efforts have increased, and drinking water investments have increased. We said, per the request of the Chairman, that we would submit a detailed response of the disinvestments or where the redirections have occurred.

But comparative risk is a tool that we use in deciding what are we going to do this year, what are we going to focus on this year, what are we going to focus on next year, and how are we going to allocate the resources that the Congress approves in terms of those efforts.

NAPA STUDY STATUS

Mr. Chapman. What is the status of the National Academy of Public Administration Study requested in last year's Senate appropriations report on whether EPA's resources have been directed to the most pressing environmental hazards? Do you know the status of that report?

Ms. Browner. The NAPA is an organization that is involved in three studies for the Agency, and I am going to ask John Cannon if he knows the precise date.

Mr. Chapman. Okay.

Mr. Cannon. I do not.

Mr. Chapman. Thanks, John.

Mr. Cannon. But we will supply it for the record.

[The information follows:]

STATUS OF NAPA STUDY

EPA has contracted with the National Academy of Public Administration to review how EPA distributes resources within the Agency, to examine the Agency's organizational structure relative to environmental priorities, and to address how risk and other variables may be factored into resource allocation. The project will be guided by a Panel of NAPA Fellows and other distinguished citizens. The specific issues to be addressed by the panel include the following:

- How well is EPA allocating resources to the most pressing environmental hazards? The starting point for this analysis is to identify perspectives that have been offered about EPA's performance in allocating resources, as expressed through its budget, regulatory activities, and organizational structure, as well as the mandates imposed on state and local governments.

- Can risks analysis, especially comparative risk projects, help in setting priorities? The project will describe how scientific information about relative risks has been used in setting priorities within EPA and in various state and local comparative risk projects and will suggest how comparative risk analysis can be used in setting priorities.

- How can processes for setting priorities be improved? The project will document how EPA's priorities are established by EPA's planning and budgeting systems, the Congress, and the Courts; explore how the Agency's organizational structure influences its priorities; and formulate recommendations for improving EPA's priority setting through use of better management systems, changes in organizational structure, more productive relationships with Congress, and use of comparative risk tools.

SCHEDULE

February 1994	Begin field research and interviews
April	Convene NAPA Panel (to discuss the research design) Conduct focus group (to discuss risk and EPA priorities)
November	Prepare draft report for discussion be NAPA Panel
March 1995	Issue final report and recommendations

Ms. **BROWNER.** He knows the answer to any other question you may have, just not that one.

Mr. **CANNON.** The study is progressing in its formative stages and interviews are being conducted around the Agency. We expect sometime early this summer to see a draft. I cannot tell you when the final report is due. It would be late summer, early fall, as I expect.

Ms. **BROWNER.** As I remember from my last briefing on this study, it was explained to me that because it is an independent analyses of the Agency's allocation of resources in terms of contractor dollars, it would not be appropriate for us to get status reports, but rather for NAPA to largely conclude their work, and then engage the Agency in dialogue.

REGULATORY BURDENS ON STATES WITH LIMITED RESOURCES

Mr. **CHAPMAN.** Okay. As you are well aware, States and localities are very concerned about regulatory burdens that are imposed on them by EPA and other Federal agencies and the cost of meeting the mandates in the area of drinking water, for example.

Small drinking water systems account for about 90 percent of all the noncompliance problems that we have. As a Member that represents a predominantly rural congressional district, I hear from these people all the time. And a major complaint is that different areas of the country are vulnerable to different environmental contaminants, yet EPA is without a mechanism, or seems to be unable to accommodate the individual differences that many times are regional.

Given the fact that the Federal Government is operating again on finite resources, is there anything ongoing now at the Agency that would focus limited resources on the contaminants that a particular community or system might most be vulnerable to, and recognize that some very costly procedures are being required where there is effectively no risk?

And is there any hope I can give these folks?

Ms. **BROWNER.** There is. Within the existing Safe Drinking Water Act, there is a mechanism that allows a State to seek a waiver from requiring certain tests to be conducted.

For example, if the State can demonstrate that a particular pesticide was never used in that State, then we agree they shouldn't be requiring those systems to test.

We have recently sought to educate the States on how to use the mechanism within the existing law. I think some confusion results because there are sometimes examples used by others of things that EPA is requiring States to test for. An example that people have called attention to is something called the pineapple pesticide. The pineapple pesticide is a DBTP that is not currently used in the United States. Unfortunately it was widely used at one point and it does have a long life in water supplies. In almost 13 States it was found because of the tests done on drinking water supplies. Because of the tests, it could then be treated for.

So people are right to say, well, this isn't being used. But there is more to the story than perhaps has been suggested. We do understand that and we agree that there may be instances where a particular pesticide was never used. If that can be documented, then we are certainly willing to work with the States.

The final thing I would say about this is we are very hopeful that Congress will reauthorize the Safe Drinking Water Act this year. We have made a series of recommendations to the authorizing committees to address the concerns of the small and medium-sized systems across the country. Recommendations include an increase in flexibilities in how standards are met. This will ensure that regardless of where you live in this country, you have a safe drinking water supply.

But we certainly know there are better ways to do the work of protecting the public's drinking water supply, and we would like to see the law changed to reflect that.

RANKING OF ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

Mr. CHAPMAN. The 1990 Science Advisory Board report entitled, Reducing Risk, called for EPA to report or to periodically rank environmental risks.

I don't know that that is any law that would be imposed on the Agency, but do you know if EPA has completed any such ranking?

Ms. BROWNER. I was turning to my colleagues because I was not aware that that was a statutory requirement. They are all shaking their heads, no, that that it is not a statutory requirement.

But again, it is something that we do engage in. For example, in the environmental justice arena, it is very important in terms of looking at the impacts on the people in particular communities, both in terms of all of the risks and all of the pathways for exposure within those communities.

In OPPE we do a ranking according to problem areas. We can certainly make that available to you.

[The information follows:]

PROBLEM AREA ANALYSIS

The following Problem Area Analysis of the EPA Budget was prepared by EPA's Office of Policy, Planning, and Evaluation in October, 1993. It is important to note that the budget figures cited in the analysis are not actual figures from the President's FY 1995 Budget or the FY 1994 Congressionally Enacted Budget. Instead, they reflect figures contained in the Agency's FY 1995 request to OMB and the FY 1994 President's Budget. As a result of Administration and Congressional action, these figures do not necessarily reflect the current FY 1994 or FY 1995 budget levels for the Agency. The analysis was prepared to encourage discussion of risk and to complement the Agency's effort to institutionalize strategic planning. It is not in any way meant to serve as a substitute for the Agency's official budget submission.

It is also important to note that the problem area ordering does not in any way constitute a definitive risk ranking. It is difficult to say in absolute terms that a specific problem area constitutes more or less risk than another.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEM AREA ANALYSIS

EPA's Budget

Office of Policy, Planning, and Evaluation
DRAFT - October 15, 1993

Problem Area Analysis of the EPA Budget

Purpose

This analysis provides a view of how we budget in terms of environmental problem areas.

Process

A set of problem areas was derived from the 1987 *Unfinished Business* Report, the 1990 Science Advisory Board report *Reducing Risk: Setting Priorities and Strategies for Environmental Protection* and the Comparative Risk Projects conducted by the regions in 1990. Definitions for each problem area are on the next page. This report lists problem areas in a consistent order. Just as the set of problem areas was derived, the order of the problem areas, from higher to lower risk, was estimated by averaging the relative residual risk associated with each problem area across the source documents. The report also splits the list of problem areas into higher and lower risk categories. Each problem area in the higher risk category was attributed with a high relative risk in at least one of the sources.

For each program element, OPPE staff and the Senior Budget Officers from the programs identified the problem areas addressed and *estimated* how the total dollar resources for that program element are allocated to problem areas. For example, program element GQD2B addresses two problems, hazardous waste and solid waste; about 80% of the total dollars for this program element are directed to hazardous waste and 20% to solid waste. FTE were also distributed across problem areas in a similar manner.

Management and support money was placed in the management problem area. This includes, for example, all resources for OARM and OIG. Research and development resources are included in each problem area.

Caveats

The problem area analysis is not exact and it does not serve as a substitute for the Agency's official budget submission. *All resource figures are estimates.*

It is important to understand that the problem area ordering does not in any way constitute a definitive risk ranking. It is difficult to say in absolute terms that a specific problem area constitutes more or less risk than another and the closer the problem areas are to each other in the order, the greater the difficulty.

Budget figures do not necessarily reflect the magnitude of the environmental problem, nor does the magnitude of the problem necessarily dictate that more resources are needed.

This analysis is a small next step in response to the *Reducing Risk* report. It is meant to complement the Agency's effort to institutionalize strategic planning by encouraging the Agency to consider risk and the potential for risk reduction in our planning and budgeting process.

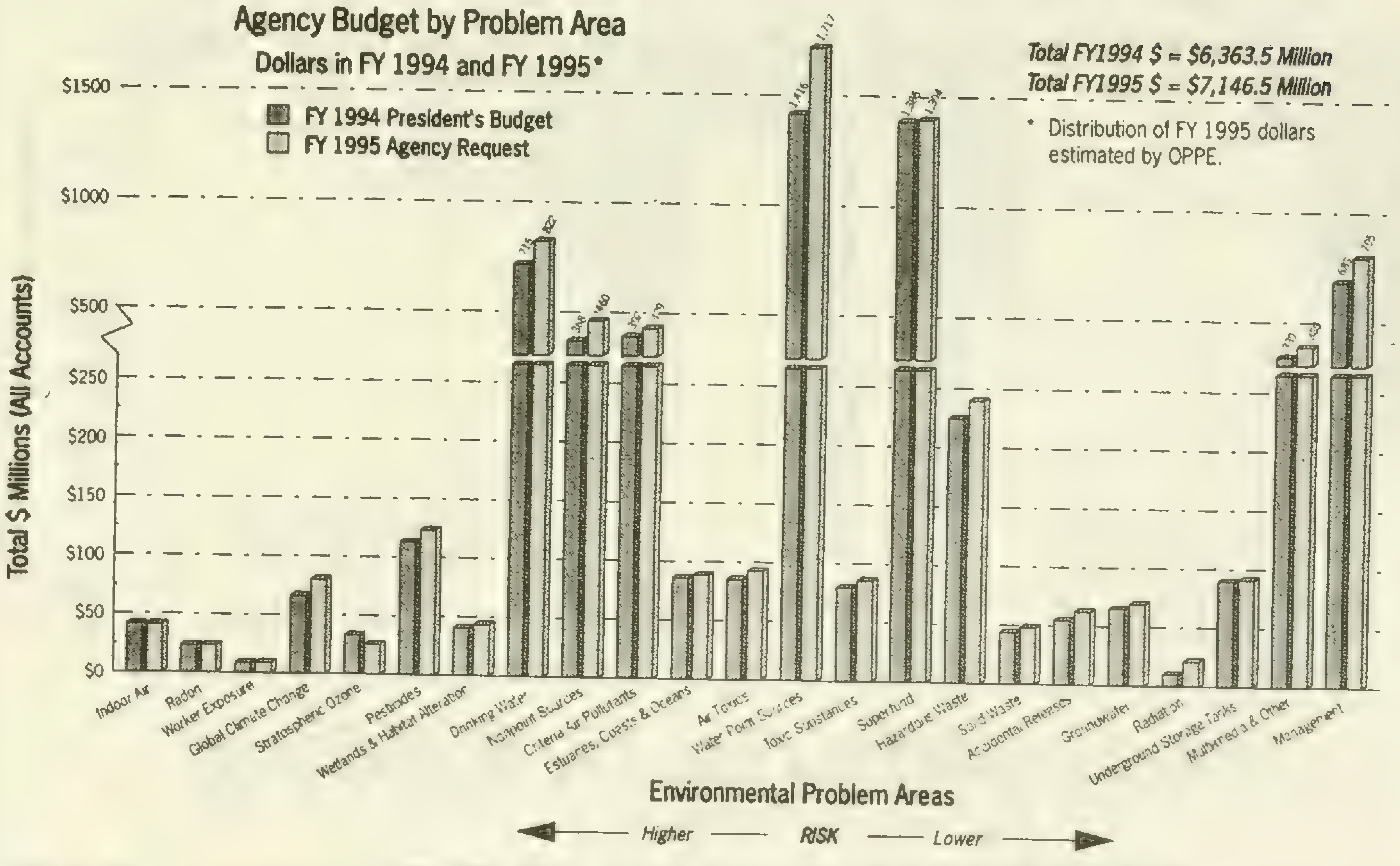
Problem Area Analysis of the Budget
Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation
DRAFT-October 15, 1993

Definitions of Environmental Problem Areas

Indoor Air	Effects from indoor exposure to air pollutants other than radon and its decay products. This includes asbestos.
Radon	Effects from indoor exposure to radon and its decay products.
Worker Exposure	Effects from exposure to toxic substances by workers in their occupational settings.
Global Climate Change	Effects from human-induced changes to the earth's climate.
Stratospheric Ozone	Effects from depletion of stratospheric ozone.
Pesticides	Effects from pesticides through all pathways (e.g., applicator exposure, residues on foods, direct toxicity to non-target species)
Wetlands and Habitat Alteration	Effects from destruction, conversion or alteration of wetlands and other natural communities. This generally includes changes to habitats as a result of physical activities (e.g., dredging, filling, lumbering, agriculture) but not changes as a result of pollution.
Drinking Water	Effects from contaminants in drinking water at the tap. The contaminants may be in the drinking water for any of a wide variety of reasons such as pollution of the raw water supply, formation of disinfection byproducts, and corrosion of water distribution piping.
Nonpoint Sources	Effects from pollutants that reach surface waters through means other than discrete conveyances.
Criteria Air Pollutants	Effects from outdoor exposure to the six criteria air pollutants. Includes acid deposition and effects of VOC emissions in contributing to ozone formation.
Estuaries, Coasts and Oceans	Effects from pollution or human-induced physical processes to estuaries, coastal areas or the oceans.
Air Toxics	Effects from outdoor exposure to toxic air pollutants, excluding criteria pollutants. Includes direct effects of VOC's and excludes effects from VOC contribution to ozone formation.
Water Point Sources	Effects from effluents discharged to surface waters from discrete conveyances such as pipes and outfalls. Covers effects from industrial dischargers and municipal dischargers, including the effects from industrial facilities that discharge to POTWs.

Toxic Substances	Effects from identified toxic chemicals, through all media and all exposure routes. Excludes asbestos, which is included in indoor air pollution.
Superfund	Effects from contaminants released into any medium by abandoned, inactive hazardous waste sites. Includes sites on the NPL and sites potentially on the NPL.
Hazardous Waste	Effects from contaminants released into any medium by hazardous waste sites covered by RCRA. These are mostly sites actively managing hazardous wastes, but associated solid waste management units and sites recently closed are included also. Includes facilities such as landfills, incinerators and storage units.
Solid Waste	Effects from management and disposal of non-hazardous wastes. Includes effects in any medium from sites such as municipal solid waste landfills, industrial non-hazardous waste surface impoundments, municipal incinerators, mining waste sites, POTW sludge disposal sites, etc.
Accidental Releases	Effects from accidental, non-routine releases of hazardous substances. Includes such events as oil spills, chemical plant releases and transportation accidents. Includes EPCRA.
Groundwater	Effects from contamination of groundwater. The groundwater may be contaminated as a result of one of the other problem areas (e.g. leachate from a solid waste landfill) or by sources not covered in the other problem areas (e.g. fertilizer leaching).
Radiation	Effects from naturally occurring and human-made radiation other than radon.
Underground Storage Tanks	Effects from leaking underground storage tanks.
Multi-media and Other	Efforts addressing environmental problems that cross media boundaries and efforts that are not characterized elsewhere.
Management	The overhead, support and broad managerial functions of EPA.

Budgeting Across Problem Areas



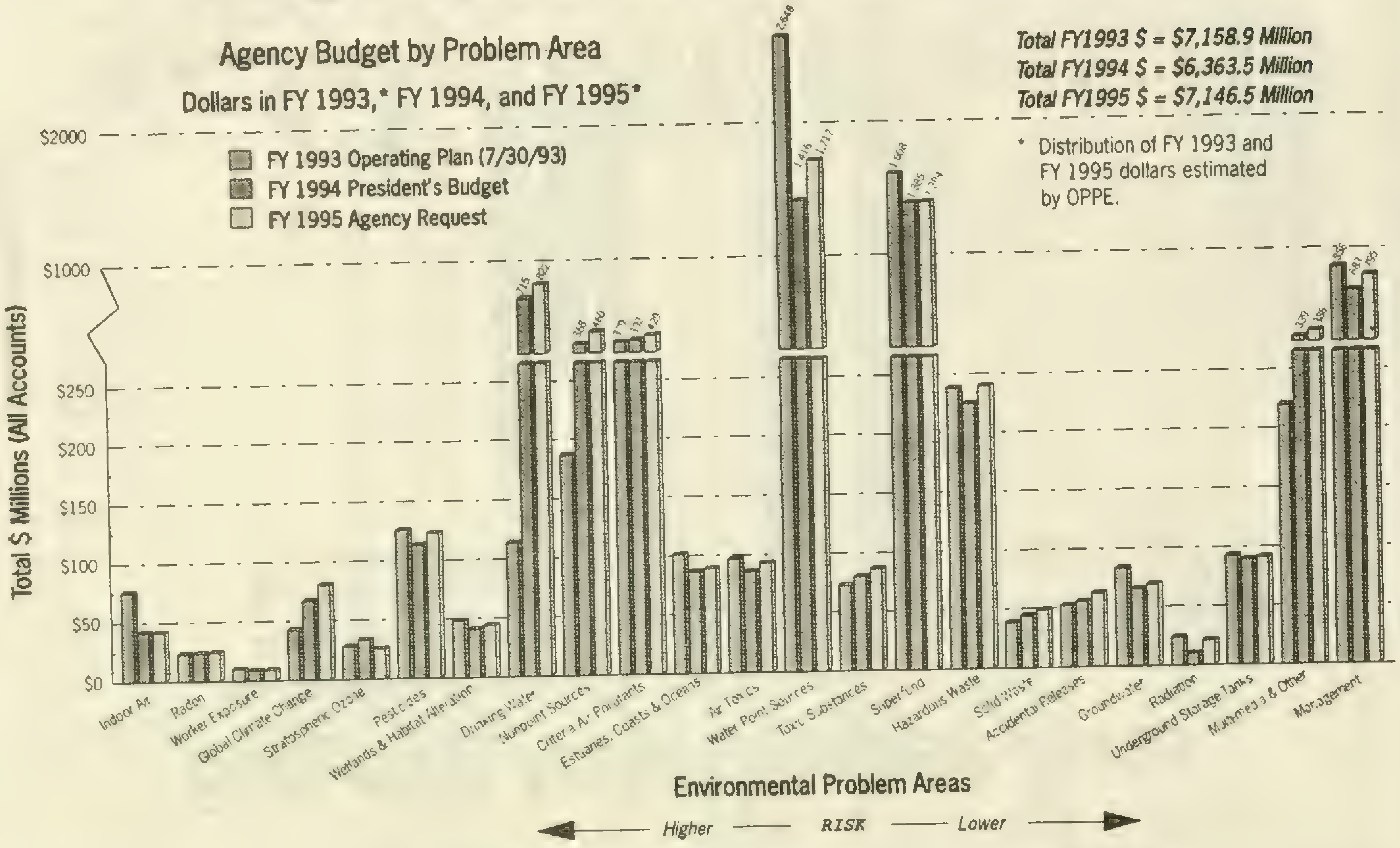
Note: This problem area ordering does not in any way constitute a definitive risk ranking.

Problem Area Analysis of the Budget
Office of Policy, Planning, and Evaluation
DRAFT - October 15, 1993

Budgeting Across Problem Areas

Agency Budget by Problem Area

Dollars in FY 1993,* FY 1994, and FY 1995*



Total FY1993 $ = $7,158.9 Million
Total FY1994 $ = $6,363.5 Million
Total FY1995 $ = $7,146.5 Million

* Distribution of FY 1993 and FY 1995 dollars estimated by OPPE.

Note: This problem area ordering does not in any way constitute a definitive risk ranking.

Problem Area Analysis of the Budget
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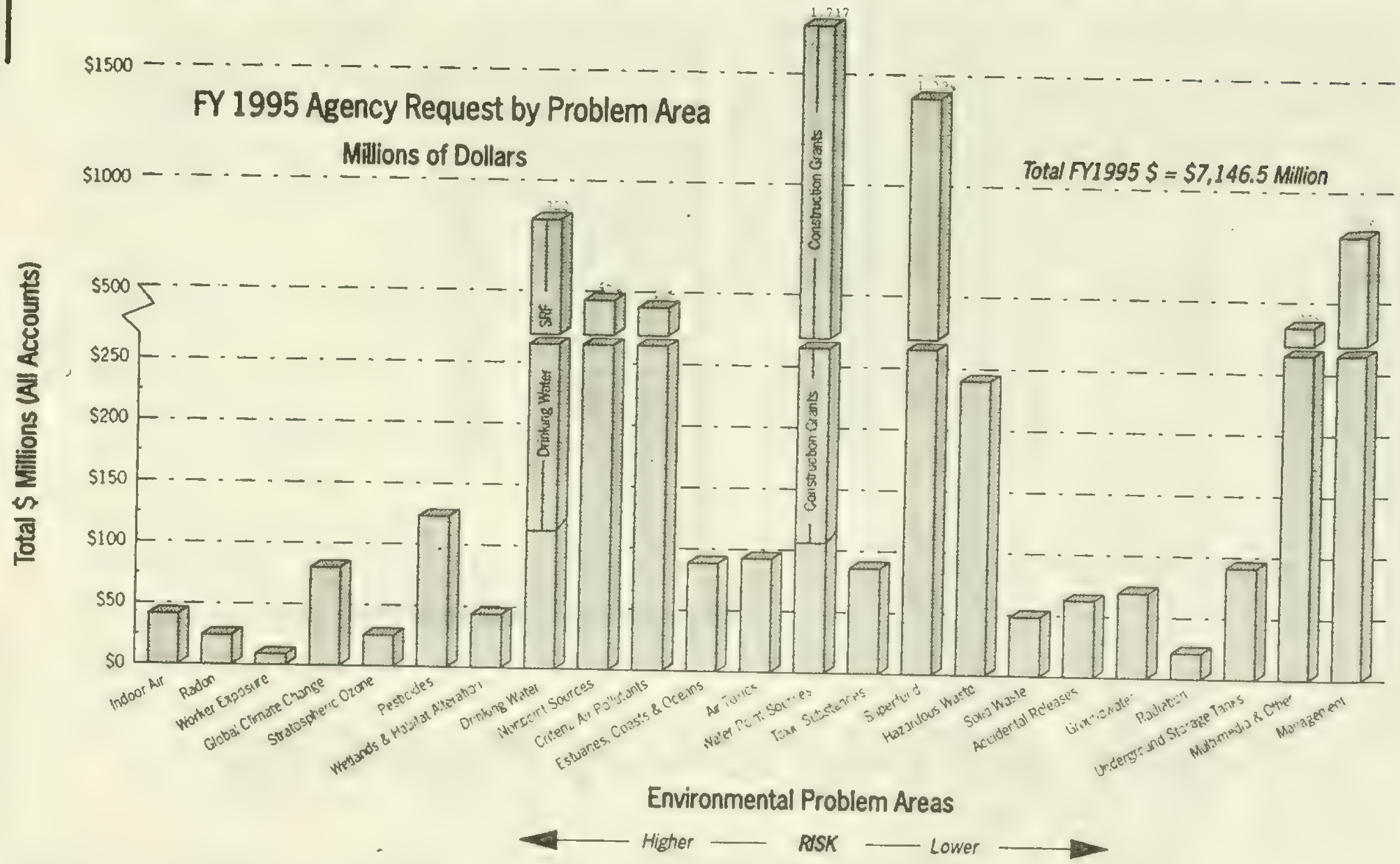
Budgeting Across Problem Areas



Note: This problem area ordering does not in any way constitute a definitive risk ranking.

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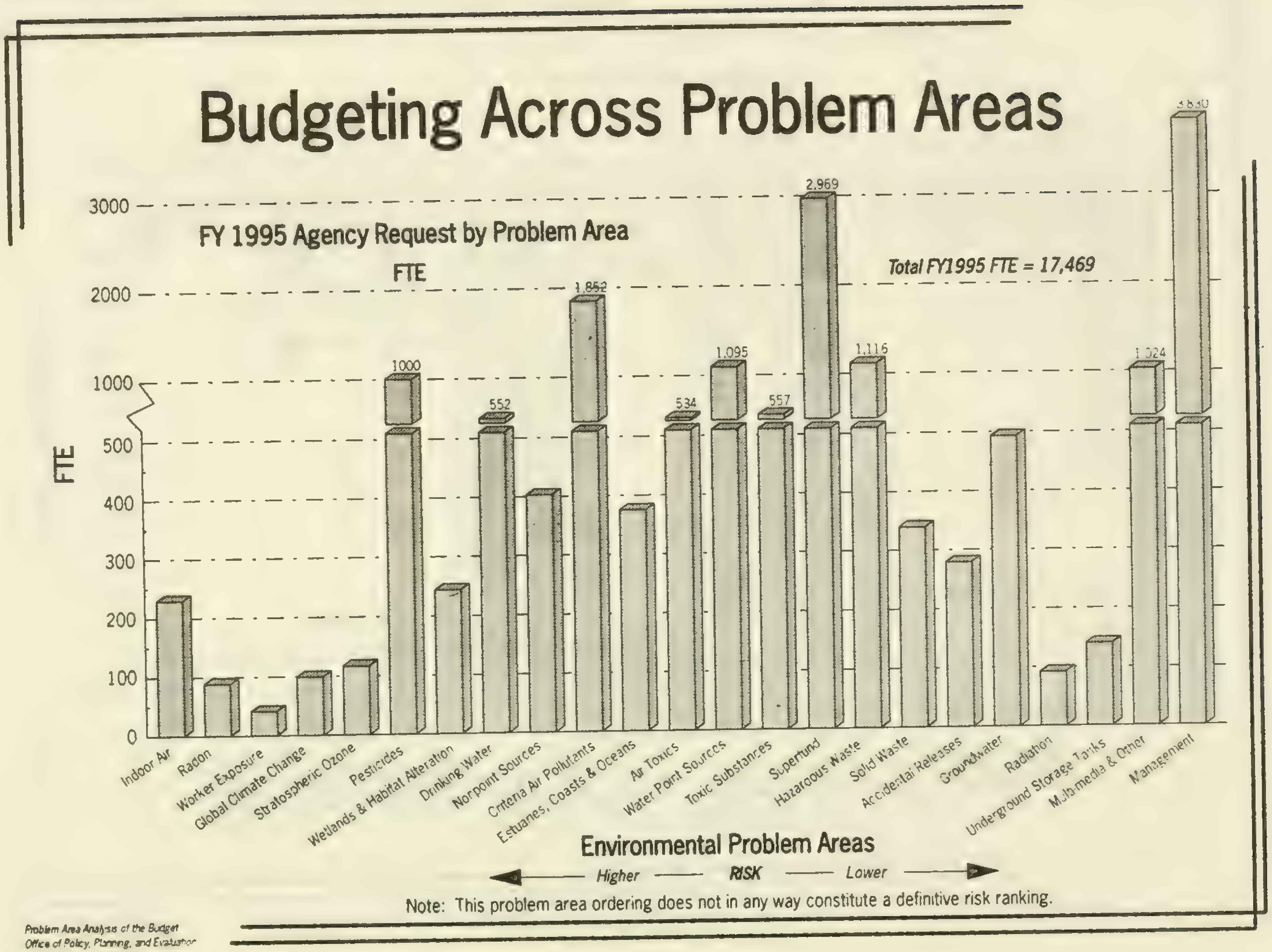

Budgeting Across Problem Areas

FY 1995 Agency Request by Problem Area

Note: This problem area ordering does not in any way constitute a definitive risk ranking.

Problem Area Analysis of the Budget
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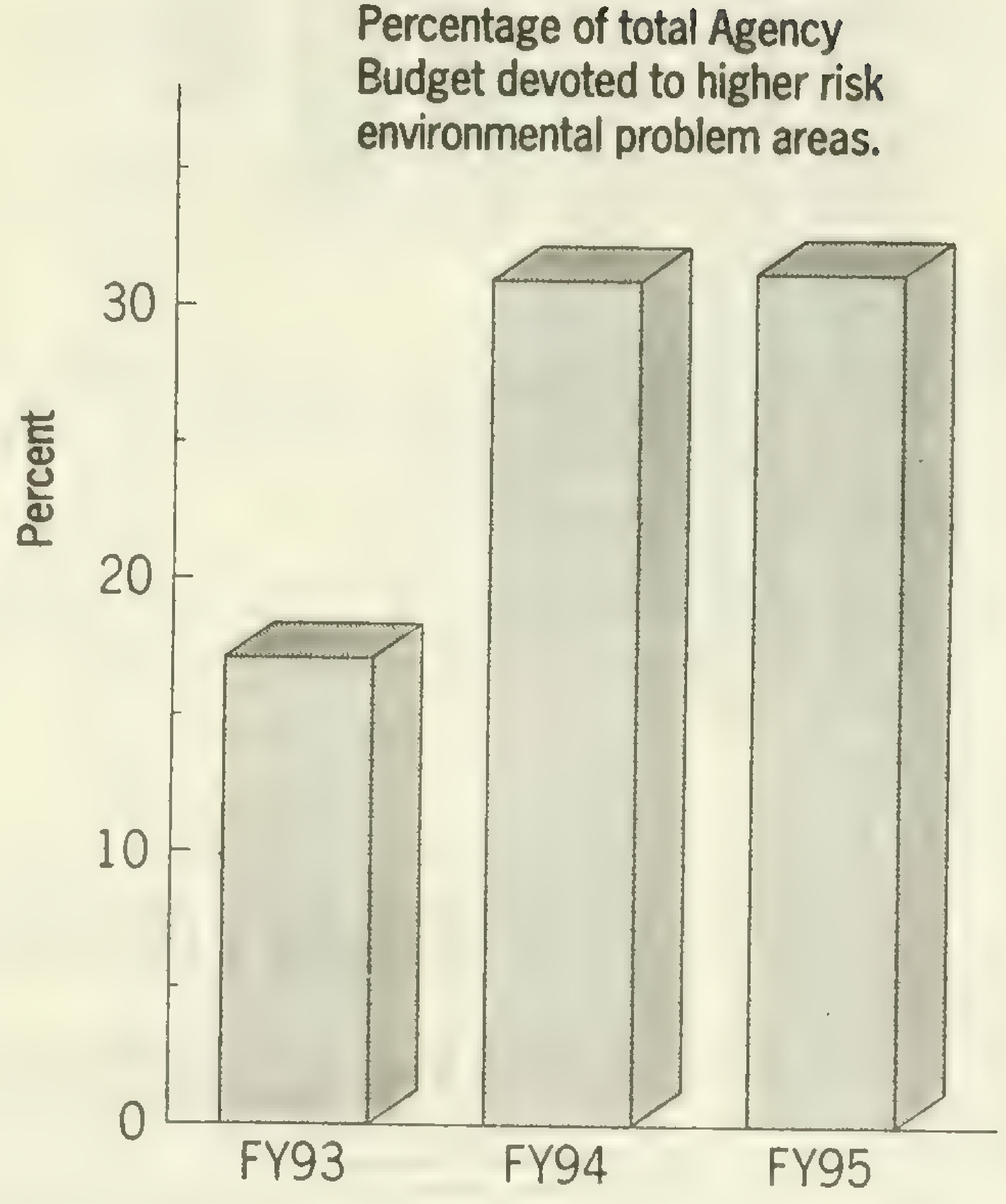
Distribution to Higher Risk Areas

- Agency budgeting for higher risk problem areas has increased due to the $700 million Drinking Water SRF.

- Higher risk problem areas include:
  - Indoor Air
  - Radon
  - Worker Exposure
  - Climate Change
  - Stratospheric Ozone
  - Pesticides
  - Wetlands and Habitat Alteration
  - Drinking Water
  - Nonpoint Sources
  - Criteria Air Pollutants
  - Estuaries, Coasts, and Oceans
  - Air Toxics

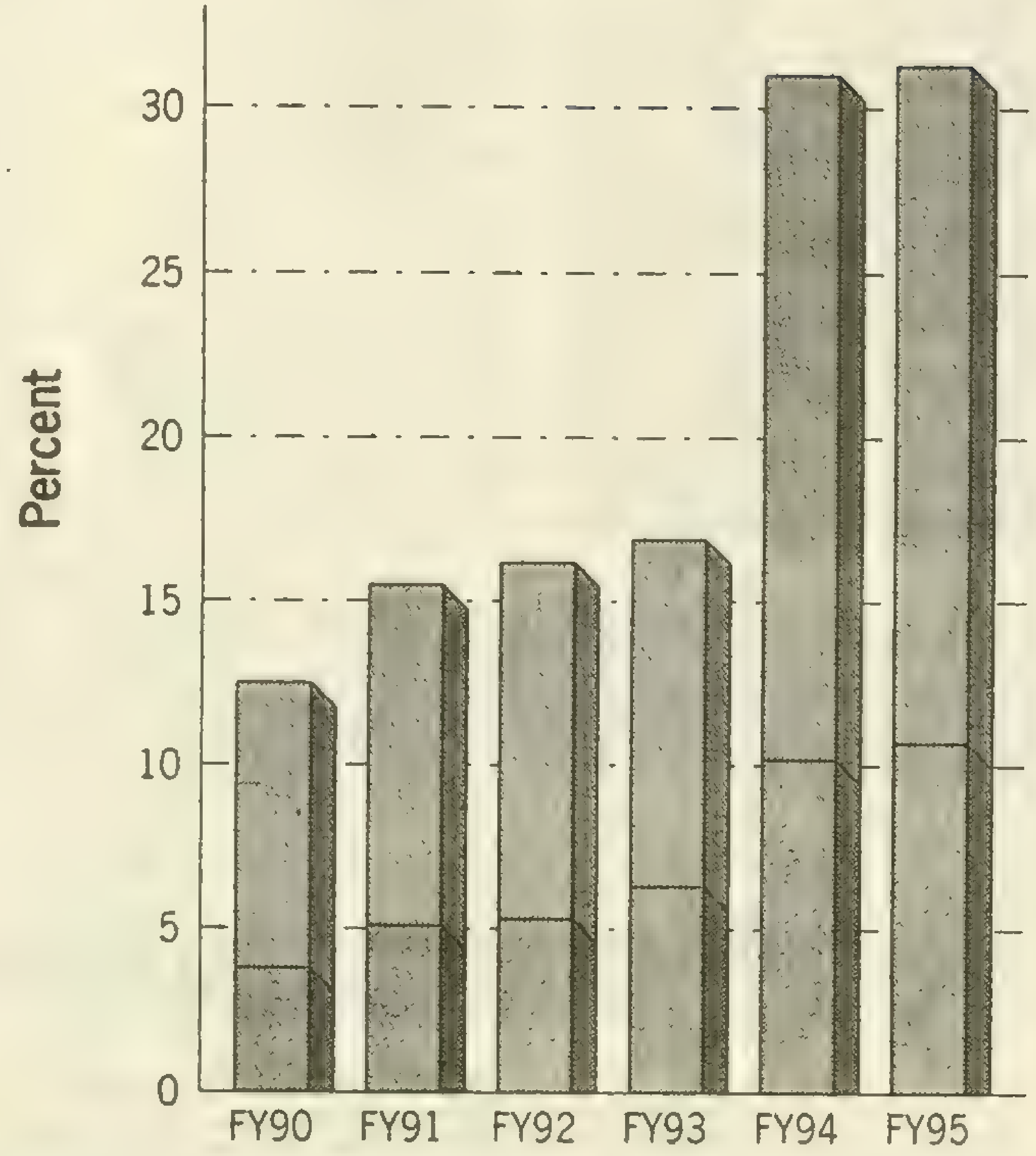

Percentage of total Agency Budget devoted to higher risk environmental problem areas.

Problem Area Analysis of the Budget
Office of Policy, Planning, and Evaluation
DRAFT - October 15, 1993

Higher Risk Problem Areas

Health and Ecological Distribution

- Higher Human Health Risk
  - Indoor air
  - Radon
  - Worker Exposure
  - Pesticides
  - Criteria Air Pollutants
  - Drinking Water
  - Air Toxics
- Higher Ecological Risk
  - Climate Change
  - Stratospheric Ozone
  - Pesticides
  - Wetlands & Habitat Alteration
  - Nonpoint Sources
  - Estuaries, Coasts, & Oceans



Problem Area Analysis of the Budget
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Allocation of EPA Dollars to Environmental Problem Areas

	$(million)			Percent of Total Budget		
	FY93	**FY94**	**FY95**	**FY93**	**FY94**	**FY95**
Agency Total	7158.9	6363.5	7146.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Indoor Air	75.4	41.2	41.0	1.1	0.6	0.6
Radon	22.6	23.4	23.9	0.3	0.4	0.3
Worker Exposure	10.0	8.6	8.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Global Climate Change	42.3	66.3	80.2	0.6	1.0	1.1
Stratospheric Ozone	27.4	33.2	25.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Pesticides	125.4	112.9	123.0	1.8	1.8	1.7
Wetlands & Habitat Alteration	47.8	40.7	43.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Drinking Water	113.2	715.0	821.8	1.6	11.2	11.5
Nonpoint Sources	186.6	368.0	459.7	2.6	5.8	6.4
Criteria Air Pollutants	379.0	391.5	428.5	5.3	6.2	6.0
Estuaries, Coasts & Oceans	101.0	86.0	88.6	1.4	1.4	1.2
Air Toxics	95.8	85.4	92.6	1.3	1.3	1.3
Water Point Sources	2647.6	1416.2	1717.1	37.0	22.3	24.0
Toxic Substances	72.2	79.6	86.0	1.0	1.3	1.2
Superfund	1608.2	1385.0	1393.5	22.5	21.8	19.5
Hazardous Waste	238.1	224.5	239.8	3.3	3.5	3.4
Solid Waste	38.1	44.0	48.3	0.5	0.7	0.7
Accidental Releases	51.8	55.0	62.3	0.7	0.9	0.9
Groundwater	83.1	65.2	69.2	1.2	1.0	1.0
Radiation	23.3	10.1	21.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
Underground Storage Tanks	92.6	89.4	91.0	1.3	1.4	1.3
Multi-media & Other	219.4	338.7	385.6	3.1	5.3	5.4
Management	858.2	683.4	795.2	12.0	10.7	11.1

FY 93 Operating Plan, 7-30-93
FY 94 President's Budget
FY 95 Agency Request

OPPE, October 15, 1993

Mr. CHAPMAN. Okay. Mr. Chairman, I am not sure what our time allowance is, and I don't want to monopolize time in the first round. Will you be back this afternoon?

Ms. BROWNER. And tomorrow.

Mr. STOKES. Yes, she will be back this afternoon.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Let me at that point yield, Mr. Chairman, so some of my colleagues can have additional time, and I will in the second round this afternoon have a few more questions.

Mr. STOKES. Are these general questions you would want? If they are, I would like to complete the general questions so we can move into the other areas.

Mr. CHAPMAN. No, they are not, they are specific questions.

Mr. STOKES. Okay. Then we can get to those later.

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. STOKES. You have additional general questions, Mr. DeLay? Sure.

CHLORINE REGULATION

Mr. DELAY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to go back and use one issue as an example for the need for risk assessment. I have to tell you, Ms. Browner, it disturbs me as it disturbs many of my constituents and others around the country that there seems to be this disconnect between the EPA and the American people on risk assessment, cost assessment, unfunded mandates and property rights. This was reflected in the vote of both Houses on the risk assessment amendment.

And yet it seems that the EPA didn't even look at those votes. In the Senate it was 95 to 3. In the House it was 191 to 227 against, a spread of 36 on a rule that normally many in the Majority automatically vote for.

When presented with the amendment, I think the vote in favor would have been even bigger. These issues of prioritization and cost benefit analysis and risk assessment bring me to a line of questioning that I believe quite vividly demonstrates that need to insert more careful and prudent analysis into the EPA's regulatory scheme.

The question of whether and to what extent we should regulate the use of chlorine has monumental, monumental repercussions for our economy and its citizens. Any decisions made regarding this issue must be based on sound, unbiased science, involving all the stakeholders and weighing all the social and economic factors.

As you know, I and 74 other Members of Congress sent a letter to you expressing our great concern about the chlorine provision in the President's February the 1st clean water initiative. That provision states that the administration will develop a national strategy for substituting, reducing, or prohibiting the use of chlorine and chlorinated compounds, and that a final national strategy would be released within 30 months.

And in your response to me, you stated that the initiative doesn't propose to ban or restrict the use of these chemicals, nor does it indicate whether regulatory action would take place upon completion of this two and a half year study.

If one simply reads the language of the President's document, however, there seems to be a discrepancy or a contradiction in your letter. Could you clear that up for us?

Ms. BROWNER. I don't think there is any discrepancy. The language in the Clean Water Act proposal called for a scientific look at the health and ecological effects of chlorine and chlorinated compounds.

Our intention would be for a task force of experts from Federal agencies and outside groups, who would come together and have almost 30 months to conduct an analysis and to make recommendations to the Agency as to what, if any activity would occur. It might be that they found no activity would be appropriate.

But it would be then up to the Administrator of the Agency to decide whether or not the recommendations and the actions included in the recommendations were in fact appropriate.

We believe that it is important to bring together the scientific community on this issue. We have talked to people on all sides of this issue. I think there is agreement among many that this kind of undertaking and scientific analysis, something that would be peer reviewed, could be quite beneficial to answering the questions that are being asked.

But in no way did the Agency suggest what would be the appropriate action. We can't tell you what the action would be until we get the science and until the study is done.

Mr. DELAY. Yes, but you can imagine, knowing that chlorine chemistry is extremely important not only to the United States, but to the western world, it represents half the chemistry, half the chemistry utilized in the U.S. and the western world, and the chlorine chemistry supports 40 percent of the Gross Domestic Product and provides 45 million jobs.

Did it not occur to somebody in the administration that the choice of the words, and I quote, "To prohibit the use of chlorine," could be interpreted to mean that the administration supports the phaseout of the use of chlorine and chlorinated hydrocarbons and had basically made their conclusions before initiating the study?

Ms. BROWNER. As I have told members of the industry and others who have asked about this, in no way does the Environmental Protection Agency make a decision until, in this instance, the work of a panel of scientific experts has concluded.

That would not be appropriate and in no way do we prejudge the outcome of such an endeavor. That would not be appropriate.

Mr. DELAY. Well, what would be the rationale for using such words?

Ms. BROWNER. Well, if you look at the section as a whole, and again if I might have a moment of the committee's time, this language appears in a section relating to discharges and not to other issues. It focuses on things that come out of, in some instances, industrial facilities to our surface waters, to our rivers, to our lakes, and to our streams.

The section was used to focus the scientific group. We had suggested on looking at those discharges, looking at the effects of those discharges and what are in those discharges. Then we would make recommendations to the agencies relating to discharges.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

Mr. DELAY. Well, in light of the fact that there has been 212 Federal studies on chlorine and the effects of chlorine discharges into the water, you can imagine why people were very concerned with this kind of language being used and particularly in calling for yet another study, albeit a massive study as proposed by the President and the EPA.

With regard to the inclusion of the chlorine provision in President Clinton's clean water initiative, as you know, one of the industry's strongest complaints was that they were not part of the process. And the manufacturers and the users of chlorine and chlorine chemistry products knew absolutely nothing of the provision until they heard your press conference on the afternoon of February the 1st.

It seems to me that you left out the most knowledgeable segment of our society in making such a broad-based decision to focus on chlorine, that is the industry that produces and uses chlorine chemistry.

Do you agree that this failure to work with the most knowledgeable stakeholders constitutes at least a lapse in judgment and policy?

Ms. BROWNER. In developing the Administration's Clean Water Act proposals, as well as in all of the other legislative proposals, Superfund, drinking water, FIFRA, FFDCA, we have sought to work with all affected parties.

In the case of Superfund, we brought 40 people together for almost a year to make recommendations to the Agency in terms of changing the law and making improvements within the existing program.

Mr. DELAY. Excuse me. Any of those 40 have anything to do with chlorine?

Ms. BROWNER. I think some of them did.

Mr. DELAY. As far as manufacture and use?

Ms. BROWNER. Yes. Although I was just using Superfund as an example.

But I think one of them did. I think DuPont participated in making the recommendations to the Superfund legislation. But I was using that as an example of the kind of outreach that we have attempted in reaching the proposals that we make.

In the case of the clean water proposals, there was again a significant outreach to all who would be affected. These include local governments, State governments, the environmental organizations, and the industries that would be currently affected by the law and would be affected by the changes.

As to whether there were detailed discussions with this industry on this specific section, there may not have been and that would not be appropriate. It is not something that we would allow to occur again. This provision was an effort to bring together the very best minds on this issue.

You make reference to 212 studies associated on the issue of chlorine. The proposal focused not just on chlorine, but also on chlorinated compounds. We thought it was important to bring together the very best minds.

There has been a great deal of science in this area over the last several years. I would assume that if such a group is convened, that they would look at the studies that have been done to date.

But the effort was not to prejudge the outcome. There was no intention to prejudge the outcome of that study, but rather to put the very best people in a room together for five months.

Mr. DELAY. Well, now, do you mean the very best people, sort of like the health care reform group where none of the health care providers were part of the process of writing health care reform?

Ms. BROWNER. Industry will be part of the process.

Mr. DELAY. They will be?

Ms. BROWNER. Absolutely.

ORGANOCHLORINE INTERPRETATION

Mr. DELAY. Well, since you brought up chlorinated hydrocarbons, in your proposal on chlorine, and I quote, you say, "The proposal stems from our experience that while these substances have benefits to society, some have an adverse effect on public health and the environment," and I agree with that.

We are particularly concerned about dioxins and related compounds, organochlorines, and harmful by-products of chlorination. Now, I have a minor in biochemistry.

Ms. BROWNER. You are ahead of me then.

Mr. DELAY. I would just like to know what an organochlorine is. I don't think I have seen that term before.

Ms. BROWNER. I am going to ask one of the scientists.

Mr. CHAPMAN. I will be back after lunch.

Mr. DELAY. I am almost through.

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, Mr. DeLay clearly knows more science than I do in this area of chemistry. If I might call on one of my colleagues, if that is appropriate at this point in time.

Mr. DELAY. Well, just tell me if I am wrong.

Ms. BROWNER. This is Dr. Lynn Goldman.

Mr. DELAY. Dr. Goldman, understand the way I interpret that would be an organochlorine compound is any organic compound containing chlorine.

Dr. GOLDMAN. No, actually an organo compound, refers to a class of pesticides that are called organochlorine pesticides. DDT is an example of that class of compounds.

We are talking about a class of compounds that has certain characteristics in terms of bioaccumulating in the environment and has known effects.

Mr. DELAY. The question then is, is this a new class of compounds? Because I am in the pesticide business and I have never heard of organochlorines. You are just reclassifying some pesticides?

Dr. GOLDMAN. This is not a new way of classifying compounds. This classification system, in my knowledge, has been in existence for at least 20 years.

Mr. LEWIS. That is the stuff that kills the aphids on my tomatoes?

Dr. GOLDMAN. Most of them wouldn't be available to you.

Ms. BROWNER. Right, those are the things that are not available.

CHLORINE COMPOUNDS CONCERNS

Mr. DELAY. Those are organophosphates that they are after also. Well, then according to your definition, there should be thousands and thousands of such compounds that are very diverse. Even if they are not thousands and thousands, all these compounds are very diverse in regards to physical and chemical properties, and biological activity.

Since you state that the EPA is concerned with some compounds, why would the administration include the broad brush implication that all chlorine compounds may be bad?

Ms. BROWNER. There was again no effort to suggest that all of any compound is bad. But rather, any compound should have a comprehensive scientific analysis.

As you said, Congressman DeLay, there are people in the industry who talk about their concerns with chlorinated compounds. This is not something that is new to people. We did think it was appropriate to bring together the best people to look at these issues. I am not a chemist, but I don't think it was our intention to look at every single thing. That was not the purpose.

Again, the languages concerned discharges. So that necessarily limits what we would be looking at in this scientific study to what is discharged.

Mr. DELAY. Discharged from manufacturers or discharged off of farms or discharged out of streets?

Ms. BROWNER. No, this was from industrial facilities.

Mr. DELAY. Industrial facilities. Okay. Thank you,.

Mr. Chairman, I won't carry on. I have got a couple more I will submit for the record just in this line of questioning.

Mr. STOKES. Okay.

Thank you, Mr. DeLay.

Mr. DELAY. Thank you for your indulgence.

Mr. STOKES. Certainly.

Mr. Thornton, any additional general questions?

900 ADDITIONAL FTE

Mr. THORNTON. Yes, sir, just very briefly. I want to raise a concern about the additional people coming into the Agency under the EPA work years, 900 EPA work years.

While I recognize that many things can be better done in-house than by contract, I am not sure that scientific research is one of those.

I wonder if you have analyzed the cost effectiveness of research programs conducted by universities and other facilities where you have pools of scientific talent available, as contrasted with in-house research.

Ms. BROWNER. On the issue of contractor conversion, the broad goal in the use of all 900 FTE, is to respond to GAO and Inspector General concerns.

In the case of the labs, there is no lab at EPA that doesn't involve some contractors who are scientists, technicians, et cetera. The focus of the contractor conversion within the lab structure was to bring those sorts of people back in-house. To make sure that we had that kind of expertise in house.

We do believe that there is a savings with contractor conversion of at least 10 percent, and possibly more. This does not mean that we will not continue to rely on academic institutions and other experts in our scientific work.

A good example within the labs are technicians. We think it is appropriate to have the technicians be EPA employees. I think it is also important to recognize that the danger of not bringing scientists into the Agency is that five, ten years from now, we won't have the experienced scientists available to move up within the Agency. If we constantly take everything out of the Agency, then we are not developing a base of knowledge within the Agency.

CONVERSION EFFECTIVENESS

Mr. THORNTON. Well, there needs to be a balancing, certainly, and I wanted to call to your attention the unfortunate experience of some areas where research became too specifically located within a governmental Agency.

In 1977 we rewrote the Agriculture Research Act because it had become in-house and was not being peer reviewed or made available to other universities. We made a great improvement by broadening it. The VA Medical Research is similarly limited because of restrictions upon the availability of others to work in that research effort.

I just wanted to be sure that you are not overlooking the importance of a dynamic interchange of views and attaining the best scientific knowledge. Not only that, but sometimes you might be able to get it cheaper. For example, in the EPSCOR program—which I believe you are holding right now for implementation pending the results of an OSTP study—the State matches dollar-for-dollar the investment that you make, and that is a pretty efficient use, bottom line.

I am sure that you agree with Peter Drucker's suggestion, that there is a difference between efficiency and effectiveness. Drucker says, "Efficiency is doing things right; effectiveness is doing right things."

Ms. BROWNER. Well, we certainly agree with that. If you took the contractors that the Agency is currently making use of and converted those to FTE, it would represent approximately 7,000 FTE.

The contractor conversion converts 900, of which we would recommend 265 in the Office of Research and Development. I don't think we are in any danger of losing the external expertise, but we do think it is important to address the concerns that have been raised by GAO and the Inspector General.

Mr. THORNTON. And you do propose to be cautious as you move in this direction?

Ms. BROWNER. Oh, absolutely, absolutely.

Mr. THORNTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Lewis, do you have any additional questions?

NAPA STUDY REVIEW OF RESOURCES

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman, just very briefly, if I might.

Ms. Browner, I had a question in connection with what related specifically to your budget request.

You already pointed to the fact that we are talking about $500 million that will address itself to better using money in-house and having internally the Agency better able to carry forward its responsibilities. The thrust of the NAPA suggestion by Congress was precisely in that direction.

In the EPA 1994 appropriations, Congress requested that EPA contract with the National Academy of Public Administration to review how EPA distributes resources within the Agency, to examine the Agency's organizational structure relative to environmental priorities and address how risks and other variables may be factored into resource allocation.

The project will be guided by a panel of NAPA fellows and other distinguished citizens, essentially saying from the outside, maybe some people can help you figure out how you can best use these dollars. I emphasize the Congress' interest here, because of repeated statements within the IG's analysis that suggested that—and I am repeating myself, that within the highest levels the Agency. EPA doesn't see itself as being responsible for financial kinds of administration.

And I can't emphasize it enough, that as we look to a contracting dollar, we need that sort of independent analyses. And I would urge you to push forward very quickly in that connection.

Ms. BROWNER. Absolutely. As Mr. Cannon said, the NAPA is working on that study. The NAPA outside panel is actually meeting today.

Mr. LEWIS. Congratulations.

Ms. BROWNER. So that is ongoing. But I might also comment that we, at the Agency, are also working on developing a strategic plan. And that NAPA has a draft of this strategic plan and is looking at that in the context of the study that Congress has requested.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CONCERNS

Mr. LEWIS. I would like to mention it to my Chairman and my colleagues, that concerns about the IG analysis and that report are not limited to a single side of the aisle in this process.

I think of any agency around, I know of none that is more bipartisan in terms of our concern for the work that you are about is very fundamental to public interests and the public health. But Senator Lautenberg has expressed considerable interest in this, and I gather is asking some of the same questions that we are asking.

Ms. BROWNER. I don't want to put words in Senator Lautenberg's mouth, but he and I did speak on Monday of last week. As he related his concerns to me, they focused in an historical manner in almost all instances.

Again, I don't want to put words in his mouth, but he assured me, because I was concerned that he felt we had not made the kind of progress that I had committed to Congress to make in dealing with these issues in the last year, that in fact, we were making significant progress.

Mr. LEWIS. Well, I would only caution the Administration that while I generally agree with the statement you just made, you know, this is a big Agency and you go down to the third level and you know suddenly that thing you suggested last week, whoever heard of that? And that has got to be frustrating to you.

Ms. BROWNER. That is one of the challenges.

EPA APPROVAL OF A PRODUCT OR PROJECT

Mr. LEWIS. My colleague, Al McCandless, has submitted a question here for the record that I won't ask you to respond to now, but it is a general question. He is expressing serious concern about what happens in the Agency when a member pursues specific questions about the way a specific application is being handled. He is concerned that in this instance you are talking about an applicant who is interested in moving forward with a product and a project, and evidence would indicate that EPA employees in a highly personal way with possible preconceived notions are dragging their feet relative to this project.

I would really appreciate your looking at this case personally and responding to me so that maybe I can get a handle on it and respond to my colleague.

Ms. BROWNER. Okay. Do you know the nature of the product?

Mr. LEWIS. How would you deal with an employee who was found to be wasting Agency time and resources by stalling EPA consideration or approval of a product or project to which that person was opposed for reasons of a personal nature?

In particular, in this particular instance, an EPA scientist, and I won't mention the name, heading the review of this product has made disparaging remarks about its efficacy.

Ms. BROWNER. Okay. We would be more than happy to review that and respond.

Mr. LEWIS. The Chairman cautions me one more time about my lateness in coming in earlier and cautions me we are coming back to talk about environmental justice at 2 o'clock, which I hope to participate with you all about.

Just by way of foundation, let me suggest that one of the experiences that I have had in my life that is perhaps the most controversial is that I was the author of that legislation that created Air Quality Management District Act in Southern California. I have found over the years that even the likes of EPA, tend sometimes to be more sensitive to the political than that which is perhaps more helpful in terms of cleaning up our air.

For example, politicians all know it is a lot easier to point at the smoke stacks and say let's go get those guys than what we are doing with our cars on the street because folks react when you start dealing with their cars.

So in the area of environmental justice, the fundamental line I hope that I can participate in discussing is that as you move down the pathway of getting the last 2 or 3 percent of emissions cleaned up, they cost real jobs, often real jobs, and environmental justice often relates in my mind's eye to what do we do to people's ability to have jobs.

And in turn it is politically much more difficult to say to somebody get your car tuned up as you drive it to work, rather than worrying about the smoke stacks. So just so that you will be forewarned about where I may be headed.

NAPA STUDY SCHEDULE

Ms. BROWNER. No, we certainly appreciate that, having recently dealt with your State on the issue of automobiles.

Mr. Chairman, in response to an earlier question regarding the NAPA study and the schedule, we have that information if you want me to provide it orally, or we can provide it in writing as we suggested earlier.

Mr. STOKES. Why don't we provide that for the record?

Ms. BROWNER. Okay.

[The information follows:]

STATUS OF NAPA STUDY

EPA has contracted with the National Academy of Public Administration to review how EPA distributes resources within the Agency, to examine the Agency's organizational structure relative to environmental priorities, and to address how risk and other variables may be factored into resource allocation. The project will be guided by a Panel of NAPA Fellows and other distinguished citizens. The specific issues to be addressed by the panel include the following:

- How well is EPA allocating resources to the most pressing environmental hazards? The starting point for this analysis is to identify perspectives that have been offered about EPA's performance in allocating resources, as expressed through its budget, regulatory activities, and organizational structure, as well as the mandates imposed on state and local governments.

- Can risks analysis, especially comparative risk projects, help in setting priorities? The project will describe how scientific information about relative risks has been used in setting priorities within EPA and in various state and local comparative risk projects and will suggest how comparative risk analysis can be used in setting priorities.

- How can processes for setting priorities be improved? The project will document how EPA's priorities are established by EPA's planning and budgeting systems, the Congress, and the Courts; explore how the Agency's organizational structure influences its priorities; and formulate recommendations for improving EPA's priority setting through use of better management systems, changes in organizational structure, more productive relationships with Congress, and use of comparative risk tools.

SCHEDULE

February 1994	Begin field research and interviews
April	Convene NAPA Panel (to discuss the research design) Conduct focus group (to discuss risk and EPA priorities)
November	Prepare draft report for discussion be NAPA Panel
March 1995	Issue final report and recommendations

Mr. STOKES. Are you finished?

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman, you have been more than generous.

Mr. STOKES. Thank you. We are now into the noon hour, Ms. Browner. I would suggest that perhaps this might be a good point for us to recess until about 2:00 p.m. this afternoon.

And we will, as has been indicated by my colleague, begin with Environmental Justice at that time.

Ms. BROWN. Thank you.

Mr. STOKES. Thank you.

[Recess.]

AFTERNOON SESSION

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE EXECUTIVE ORDER

Mr. STOKES. The committee will come to order.

We will now turn, Ms. Browner, to Environmental Justice. For fiscal year 1995, EPA is requesting $3,688,600 for the Office of Environmental Justice, an increase of $1,832,100 above the 1994 level.

For the Office of Small Disadvantaged Business Utilization, the Agency is requesting $1,436,000, a decrease of $1,937,000. And the Office of Civil Rights is requesting $2,359,100, an increase of $221,700.

President Clinton has recently signed an Executive Order concerning environmental justice and of course, under that Executive Order, we understand EPA has been designated as the lead Agency. While you and I have talked about this particular Executive Order in earlier conversations, for the record, can you tell us a little bit about this new Executive Order?

Ms. BROWNER. The Executive Order came out of many months of work across all of the interested and appropriately involved Cabinet and government agencies. The Executive Order was an issue that I felt was extremely important. It was important to facilitate the coordination of activities necessary to address the concerns of these communities.

While the Environmental Protection Agency has a large role to play in addressing the concerns, it is not something that we can do alone. The Department of Justice, Department of Housing and Urban Development, and other agencies need to be involved in the efforts. The Executive Order will bring together the Federal agencies that have some responsibility and require them to work in a coordinated manner and develop a plan of action.

EPA, and I as the administrator of EPA, will sit as the Chair of the interagency task force. The Executive Order will also require the collection of information that has not previously been collected, which I think will be extremely valuable in shaping further activities in this area.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE/ENVIRONMENTAL EQUITY MEANING

Mr. STOKES. Just for a moment we might just deal with the term itself, "environmental justice," "environmental equity." What do you understand it to mean, Ms. Browner?

Ms. BROWNER. Although there is a slight difference in the terms that are used by individuals, I don't know that there is a difference in the meaning. I understand the term to refer to communities across the country where the individuals in the community have experienced real impacts because of the large number of industrial facilities, that in some instances may be abandoned, or they may be operating waste disposal facilities, that may contribute to health and other consequences of the individuals in those communities. I think that in many of the communities, one of the most significant problems is a lack of access to the decision-making process. Government has not been available to the people in those communities so that they are not informed and full participants in the decision-making. That is certainly one of my goals and one of the important things that we hope to achieve with the work across the administration under the Executive Order.

I think when the terms "equity" and "justice" are used by these communities, it is an effort on their part to say to others and to say to government, we deserve the same levels of protection as any other community. We deserve to be treated in an equitable manner and we deserve to be treated in a just manner. That has not occurred historically in far too many communities in this country.

ENVIRONMENTAL RACISM

Mr. STOKES. Is this an area in which it is generally understood that certain ethnic or racial groups are probably impacted more than others by virtue of their being relegated to communities which you have described?

Ms. BROWNER. Yes, in many instances, the communities are communities of people of color. The common thread that I see throughout these communities is income status. The communities tend to be of a low-income status.

Mr. STOKES. Ben Chavez, Executive Director of the NAACP, has coined the phrase that has now come into relatively accepted usage, that of "environmental racism." Is that a term that is also used to describe what we are talking about?

Ms. BROWNER. Yes, as I understand the term, it is used to refer to the injustice or the discrimination that occurs in these communities or to these communities. Again, as I have looked at these communities as well as my experience with these communities, it is a question frequently of both race and income.

EPA'S RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE EXECUTIVE ORDER

Mr. STOKES. What do you see as EPA's responsibilities in this area, particularly under the Executive Order?

Ms. BROWNER. Under the Executive Order we have some very specific responsibilities, but I would like to comment more broadly first.

Mr. STOKES. Sure.

Ms. BROWNER. I believe as this country's Environmental Agency, we have a responsibility to protect the people most at risk. In some instances, that may be children. In other instances, that will be particular communities because of the history of treatment within that community. In other instances, it may be subpopulations, for example, people who subsistence is fish.

Our laws have to be designed and our programs must be designed to protect the people most at risk, not the average person.

An easy example is fish consumption, where the standards have tended to be set based on what a white, middle-class male consumes in fish over a lifetime.

Yet we know there are subpopulations where the consumption of fish is much, much higher. Particularly the consumption of certain types of fish where there may be a greater tendency of certain toxins to bio-accumulate. Fundamental to the work that we do is to protect those people who are most at risk.

Within the Executive Order, there are six specific provisions: First is to establish the interagency working group which we are in the process of doing as the Chair of the working group.

Second is to work with each Agency in developing an individual Agency strategic plan. We have the efforts ongoing at EPA and we will be working with the other agencies in their efforts.

Third is to ensure public participation. Again, as I said, it seems to me that for far too long these communities have not had appropriate, fair, open access to the process in an open way.

The fourth is the health and data collection which I previously mentioned in terms of collecting the information. What we find in these communities is there is a variety of exposures occurring. We need to be looking at the cumulative impact of those exposures.

Fifth, there is a provision associated with, as I said before, the fish consumption and wildlife population in terms of subsistence fishing and those sorts of activities.

The sixth and final provision is to ensure that there is no discrimination in the financing of individual programs in terms of the decisions that are made on siting or other types of activities. This would involve programs at the State or local level and environmental or otherwise.

Mr. STOKES. I think you wanted to get to your primary responsibilities in this area, too.

Ms. BROWNER. As the Chair, and as the lead Agency for the Executive Order, we will obviously have the lead responsibility for ensuring implementation of all of those matters. We are doing several things at EPA:

First of all, we are seeking to incorporate these concerns into all of the work that we do. If we are going to solve these problems then it has got to be part and parcel of the rulemaking process, of the permitting decisions that we make, and of the enforcement actions that we take. The issues will not be resolved or fully addressed if we simply have these concerns as an add on.

They have to become integrated into the every day work of the Agency. The Office of General Counsel is conducting a review of all of our existing laws to ensure that we are doing everything we can within the existing laws to address these concerns. If we find that we don't have adequate ability within the existing statutes, then we will obviously be back to Congress to recommend changes. For example, as we are doing in the Superfund arena where we think there is not enough activity for public participation. We have also established within the Agency, internal to the Agency, a steering committee to shape and to provide leadership within the Agency on the work internal to the Agency.

Later this week we will announce the membership of a public committee made up of 25 individuals from across the country with experience in this area to guide the Agency on the work that we do. While they will not have an official role vis-a-vis the Executive Order, they could certainly have an advisory type of relationship that could be very, very helpful to the work of the Interagency Task Force on Environmental Justice.

LEAD EXECUTIVE ORDER—TIMELINESS

Mr. STOKES. What is your timetable for implementation of this new order?

Ms. BROWNER. Of the Executive Order?

Mr. STOKES. Right.

Ms. BROWNER. We are moving ahead rapidly. I know that we have scheduled the first meeting for May 9th. Dr. Clarice Gaylord who is the Director of the Office of Environmental Justice is with me today to answer any specific questions that you may have.

LEAD EXPOSURE

Mr. STOKES. We note that you mentioned fishing. Do you also look at things such as lead-based paint and things of that nature?

Ms. BROWNER. There are significant activities in the Agency to address the concerns raised with lead exposure, particularly in children. In many inner cities across this country this is one of the most pressing problems for young children. I know in one particular community, it is estimated that 70 percent of the public, low-income housing in the inner city is contaminated with lead, because of the lead-based paints that were used.

The budget request before you does include an increase in resources for dealing with the lead issues, particularly to develop more cost-effective treatment technologies. Lead poisoning is preventable. We know what causes it and what needs to be done. We want to find the most cost effective means for doing that work, and as I said, there is a request for an increase in that specific area.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman, could I just ask what are we proposing and what are we actually doing relative to existing housing structures where there is lead?

Are we putting up the money to replace the paint, are we having people not live in those units? What are we doing?

Ms. BROWNER. Well, Mr. Chairman and Congressman Lewis, this is a complicated question. In the instance of public housing, we have efforts underway with the Department of Housing and Urban Development to address the concerns.

We had a model project here in Anacostia which I think all of the people who participated in are quite proud of. We hired unemployed individuals from the community where the public housing was located and trained them in lead abatement.

We ran a training program with the City of Washington. Then once trained, they were hired by the public housing authority to go into the public housing to conduct the lead abatement. In that instance—were the people living in the houses?

Dr. GAYLORD. They were boarded-up houses.

Ms. BROWNER. They are not being inhabited at the time. In some instances, it is appropriate to undertake lead abatement while the house is inhabited if the children can be protected. And this is one of the most difficult parts of this issue.

I also traveled to Baltimore several months ago to visit a center there where they treat children for lead poisoning. One of their greatest frustrations is that the kids had clearly been exposed in the low income housing. They came into the center for treatment that is not pleasant and then they went back to the same housing. The point was to find a place to put the kids in the interim, while the lead abatement could occur, because in many instances, it is possible to train the parents in appropriate activities.

The Agency does have a public education campaign. We do it in both English and Spanish. The actress Phylicia Rashad, you may remember from the Bill Cosby Show, is the spokesperson on several of the PSAs.

We have a brochure that we make available to families. It lists six or seven steps that can be taken within your own home to protect your children, including things like washing window sills and door jams with granulated dish washing detergent, which contains trisodium phosphate. As you can see, we are actively attempting to educate families.

But again, this is a very, very significant issue and it is one that is preventable. There are lots of issues that we all deal with where the exact cause and how to solve it are still not available to us. Lead is one that we know what it does to young children and we know how to prevent it.

LEAD LIABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH PUBLIC HOUSING

Mr. LEWIS. This still leaves me with my question, because you are not putting kids out in the cold while the lead is being abated, and yet you are talking about educating people, getting people to rethink whether kids chew on paint chips. You know, when you were a kid, you know what you did, sucking on lead pencils, let alone. But in the mean time, if it is truly a serious risk to those young people, particularly from impacted communities, then it is a risk. And do we assume the liability if we are letting them stay in those facilities where there is risk?

Ms. BROWNER. I don't want to speak for HUD. I know they will, if they have not already been here, obviously be before you in terms of the liability associated with public housing.

I think it is important. One of the increases that we are requesting is to develop abatement technologies that are more cost-effective. It is possible to undertake removal actions and to protect the children at the same time. It does mean educating the parents or the provider, the individual caring for the child.

But in some instances, the poisoning is so acute that the child should not be in the house under any circumstances. That is something a doctor has to determine on an individual basis.

The one thing I might point out is this is not just a case of children picking up observable chips of paint. There is a dust that is causing a tremendous part of the problem. It is associated with the opening of windows. Every time you open a window there is a fine powder that accumulates on the floor and the window sill. The same thing occurs with a door.

You probably can't see it and we can't see it. Children spend a lot of time on the floor. They spend a lot of time crawling around and putting their hands in their mouth. So exposure can be occurring.

Mr. LEWIS. Does this remind you of the asbestos?

Mr. STOKES. It sure does.

I might also say, Mr. Lewis, I am glad you raised these questions. I have some very deep concerns about what we are or are not doing in this area myself, and particularly with reference to HUD. I am advised by one of the top law firms in America, which happens to be a Cleveland-based law firm that handled these type of cases, that we aren't doing anything substantive in that area at all. So we will have some questions on that when HUD comes before us.

Mr. LEWIS. I could distract you all day long, Mr. Chairman.

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, if I might say one thing in closing on lead; I understand why you would make reference to the asbestos issue. What we have here is healthy children's IQs being permanently lowered.

I mean, all you have to do is go to Baltimore and visit the Kennedy-Kreiger Center and see the children there. These were normal children, they will not be normal adults.

Mr. LEWIS. I don't want to be too light, but some of my neighbors think that maybe I was very exposed.

LEAD EXECUTIVE ORDER—EFFECTIVENESS

Mr. STOKES. We wouldn't agree with that.

Let me ask you this, with reference to the executive order. There has been some criticism that the Executive Order does not go far enough. I would be interested in knowing your opinion relative to that.

Ms. BROWNER. I think the Executive Order is a very, very significant step forward. There has never before been an Executive Order addressing these issues. There has never before been an effort to coordinate across government agencies, which is absolutely essential if we are going to address the concerns of these communities.

I know that some people have been particularly concerned about one paragraph in the Executive Order. We are more than happy to provide you with a detailed explanation of that paragraph. I think they felt like it in some ways waived provisions.

It is a standard paragraph that is included in most executive orders and we could certainly provide you with an analyses of that. It will be, as is true with any Executive Order, necessary to ensure that the individual agencies fulfill their responsibilities under the order and that they make the appropriate investment of resources to meet the obligations. That will be in part my job as the Chair of the interagency task force. It is one that I take very, very seriously. I would be more than happy to keep the subcommittee and you, Mr. Chairman, informed of the progress under implementation of the interagency task force in fulfilling the goals of the Executive Order.

[The information follows:]

2-10-94

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED EXECUTIVE ORDER ON ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

A. Overview

o This Executive Order (EO) establishes a presidential policy for incorporating environmental justice (EJ) into federal agency decisionmaking.

o As a matter of policy, the EO imposes on federal agencies nondiscrimination requirements similar to those in Title VI of the Civil Rights Act for agency actions **substantially affecting human health or the environment.**

B. Highlights of Major Sections

1. Implementation

1-101. Agency Responsibilities

o To the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law, agencies must make EJ part of their mission by **identifying and addressing disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects** on minority populations and low-income populations.

1-102. Interagency Working Group

o The EPA Administrator or her designee must convene and conduct an interagency Working Group on EJ within 3 months of the EO.

o The Working Group is to be composed of the agency heads or their designees from specified agencies and offices whose actions **substantially affect** human health or the environment.

o Responsibilities of the Working Group include: developing guidance on criteria for identifying disproportionately high and adverse human health effects of environmental hazards; coordinating with federal agencies to ensure consistent implementation; research coordination; assisting in coordinating data collection; holding public meetings for fact-finding and inquiries into EJ; examining existing EJ data and studies; and developing interagency model projects that show cooperation among agencies.

1-103. Agency Strategies

o Unless exempted from this provision of the EO, each affected federal agency must:

- -- within 4 months of the EO, identify an internal administrative process for developing an agency-wide EJ strategy;
- -- within 6 months of the EO, provide to the Working Group and outline of its proposed strategy;
- -- within 10 months of the EO, give its proposed strategy to the Working Group;
- -- within 12 months of the EO, finalize its EJ strategy and give a written description of it to the Working Group; and
- -- during the 12-month period from the date of the order, identify several immediate specific projects to address EJ concerns under a schedule specified by the agency; and
- -- within 24 months of the EO, report on its progress in implementing its strategy to the Working Group.

o Strategies must consider economic and social factors, and address, at a minimum, ways to: 1) promote enforcement of environmental and health statutes in areas with minority populations and low-income populations; 2) ensure greater public participation and access to decisionmaking; 3) improve research and data collection relating to health of and environment of minority populations and low-income populations; and 4) identify differential patterns of subsistence use of natural resources among those populations.

1-104. Reports to the President

o Within 14 months of the EO, the Working Group must report to the President on implementation of the EO and transmit to him, through the White House OEP and the White House Office of Domestic Policy, each agency's final EJ strategy.

2. Nondiscrimination in Federal Programs

2-2. Agency Nondiscrimination Responsibilities

o Federal agencies must conduct activities that substantially affect human health or the environment in a manner that does not have discriminatory effects on persons based on race, color, or national origin.

3. Research, Data Collection, and Analysis

3-301. Human Health Research and Analysis

o Whenever practicable and appropriate, human health research must include diverse segments of the population in epidemiological and clinical studies, including those at high risk from environmental hazards, such as minority populations, low-income populations, and workers who may be exposed to substantial environmental hazards.

o Whenever practicable and appropriate, human health analyses must identify **multiple and cumulative exposures.**

o Agencies must give minority populations and low-income populations an opportunity to comment on research strategies developed under the EO.

3-302. Data Collection and Analysis

o Whenever practicable and appropriate, agencies must collect, maintain, and analyze information on environmental and human health risks of populations by **race, national origin or income.** Based on that information, agencies must whether their activities have disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority populations and low-income populations.

o In connection with the development and implementation of their strategies, agencies, whenever practicable and appropriate must collect, maintain and analyze readily available information on the **race, national origin, and income level** for areas surrounding:

- **facilities or sites** that are the subject of a **substantial federal environmental administrative or judicial action** and **are expected to have a substantial environmental, human health, or economic effect** on the surrounding populations.
- **federal facilities** that are subject to the EPCRA reporting requirements in EO 12856 and are **expected to have a substantial environmental, human health, or economic effect** on the surrounding populations.

o The information collected by agencies on populations surrounding these facilities or sites must be made available to the public, unless prohibited by law.

o In carrying out this section, each federal agency, whenever practicable and appropriate, must share information and eliminate duplication of efforts through use of existing data systems and cooperative agreements among federal agencies and with State, local, and tribal governments.

4. Consumption of Natural Resources

4-401. Consumption Patterns

o To assist in identifying the need for ensuring protection of populations with different consumption patterns, federal agencies, whenever practicable and appropriate, must collect, maintain and analyze information on populations who **rely principally on fish and/or wildlife for subsistence.**

o Agencies must inform the public of the risks of those consumption patterns.

4-402. Guidance

o Based on the latest scientific information available, federal agencies, where practicable and appropriate, are to publish coordinated guidance concerning methods for evaluating human health risks from consumption of pollutant-bearing fish or wildlife.

o Agencies must consider this guidance in developing their policies and rules.

5. Public Involvement

5-5. Public Participation and Access to Information

o The public may make recommendations to agencies on how to incorporate EJ into agency activities. Agencies must provide the Working Group with recommendations made by the public.

o Whenever practicable and appropriate, agencies **may** translate for limited-English speaking populations **crucial** public documents, notices, and hearings relating to human health or the environment.

o The Working Group must prepare for public review a summary of public comments and recommendations discussed at public meetings held by the Working Group.

6. General Provisions

6-601. Agency Responsibility for Implementation

o Each agency head is responsible for ensuring compliance with the EO.

o Each agency must conduct internal reviews and take other necessary steps to monitor compliance with the EO.

6-602. EO 12250

o This EO supplements EO 12250 on prohibited discriminatory practices in programs receiving federal financial assistance.

6-603. EO 12875

o This EO does not limit the effect or mandate of EO 12875, which addresses unfunded federal mandates imposed on State, local, and tribal governments.

6-604. Scope of EO

o For purposes of the EO, the term "Federal agency" means any agency on the Working Group, and other agencies designated by the President, that conduct programs or activities that substantially affect human health or the environment.

o Independent regulatory agencies are requested to comply with the EO on a voluntary basis.

6-605. Petitions for Exemptions

o Agency heads may petition the President for an exemption from the requirements of the EO on that ground that its programs or activities should not be subject to those requirements.

6-606. Native American Programs

o The EO applies equally to Native American programs and calls for the Interior Department, in coordination with the Working Group, and after consultation with tribal leaders, to coordinate steps to address Federally-recognized Indian Tribes.

6-607. Costs

o Unless otherwise provided by law, Federal agencies must assume the financial costs of complying with the EO.

6-608. Existing Law

o Federal agencies must implement the EO consistent with, and to the extent permitted by, existing law.

6-609. Judicial Enforceability

o The EO states that it is not intended to create any enforceable legal rights by private parties and is not subject to judicial review for agency compliance with the EO.

LEAD INITIATIVES BEYOND THE EXECUTIVE ORDER

Mr. STOKES. Are there any initiatives within your agency that you feel go beyond the Executive Order?

Ms. BROWNER. I think many of them will enhance the Executive Order. For example, one of the increases in funding that you made reference to are the pollution prevention grants for low-income and minority communities. I certainly see that as enhancing some of the work that will be done under the Executive Order.

Dr. GAYLORD. Also we implemented last year a small grants program for environmental justice for local communities to start educating themselves about what their rights are under environmental laws. This will help them to access data specifically, public information databases, and to bring in technical experts to help explain to them what kinds of provisions or rights they might have under environmental law. This was the first time we issued those grants.

They were small grants, $10,000 for community residents or community groups. We had about 200 applicants in, and I think we are going to be able to award between 50 and 70 of those grants because of the funding we have.

But I think that provision will help us to starting to get at educating communities and let them know about the problem. These communities will learn what environmental justice is or injustice is and start addressing these issues locally.

Ms. BROWNER. We also have, as you are aware, in the Superfund program a series of pilot projects focusing on environmental justice communities where Superfund sites are located. In fact, you and I have visited one or talked to some of the people from one. The other is the TAG grants, the technical assistance grants under the Superfund program which are made available to community organizations who have a Superfund site. While not all Superfund sites are in low- and minority-income communities, there are certainly a large number that are.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE OFFICE AND PROGRAM RESOURCES

Mr. STOKES. Let me ask you this, are there any Federal management vulnerabilities resulting from lack of resources in the Environmental Justice Office or EPA's Environmental Justice program? For example, potential follow-up programs on hotline calls, referrals, civil rights investigations, potential failure to staff the EPA leadership duties under the Executive Order or limited staffing support of minority academic institutions and grants?

Ms. BROWNER. Let me ask Dr. Gaylord. She wants to speak specifically to the issue of the hotline.

Dr. GAYLORD. Yes. We have had an Environmental Justice Hotline, an 800 number, for about two years. It is not handled by a contractor.

I think we have gotten about 300 to 400 calls so far. This is where the community calls in and reports an incident. They want to know how can they get help from EPA or any other responsible official. The fact is that there are only eight people in my office and it has become labor intensive, especially when we have to do other work. So that could be a vulnerability. We can not only answer the calls, but we need to follow up on the calls.

Regarding the Minority Academic Institutions program. When the office was formed in 1992, it was supposed to be a combination of work from two task forces. One, the Environmental Justice Task Force, and two, the Minority Academic Institutions Task Force. Literally, Environmental Justice has exploded on us and we have not had the staff to keep up with the provisions under the Minority Academic Institution Task Force, which would go to things like building of infrastructure in these schools. They want curriculum development.

There was a promise that we would have research centers. There was a promise that we would bring minority students into the Agency. We have been trying to combine those efforts.

My office is bringing in over 250 minority interns across the Agency, but that is also labor intensive and we have not been able to fulfill the requirements under the Minority Academic Institution because Environmental Justice has been so overwhelming.

Ms. BROWNER. There is included in the budget request a modest increase for that office and for activities in the individual regions. Obviously, we would be more than happy to work with you to determine if that is adequate.

Mr. STOKES. Well, I guess I am a little concerned as to how you will carry out your new responsibilities under the Executive Order in light of this labor-intensive situation Dr. Gaylord talks about.

Ms. BROWNER. In terms of the Executive Order, again, it is something that I encouraged the President to do. We worked very hard within the Administration and look forward to providing the leadership as we move forward with implementation.

In terms of how we will seek to address the staffing needs, not only will Dr. Gaylord's office be an integral part, but again, all of the parts of the Agency will need to be involved in this effort.

I think that Dr. Gaylord would agree that this is more than could be done in just one office if we are really going to do the kind of job that we want to do. We have asked each of the AA-ships and the regional offices to name an Environmental Justice Coordinator to facilitate implementation of our responsibilities under the Executive Order.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS—LACK OF DATA

Mr. STOKES. One of the concerns that we have heard expressed is the lack of good data and the inability to collect relevant data for environmental justice purposes.

Tell us what sorts of initiatives the Agency has underway to address these type of concerns?

Ms. BROWNER. The health and data collection issue is, as you point out, a significant one. It is part of the Executive Order. There is a specific provision within the Executive Order to require the collection of data so that we can have a comprehensive—what is the word I would want?

Dr. GAYLORD. Holistic?

Ms. BROWNER. Holistic, thank you—view of impact to the people in these communities. There are other activities, and why don't I let Dr. Gaylord speak to that.

Dr. GAYLORD. Yes.

The Agency had a Geographic Information Systems Conference about three months ago for all of our GIS users in our regions in our program areas. The purpose was to look at agreeing on how data, specially demographic data, should be collected and standardized and made consistent throughout the Agency as we look at the populations that are around sites that are causing pollution. What we need to do is that we need to have more capacity to be able to do this systematically. What we would like to do is do a pilot study where we would look at communities around designated sites.

Our Superfund office has looked at about 300 NPL sites. They have looked at the demographics and have plotted the communities by race and by income status around those sites. But there are 1,200 NPL sites. So we haven't had the funding to be able to continue those initiatives.

We need to do this for a number of things. We need to do it for RCRA, we need to do it for some of our wastewater sewage treatment overflow plants, things like that. So we need to build up our capacity.

The Agency is looking at different types of technology, like PC-LAN-View. This is an example of being able to use the PC and CD–ROM so that we won't have to invest in expensive GIS technology. But GIS is more accurate to expand the TRI database in these communities and to look at exactly what kinds of exposure we are talking about in those communities.

Ms. BROWNER. In addition to those activities, Mr. Chairman, there are activities going on across the Agency. We can give you a detailed list of studies that we are currently involved in relevant to specific populations. Examples of a few include a study on the diets of poor and minority communities and a study on soil ingestion among children. We also have within our Toxic Substance Research Unit several activities going on. These activities include childhood lead exposure assessment and reduction, study of mercury in cooked fish, air toxics in urban areas. So there are probably two dozen or so different studies underway looking in some way at the health effects on certain populations or certain communities in terms of environmental problems.

[The information follows:]

REPORT ON CURRENT EPA/ORD RESEARCH SUPPORTING THE ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE INITIATIVE
May 12, 1994

BACKGROUND

There is concern that minority populations, low-income populations, and others specified in Executive Order 3195-01-P[1] in some locations may be disproportionately exposed to environmental pollution compared to the general population. The analysis of exposure to pollution and adverse human health effects in affected communities is, however, hampered by the complexity and uncertainty concerning the factors that affect human health and sparse empirical evidence. The difficulty of analysis is further compounded by inadequate chemical exposure data, and poor understanding of the role of lifestyles, cultural issues, socioeconomic status, and other factors specific to the health of minority or low-income populations.[2] The scientific community has been increasingly cognizant of these research questions as illustrated in the special issue, "Equity in Environmental Health: Research Issues and Needs," of the journal Toxicology and Industrial Health. Edited by EPA scientists, this publication explores a range of issues related to environmental justice, among them the need for research to establish a credible scientific foundation.[3]

DEVELOPING A STRATEGIC APPROACH TO RESEARCH

In response to these issues, EPA's Office of Research and Development (ORD) has initiated an environmental justice research planning process. An environmental justice research strategy will be prepared to address both short- and long-term activities:

- overall program goals for addressing environmental justice;
- a mechanism for making environmental justice a routine consideration in ORD work;
- criteria for engaging the program offices and communities;
- criteria for evaluating the environmental justice relevance of ongoing and proposed studies; and
- budget estimates for short- and long-term research and for environmental justice-specific studies.

A risk-based methodology will be used to identify future research needs related to environmental justice. This will include collection of information for use in both risk assessment and design of risk management strategies. EPA/ORD recognizes that reliance on

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Executive Order 3195-01-P "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations" 2/11/94

Overview of the EPA/NIEHS/ATSDR Workshop - "Equity in Environmental Health Research Issues and Needs," Yolanda Banks Anderson, Sandra L. Coulberson, and Jerry Phelps, Toxicology and Industrial Health, Vol.9, No.5, September, 1993, pg. 679

"Environmental Justice": The Central Role of Research in Establishing A Credible Scientific Foundation for Informed Decision Making, Ken Sexton, Kenneth Olden, & Barry Johnson, Toxicology and Industrial Health, Vol.9, No.5, September, 1993, pg.685

health science and exposure data, alone, may not adequately address issues of equity and justice. An additional aspect that EPA must address is the development of a framework that introduces socioeconomic, racial, and ethnic concerns into the risk management process as part of the strategic planning process for environmental justice.

ORD has established an Environmental Justice Research Team to prepare a coherent strategy for environmental justice research at EPA. The Team includes ORD experts on health effects, risk assessment and monitoring and modeling. Working with the EPA Environmental Justice Steering Committee and Policy Workgroup, the ORD Team will ensure that research is well integrated into the programs and policies of EPA's Regional and Program Offices.

CURRENT RESEARCH ADDRESSING ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

As a first step in developing an environmental justice strategy, ORD has inventoried ongoing environmental justice research. The three categories listed below were identified to present the research in a manner illustrating ORD's approach to the issue. The three categories build upon one another and together provide a logical flow, beginning with the development of tools to investigate research questions, through the collection and analysis of data, to planning how the information will be used. The three categories form a continuous cycle when information management is understood to include stakeholder involvement in the definition of research questions, and thus, the development of tools to address those questions.

- METHODS AND MODEL DEVELOPMENT: strategies, techniques and tools used to collect data and perform analysis.
- DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: field studies designed using methods and models, to generate information on exposure, relevant variables, and health effects.
- INFORMATION MANAGEMENT: efficient access to relevant information by the general public, affected communities and government agencies for decision making and to identify new research needs.

ORD research programs are planned around a set of environmental problem issues. The majority of environmental justice questions are addressed by three research issues: Human Exposure, Health Effects, and Risk Assessment Methods. Other important research issues include Ecological Monitoring, Exploratory Research, Air Toxics, and Criteria Air Pollutants. The environmental justice strategy must coordinate across these research issues.

The following is an inventory of existing research directly involving or affecting minorities or low-income populations, organized by category. Note that the list does not include broader environmental research that develops tools for quantitative analysis of disparities between populations in exposure, risks, and related health effects. These analytical tools are not directly focused on environmental justice issues, but are necessary for the Agency's and stakeholder's improved ability to identify and address inequity.

METHODS AND MODEL DEVELOPMENT

Current ORD research on measurement methods and models for estimating human exposure will provide necessary tools for addressing environmental justice issues in field studies. Human exposure research will develop and evaluate methods for determining human exposure to toxics in the environment (including sub-populations), and is a critical component in assessing health effects of pollution. For exposure modeling to be an effective procedure in assessing and managing risk, models are needed for each route of exposure and a total human exposure model is needed that incorporates models for inhalation, ingestion, and dermal exposures. ORD's biological measurements research (biomarkers) will improve our understanding of how measurable changes in the body can be correlated with the bioavailability of toxic stressors in the environment and information on total exposure. The methods developed will improve our ability to estimate total human exposure to environmental stressors, and the "action levels" for specific compounds or mixtures for which the Agency has identified a concern. Longer term goals for this research are to refine techniques to enable researchers to assess not only total exposure from single compounds, but also to multiple compounds. The National Human Exposure Assessment Survey (NHEXAS) is a major ORD program currently pilot testing a series of exposure measurement methods and models.

Mapping Areas of Multiple Sources of Lead ORD is conducting a project to support the development of standardized approaches for determining geographic and demographic parameters that characterize lead exposure from multiple sources. The focus is on urban neighborhoods with a high potential for the presence of lead-based paint, lead in soil, and multiple sources of industrial lead.

Urban Soil Lead Abatement Demonstration Project ORD is analyzing the combined results of three individual studies of urban soils in Boston, Baltimore, and Cincinnati to determine the sources and pathways of lead in urban neighborhoods. An EPA integrated report will identify the pathways of greatest concern for urban children and the expected impact of remediation targeted at these pathways.

Lead Kinetics and Alteration of Biomarkers ORD is supporting two research projects to understand the kinetics and mechanisms of lead toxicity and movement of lead from storage in the skeleton during pregnancy, and to further document neurobehavioral effects through animal studies

Integrated Exposure Uptake Biokinetic Model for Lead in Children In March 1994, ORD released an integrated exposure uptake biokinetic (IEUBK) model that uses site-specific information about multiple sources of lead in a child's environment to estimate the distribution of blood lead concentrations in a population of children. As a risk assessment tool, this model can aid in the identification of residential areas that may require intervention and remediation to reduce exposure to environ-mental lead. ORD is conducting continual work to further upgrade the model.

PAH Exposure Among Children from Inner City/Rural Areas ORD is evaluating methods for measuring children's exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and related compounds, and obtaining preliminary estimates for designing a possible large-scale study.

Validation of Methods for Fish Consumption Advisories ORD is developing and validating risk assessment methods to address chemical mixtures in fish flesh.

ORD Lower Rio Grande Monitoring/Exposure Study ORD is conducting a pilot project to develop methods, preliminary database, and communication strategy for a population-based human exposure study in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. (This research is also appropriate for the "Data Collection" and "Information Management" categories)

Lead-Based Paint Abatement Research Evaluation of cost effectiveness of existing paint abatement techniques; development of cheaper, more cost-effective abatement technologies; enhanced abatement for worker health protection; environmentally friendly alternative paint-abatement debris disposal options.

Urban Soil-Lead Abatement Develop alternatives to the typically used, expensive contaminated soil removal/clean soil replacement and technologies developed for Superfund purposes which do not appear to be sufficiently effective for urban soil lead originating from paint.

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

We are not able to determine total exposure and health risk to human populations from most pollutants with any degree of certainty using the data available to us today. ORD's health effects research data collection focuses principally upon the development of biological data to improve EPA's ability to estimate health risks. The same research methods and models being developed by ORD for use in the general population can be applied in well-designed field studies to collect necessary data on exposure and health impacts in minority and low-income populations. The NHEXAS component of the multimedia exposure research is a long-term program designed to measure changes in actual individual exposures of both the general population and highly exposed subgroups to important environmental chemical stressors. Among the goals for this research are first, to establish baselines for typical and high-end exposure, and then determine the causes of exposures for high risk groups. This research will provide opportunities for linking exposure information in ways that enhance epidemiologic studies, improve environmental surveillance, and promote the development and validation of predictive risk assessment and management models.

Childhood Lead Exposure Assessment and Reduction Study ORD is conducting a study to identify sources of children's exposure to lead in inner-city environments and test strategies for preventing exposure.

Bone-Lead in Adolescents ORD is using newly developed X-ray fluorescence to measure bone-lead burdens in adolescents, and compare variables with exposure results.

Mercury in Cooked Fish Study ORD is studying the effects of Native American cooking practices on mercury concentrations in various fish species prepared for consumption. Mercury concentrations in fish from Lake Superior are being determined before and after preparation. Results of the study will be used to calculate a "cooking factor" that will make data on mercury concentrations in raw fish more useful for dietary exposure assessments.

Soil Ingestion Study With the Department of Energy through an interagency agreement, ORD is receiving and analyzing data for a mixed population to determine soil ingestion rates among children.

Native American Fish Consumption Study ORD is working on a study to determine fish ingestion rates, patterns, and habits of Native Americans consuming fish from the Columbia River. This is a cooperative project with the Department of Agriculture and the Food and Drug Administration. Results will be incorporated in an Office of Water project to sample fish from the Columbia River.

Vinyl Chloride ORD is assessing the differential sensitivity of children to cancer induced by vinyl chloride for setting action levels to protect children. Homes in a predominantly Asian community adjacent to a Superfund site in California have been monitored and remediated to reduce vinyl chloride levels.

Diets of Poor and Minority Groups ORD is evaluating potential increased risks from the diets of poor and minority groups; for example, polychlorinated biphenols (PCB) in fish consumed by subsistence fishermen and Native Americans, and ethylene bisdithiocarbamates (EBDC) in greens in the diets of African-Americans.

Dallas Lead Study ORD is assisting EPA Region 6 in evaluating conditions around a Superfund site in Dallas, Texas, by helping plan, conduct, and interpret a pilot study.

Deterioration of Drinking Water Quality in Distribution Systems Investigate the deterioration of water quality in unlined cast iron pipe which makes up the majority of the distribution system network in most central cities. Examine the leaching from lead service lines, which are prevalent in most central cities and urban areas in the U.S.

Long-Term Effectiveness of Asbestos Abatement in School On-going study between ORD and the New Jersey Department of Health to assess the effectiveness of abatement in 21 inner-city schools in New Jersey.

Lead in Drinking Water Investigate the impacts of drinking water corrosivity, corrosion control methods, and interference of corrosion control on biological disinfection for water supply and distribution systems containing lead-bearing components.

Geographic Information Systems To determine impacts on populations, ORD is incorporating demographic information in Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
developed for applying location standards for siting hazardous waste disposal/ storage facilities.

Rural Population Data ORD is updating GIS data for an information base for risk assessment reports to include rural population enumeration data.

Air Toxics in Urban Areas ORD is conducting research to improve the characterization of sources of air toxics in urban areas.

Locally Undesirable Land Use in Minority and Poor Neighborhoods: An Empirical Test of the Disparate Siting and Marketing Dynamics Theories This research is being conducted by NY University under a grant from ORD's Exploratory Research Grants Program. Environmental justice is one of the topics covered by the general solicitation issued under the program. Grant applications are peer reviewed and selected competitively.

TRI Database Study ORD is conducting a study to determine the utility of geographical information systems to investigate the demographics of populations surrounding industries that report Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) data.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

The development of data bases on the toxic effects of chemicals in the environment is important to provide basic information to affected communities and to risk assessors for use in their work. Also, the increasing use of geographical information systems (GIS), although resource intensive, improves the integration of information and data resulting from research supporting environmental justice, and will further broaden the utility and availability of the research results. Insuring the participation of affected populations and communities in the identification of research goals, design of research and the dissemination of research results will be addressed in ORD's environmental justice strategic planning process. Participation should also be provided for through the Environmental Justice FACA Research Subcommittee, supported in part by ORD.

1992 Environmental Equity Workshop ORD prepared for publication, in the September-October 1993 issue of the Journal of Toxicology and Industrial Health, papers from a 1992 workshop, "Equity in Environmental Health: Research Issues and Needs." That workshop was co-sponsored by EPA, NIEHS, and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

U.S.-Mexico Border Interagency Project ORD is working with other parts of EPA and multiple Federal and state environmental and health agencies to coordinate activities and capabilities for surveillance/monitoring, registry development, health studies, risk assessment, education, training, and communications. This research is a model for partnership in identifying and addressing environmental health issues at the U.S. - Mexico border.

Center for Environmental Policy, Education, and Research ORD funds multi-disciplinary environmental education, policy, and research activities by the Center for Environmental Policy, Education, and Research at Clark University, Atlanta, Ga. These activities involve enhancement of research capabilities in minority participants, increasing the participation of minorities in environmental careers, and development of environmental technologies.

Institute for Environmental Issues and Policy Assessment ORD supports research by the Institute for Environmental Issues and Policy Assessment, under the Center for Energy and Environmental Studies at Southern University, Baton Rouge, La. This research on environmental technology at the Center provides opportunities to the predominantly minority student body for training and advancement in this environmental field.

Center for Environmental Resources Management ORD funds research by the Center for Environmental Resources Management at the University of Texas at El Paso, examining environmental justice issues in the siting of hazardous industries and hazardous waste facilities.

National Symposium: Preventing Child Exposure to Environmental Hazards ORD co-sponsored this national conference with the Children's Environmental Network to examine research and policy issues related to pediatric environmental health concerns. The session on environmental justice focused on special needs of low income and minority populations.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE INITIATIVES FUNDING

Mr. STOKES. Has sufficient funding been requested to address this issue?

Ms. BROWNER. In terms of the——

Mr. STOKES. These type of concerns, these initiatives that we have just talked about.

Ms. BROWNER. Within the Office of Research and Development and in the individual program offices, I think there are the funds necessary to conduct the studies that I make reference to. As I said, we will give you, if it would be okay, a master list of all of the studies and the resources available for those studies.

The issue that Dr. Gaylord spoke to is an issue that is not unique to EPA. It goes back to some of the issues that were raised this morning. To take data from across the Agency and integrate it in a way that is useful to individual communities and useful to State agencies in making decisions that may affect particular communities. We do have several different initiatives underway to determine what is the best way to do just that.

As I explained this morning, we collect information in a lot of different ways. Unfortunately, in part because of our history. Now we have the responsibility of combining the dates so that we have some preliminary work and we would be more than happy to share this with you. We would like to be able to call up a specific community and determine what is going on in that community when you look at the air permits that have been issued, when you look at the enforcement actions that have been taken, when you look at the water permits that combine sewer overflow. This is one example that could get you a comprehensive snapshot.

The only law that gives EPA and the public a comprehensive snapshot is the Toxics Release Inventory; that is a facilities-based statute. It is not community-based.

The Toxics Released Inventory requires companies to report on chemical toxics that are released. This Administration has proposed doubling the number of chemicals that would be subject to the reporting requirements in an effort to collect more information and to give more information to the communities.

DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS FUNDING

Mr. STOKES. We are going to ask you to provide for the record the levels provided in fiscal year 1994 and the levels requested in 1995 to improve the data collection systems pertaining to environmental justice.

[The information follows:]

FY 1994 AN FY 1995 FUNDING LEVELS USED TO SUPPORT ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

The Agency provided funding to support the GIS/Environmental Justice Forum held in Washington, DC in October 1993. The Agency prepared 1990 Bureau of Census Summary Tape File 3-A (STF-3A) demographic data for ARC/INFO GIS applications. These data will also support Agency-wide programs including Environmental Justice. In addition, the National GIS Program, in cooperation with the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry is designing a computer program to convert the Bureau's STF-1B data, resident on the Center for Disease Control and Prevention's mainframe, to an ARC/INFO database on an EPA Unix server.

The OIRM investment in the software tool, "Gateway", and the database, "Envirofacts", has broad application for ecosystems management and data integration. This set of tools will also be able to be used for activities that support data analysis for Environmental Justice. OIRM has developed analytical tools which have applications features to support Environmental Justice efforts. These include the Population Estimation & Characterization Tool (PECT).

FY 1994 Funding Levels:

Environmental Justice Conference:	$17 thousand
Gateway/Envirofacts:	$450 thousand
STF-3A:	$250 thousand
STF-1B:	$47 thousand
PECT:	$100 thousand

In FY 1995, we anticipate continuing work in the areas of data processing and analytical tool development at approximately the same levels of support. The resulting capability will be used to support Agency-wide programs including applicability for Environmental Justice activities. In addition, the President's FY 1995 Budget includes a Data Integration Initiative which could support Environmental Justice through data integration pilot demonstration projects, and infrastructure capacity improvements and new integral tool development efforts.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Lewis, I yield to you.

TIJUANA TREATMENT PLANT AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Mr. LEWIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I admit to total ignorance in this subject area and so the thrust of my questions tend to drive along these lines. They are in terms of dollars available in a shrinking budgetary circumstance, where hopefully the highest priority of our dollars apply especially to areas that would impact poor people.

My total bias tends to be on the side of trying to get ahold of, especially the young, and add to their education, improve their nutrition. But whether or not there is enough data to even begin to justify the use of taxpayers' dollars along the avenues we are talking about here under the name of environmental justice, just, I must say, causes me to scratch my head.

Maybe it is because of a lack of knowledge that it seems so esoteric to me, so far from the average poor person, the average community, that in terms of their everyday life, that I do wonder why I am missing.

Help me with a couple of things: One of our former colleagues, Bill Lowry, convinced this subcommittee to spend some money to deal with the need for collection of raw sewage and the treatment of that raw sewage that was the result of people living across the Mexican border in Tijuana, because of his concern about the flow of that sewage downhill to the United States, impacting food systems, et cetera, et cetera.

Now, I assume that in a very real way, as I would at least envision my quick definition of "environmental justice," that that would be a real example of where we could get a handle on impacting people's environment, the food intake, et cetera, et cetera. So since it has been before our committee and we are relating to your budget a lot, tell me what we know about that program. Is it an area that you have addressed at all?

Is it a real problem?

Ms. BROWNER. Two things. First, in the case of the Tijuana waste issue; there is included in the request before you funding for Tijuana. This has been an issue that has been going on for some time.

Mr. LEWIS. Through our committee for some time; that is right.

Ms. BROWNER. Right, and this would not be the first year that the committee had looked at that issue. There is a real problem there and it is one that we are working with the International Boundary Water Commission, the State of California and the City of San Diego to address.

COMMUNITY INPUT

Mr. LEWIS. Does environmental justice relate to that? It seems to me it does in a very real way.

Ms. BROWNER. Yes, which is why, Congressman Lewis, I say this has got to be part and parcel of everything that we do. Your concern about the communities across the country and what these low-income, minority communities may think is important and is one well taken.

Let me tell you that when I have visited with these communities, they believe that this is one of the most important issues that they are facing. They are very, very concerned about the impact of the health on the people of that community, particularly the children of those communities.

I think perhaps one of the most significant days in my job as EPA Administrator was when I attended a conference two months ago which brought together people from across the country from local citizens groups, individuals who are living in these communities, scientists and others. I heard from these people their fears, their concerns, and their sense that their government was not serving them. There is a real frustration that these communities are feeling. We have a responsibility to look at how we address the concerns of these communities and how we involve them.

I think that if we go through any large urban area, we would all be able to point to the very kind of communities about which we are talking right now. It is the communities where the industrial facilities have tended to be located; it is the communities where the Superfund sites tend to occur; it is the communities that are frequently in some amount of disrepair, in part for historical reasons, but in large part because I believe there is not an access to information and to the decision-making process. There is not a willingness within the decision-making process to focus on the cumulative impact.

Because what we do right now under the law is we say this facility meets standards and then we say this other facility meets standards. Well, what about the individual who is living next to 10 of these facilities? What is the cumulative impact? This is why we need to collect the kind of information that the Chairman and Dr. Gaylord were speaking of.

Mr. LEWIS. Dr. Gaylord, would you like to respond to my question?

Dr. GAYLORD. Well, you asked for an example of the kinds of things these communities are dealing with. We are dealing with the overtargeting and oversiting of industrial facilities in communities that weren't even aware that these facilities were coming in their neighborhoods in the first place.

If you take south side Chicago as an example. This is a 10,000 public housing unit that was built on top of an abandoned landfill to begin with. If that was their only problem, that would be one thing. But in addition to the 10—in addition to the landfill, there are 11 polluting facilities around them, within this 10-mile radius.

There is a steel mill with its coke ovens, which we know is a high emitter of environmental pollution. There are three landfills. There is a paint factory that has been out of compliance for all of our laws and has been targeted enforcement.

Ms. BROWNER. We did an enforcement action.

Dr. GAYLORD. It was out of compliance for RCRA, air and water. There is a sludge-drying bed. We have all of those facilities documented, but the point is we have never looked at this low-level, constant, chronic exposure to these communities and looked at the cumulative effects. We know in this community alone that cancer is extremely high, asthma is extremely high, infant mortality is extremely high, birth defects are extremely high.

What we haven't been able to do is to make this correlation between this kind of exposure and these types of health effects. That is one of the things that the Agency is trying to address now. It is one of the things we had not been addressing in the past. This is an example of the kinds of things these communities are dealing with which is classified as unfair treatment. That is what environmental justice is, is unfair treatment.

Mr. LEWIS. So your office is attempting with your limited staff to try to get a handle on first the major flash points, the "Love Canal" kind of problem that exists in small communities?

Dr. GAYLORD. Right. It is not just my office; Ms. Browner made it clear that this is a priority of the Agency and all offices have to integrate environmental justice principles into it. We facilitate. We are technical advisors. Our job is to get out and make people aware of what is going on and make people conscious of their responsibilities both inside and outside the Agency.

Mr. LEWIS. Were you here this morning?

Dr. GAYLORD. Yes.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AND EQUITY

Mr. LEWIS. It seems to me that maybe we should try to revisit some of that which we have done to people's environment as it relates to at least economic justice by excesses that may create an environment that causes no jobs to be available.

This is not exactly the thrust that normally EPA comes from, but I think maybe it is time that we take a look at decisions we have made in the past. When one points a finger at the smokestack and thereby causes an excess of jobs in Southern California, and politically we are not willing to do what is necessary with the number of miles traveled per passenger in a vehicle by themselves, some way we are missing it entirely, because a lack of job does an awful lot in terms of affecting kids' environment as well.

Do you foresee a time when you will actually one way or another address that relative equity question?

Dr. GAYLORD. It is a question we have all the time. I don't think it is a matter of people choosing between health, environment and jobs. Because I think what we need to do is go to cleaner industries so that we won't have these choices. If we practice what the Agency has said in the first place, pollution prevention, better technology, cleaner industries, then I think we can have both. I don't think it is an either/or. This is a very complex problem.

What we need to do is to get that exposure down. If that exposure means by regulating individual cars as well as industry, then we need to do that. Because we are not going to affect the risks or reduce the risks unless we do something about the exposure that is coming from all over.

CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF EXPOSURE

Mr. LEWIS. Let me share with you my reaction to that. We go back over the last 20 years, Southern California, we start where the industry was, okay. So we began looking at smokestacks, et cetera, et cetera, and went about putting pressure on to improve emission, et cetera, et cetera.

We have affected some jobs significantly over that time, but I personally think that kind of pressure was justified and that sort of government involvement was justified.

At the same time, when you get to the last 2 or 3 percent, this is where I think EPA could be help, the cost relative to each incremental improvement as it relates to real jobs is so great that sometimes you got to say what is the real cost benefit ratio here and what does that do to the economic stability of the community?

I don't know that EPA has ever taken itself to that position, but it is kind of—the business of rethinking the pathway we have been down. It has been so much easier to point at the smokestack than to worry about the car. And then I must say a lot of this is confused by the fact that now in Southern California the data seems to be saying that sizeable older populations with serious breathing difficulties seem to live longer where the smog is.

Dr. GAYLORD. Hadn't heard that one.

Mr. LEWIS. That is another study that I will refer you to sometime. I guess the point is that you could be very helpful in trying to evaluate when we have gone far enough along "X" line.

Ms. BROWNER. We don't disagree with that. I think it is important to note that in these communities, the large number of facilities and the large number of impacts are such, that I don't know if we are at that point when we look at the cumulative effect.

For example, if you look at a watershed, we still know that our water and particularly our urban waterways, has serious problems. It may not be that we need to require another treatment technology, perhaps because it is a result of nonpoint source. You have to look at what is the best use of the resources to solve the problem.

Mr. LEWIS. I am out of time.

Mr. STOKES. Okay.

Thank you.

Mr. Chapman.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Chairman, let me yield to my colleague, Ms. Kaptur.

Mr. STOKES. Ms. Kaptur, you are recognized.

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And Administrator Browner, we welcome you.

I could not get a plane back here, Mr. Chairman. I am wondering if I would be permitted to ask a question out of order?

Mr. STOKES. Sure. You have some general questions you would like to get into?

Ms. KAPTUR. Just one.

Mr. STOKES. You go right ahead. We have all had several rounds, so you go right ahead.

NO_x REQUIREMENTS—WAIVER UNDER AN EXPEDITED PROCESS

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

This concerns Ohio, but I am sure other States in the Union as well.

Madam Administrator, our Governor recently wrote EPA asking about waivers of NO_X requirements in urban areas. And you generously indicated back that there would be some sort of waiver granted under an expedited process.

The tragedy for our State is that every area of our State that wishes it could attract jobs; let's hope they will be cleaner jobs than on Chicago's south side, is under one of these bans, EPA attainment bans. And therefore what is happening to our urban areas, whether it is Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus, or Cincinnati, those jobs are being steered outside our respective urban communities.

And I guess I am wondering what we can do about this and what did "expedited process" mean? Does that mean two weeks, six months?

Ms. BROWNER. Congresswoman Kaptur, your Governor has corresponded with me on several issues. I think the issue you may be referring to is the ozone redesignation?

Ms. KAPTUR. NO_X requirements.

Ms. BROWNER. Okay.

With the leave of the Chairman, I would like to ask if Mary Nichols, Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation, might answer that, because it is a very technical and specific question.

Mr. STOKES. Sure, Ms. Nichols.

Ms. KAPTUR. You know, it is rather interesting, Mr. Chairman, while they are looking for the information, we are also trying to rebuild highways in our area. It is interesting to me just as one elected official how through environmental goals that we all have created certain pressures within these older urban communities that make it very difficult to redevelop.

For example, we are looking at one major new river crossing. I happen to live in a community split by a river. And the environmental requirements actually have caused a certain roadway configuration to occur largely because other routes were either over property that had been used by older industrial companies that have now left and therefore require some sort of cleanup, which the Federal Government says, no, we can't do because that will cost the Department of Transportation too much money, and because of the attainment numbers, which forced the highway engineers to pick the existing route, only because if they did that they wouldn't add any additional highway because they didn't want to then have more fumes.

I guess if you have more highways you have more fumes or something. I am not saying that the route that they picked wasn't the best, but I personally don't think environmental considerations should be the primary ones guiding where we place future roadways. It is just very interesting to me looking at my own local community and as a city planner myself, I think that the environmental considerations have become a little bit too significant in the direction we give to our local engineers. That is just a personal opinion.

But I think it is tragic that we couldn't evaluate other alternatives simply because the environmental laws have converged in a way at the local level to preclude what I would consider development of alternatives simply because the engineers are saying, choose this as the line of least resistance. And it may not be the best solution for the future. But it is incredible what is happening even in my own community.

Ms. BROWNER. On the specific issue of the contamination, we absolutely agree with you. In fact, we have asked Congress to change the Superfund law so that there will not be an inability to redevelop, particularly urban contaminated sites. We are seeing the very problem that you call attention to across the country and it is one that we think needs to be addressed. It will require changes in the law for us to be able to address it. Largely associated with prospective buyers making sure that there is not a liability associated with a prospective purchase.

Ms. KAPTUR. But what I find so incredible here is the Federal Government is going in and this particular tunnel or bridge project will be over $300 million, minimum. And yet this toxic site sits in the path of this highway, but now the engineers have made a decision: No, we won't put the highway there and clean it up, that is too much of a problem, so we are going to put it over here.

I mean, that is an unbelievable——

Ms. BROWNER. That is a distortion of the law that we don't agree with and we want to change it.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mine's another community you can add to that list. Yes.

Ms. NICHOLS. Congresswoman Kaptur, I am Mary Nichols, Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation. As the letter to Governor Voinovich, which I was searching for, indicated, we have redesignation requests for Dayton, Columbus and Toledo. We believe, based on recent air quality data, all of them are likely to be found in attainment and therefore will be exempted from the NO_X requirements.

So what we are trying to do, and I believe that this is working out satisfactorily at the regional level, is to begin with a conditional exemption process for changes that they are making to the transportation improvement plans. This issue of implementing the conformity requirements under the Clean Air Act is one that is coming up around the country and I am sure that you and others will have questions about how that is working out.

But with respect to this specific area, we believe that we will be able to proceed working with the transportation agency within the State, so that projects can go forward without being subjected to this type of review that might otherwise preclude them because of the fact that these are areas that are going to be coming into attainment.

Ms. KAPTUR. Do you know when that conditional exemption will be approved at the regional level?

Ms. NICHOLS. Again, I don't know that there is a specific date for issuing a letter, but my understanding is that even prior to the letter, the communication has been made at the local and regional levels that there is no bar to projects going forward without that review.

Ms. KAPTUR. Okay, because we have a lot of things on hold. That is right.

I thank you very much.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STOKES. Sure.

Did you have other questions you want to ask?

Ms. KAPTUR. I will wait my turn again.

Mr. STOKES. Okay, fine.

Mr. Chapman, did you want to be recognized at this time?

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Chairman, the questions I have, and I am going to have to leave in a little bit, have to do with water, so let's finish as far as we can go. Maybe if you get to water, why, we can do that.

Mr. STOKES. Okay, fine. And then we will also have all day tomorrow, too.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Okay, that is fine.

COOPERATIVE STUDIES BETWEEN AGENCIES

Mr. STOKES. All right.

Ms. Browner, let me get back for a moment.

One of the responses that Dr. Gaylord gave Mr. Lewis raises a question in my mind. She very poignantly described for us what is happening in Chicago, the type of environmental factors impacting upon that housing development. It makes me wonder if there are any cooperative studies underway between your Agency and Health and Human Services in light of the various health problems that are coming out of your discovery and your data research?

Ms. BROWNER. Do you want to speak to that specifically?

The one I would mention is there is a cooperative effort between HUD and EPA on lead issues.

Dr. GAYLORD. Right. In the very community that I described, Elder Gardens, ATSDR, the Agency for Toxic Substance Disease Registries, is doing a targeted health assessment study in that community to see exactly what the disease correlations are. The ATSDR is also getting ready to do a study along the cities of the delta, the Mississippi delta, where there is the industrial corridor.

In Louisiana, some people call it the "cancer alley," but there are 160 petrochemical factories within an 80-mile stretch between New Orleans and Baton Rouge. Those communities are dealing with air quality exposure that is probably the worst in the Nation. ATSDR will be doing health assessments there.

There was a combined effort with NIEHS, National Institutes for Environmental Health Sciences, HHS, DOE and several agencies that went together to have a conference called the Symposium on Health Research Needs to ensure environmental justice, which was held February the 10th and 12th in Alexandria. The purpose of that conference, which had a lot of community involvement in the planning of the conference, was to try to assess what are the major health effects in these highly exposed communities.

Some trends came out, we know cancer is high, birth defects is high, lupus seems to be high, asthma death rate seems to be high. There will be follow-up reports with all of the Federal agencies working together to try to do better health investigations in these areas.

The Executive Order will cause us to work together because of the interagency work group requirement. There are a lot of health needs that EPA needs to work with agencies like HHS to get involved and to do better health assessment, risk assessment and whatever.

Ms. Browner has mentioned the D.C. Lead Project that we are doing with Commerce, HUD, and the District of Columbia Government, which is a pilot. The D.C. Lead Program is a pilot. If it is successful, it will be expanded to other cities. So there are a number of initiatives that we are doing together with other Federal agencies.

POLLUTION PREVENTION ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE INITIATIVE

Mr. STOKES. Good, glad to hear that. Ms. Browner, I note on Page 10–61 of your justification that a new initiative within the Office of Pollution and Prevention will be launched in fiscal year 1995 to focus on the problem of the disproportionate impacts low-income communities face from pollution. According to the justification, the requested increase of $6,218,000 in abatement, control and compliance is for this new initiative. Is the entire requested increase for this new pollution prevention environmental justice initiative?

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, I think it is in part pollution prevention activities in these communities. It is also in part to broaden accessibility of the Toxics Release Inventory data, which has been for many of these communities a very, very important tool. As I said, we want to increase the number of chemicals to the inventory and, we also want to broaden access to it. So I think it is both Pollution Prevention and TRI.

Mr. STOKES. . Can you give us some idea how this program will differ from your efforts that are now underway in the Office of Environmental Justice?

Ms. BROWNER. This would focus within particular communities on pollution prevention activities, actually preventing the pollution from occurring in the first instance.

Dr. Gaylord spoke about cleaner industries. This would focus on particular industries, perhaps, and their efforts to become a closed loop, to not have emissions, to decrease their emissions, and to prevent the pollution.

ENFORCEMENT OF CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS

Mr. STOKES. Now, at last year's hearings we discussed an investigation that had been initiated by the United States Commission on Civil Rights, into whether EPA discriminated by giving less effort to pollution problems of minority communities. The Commission has indicated that there may be some shortcomings in the enforcement of civil rights laws at EPA.

And, in last year's hearings, you indicated the Agency was preparing a response to this report and that you were looking into these issues. Can you give us an update on exactly what the Agency's response was and how you are addressing these types of issues?

Ms. BROWNER. The issue of enforcement in particular communities, which is what I believe was the focus of the report, has been a subject of review within our Office of Enforcement.

Do you want me to ask Steve Herman to speak to that now or do you want me to wait until we get to that one issue?

The second issue you asked about is the Title VI issue. There have been cases filed. 12 cases have been submitted to the Agency under Title VI and five cases have been, officially filed with the Agency. We are conducting a review. Those cases raise situations in four States, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Pennsylvania. The Agency will fulfill its responsibilities under Title VI.

Mr. STOKES. What about the issue of enforcement?

Ms. BROWNER. The issue that the study focused on in terms of enforcement activities in low-income communities, can I ask Steve Herman to speak

Mr. STOKES. Sure.

Mr. Herman.

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Chairman, good afternoon.

Mr. STOKES. Pleased to hear from you.

Mr. HERMAN. Thank you.

We have just gone through a reorganization of the Enforcement Office. Among the things we have done is we have appointed an Environmental Justice Coordinator who works with each of our offices and divisions to ensure that the environmental justice concerns are manifested in all of our analysis.

One of the cases that was mentioned earlier by Dr. Gaylord involving south side Chicago actually resulted in a multimedia case last year which we have brought against the Sherwin–Williams Company. In fact, the Administrator went to Chicago to oversee the announcement of that action.

At this time, we are doing analysis of various data, population data, pollution data, to identify areas where we can identify either a disproportionate amount of exposure. What is very important to me is also the perception of a community that it is not being protected by the Office of Enforcement. We have made a lot of contacts over the past year with various environmental justice communities throughout the country, and we now have a fairly good level of communication, and we are getting tips, suggestions and information, that is the usual source of information in this area.

STATUS OF EPA'S MINORITY AND WOMEN HIRING

Mr. STOKES. All right.

Thank you very much.

In your justification, Ms. Browner, page 11–39, you state that the Office of Civil Rights will continue to place an emphasis on reducing the underrepresentation of minority and women employees, especially at the Agency's executive and supervisory levels.

At last year's hearing, you and I had some rather extensive discussion about the need to improve the Agency's hiring with reference to minorities and women. And you stated you wanted to match the President's commitment who said that he wanted his Administration to look like America. I would like to be brought up-to-date in terms of what you feel you have done, what you have not yet done, and what you intend to do.

Why don't you start by telling us right from the top level what you have been able to do.

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, I think that we have made strides in this area. I think there is more to be done. We have appointed within the political structure of the Agency, political appointees, both presidential appointees with Senate confirmation and those with presidential appointment, more people of color than have ever been in those positions and more women than have ever been in those positions in the history of the Agency.

We are going to continue to ensure that we have diversity in the top ranks of the Agency. Within the Agency at large, as we conduct our streamlining efforts, which all of the Federal agencies are involved in, we are being very careful to ensure that we create opportunities for diversity.

The Office of Enforcement, which Mr. Herman heads, is the first agency to complete and adopt a streamlining plan, that means a 1 to 11 ratio. I might just point out that before reorganization in the Office of Enforcement, there were 130 supervisors. After reorganization, there will only be 103 supervisors, a 27-person supervisor reduction or a 21-percent reduction in management ranks.

Despite that, we have created more diversity in the senior levels of the Office of Enforcement than have previously existed. Before the reorganization in the positions of Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office Directors and Deputy Office Directors, there were no minorities. After streamlining and reorganization, 14 percent are minorities.

In the positions of Division Director and Deputy Division Director, before the reorganization there were no minorities. After the reorganization, 11 percent are minorities.

In the position of Branch Chief, this is sort of going down the hierarchy, before the reorganization, 9 percent were minority. After the reorganization, 13 percent are minority. This is the first streamlining plan that we have completed. We will be completing these streamlining plans across the Agency in accordance with the President. It is my commitment to achieve diversity continues.

I might also note that in the issue of contractor conversion, diversity is a major consideration. If it is the will of the Congress to grant us the 900 FTE, that will be an opportunity to secure greater diversity in the Agency at large.

ELEVATION OF MINORITIES TO HIGHER POSITIONS

Mr. STOKES. Good.

We also discussed the feeder system last year in terms of trying to help establish a system through which minorities, women and disabled persons can move ahead. Have you been able to achieve any improvement in that area?

Ms. BROWNER. Yes, Mr. Chairman, we have. Within the SES positions, we have seen several minorities elevated into positions that had not previously been occupied by minorities; 16 percent of all the individuals selected for management positions in the last year were minorities.

In the 13 through 15 professional level, there has been an increase in minorities. This diversity includes 15.9 percent for minority women and 10.4 percent for minority men. What you can see is it demonstrates that we are creating opportunities throughout the Agency and elevating people when the opportunities present themselves to achieve diversity.

INFORMATION ON GENDER AND RACE

Mr. STOKES. All right. I am going to make a request that you provide for the record certain other information by way of gender and so forth.

[The information follows:]

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - 13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPOLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS & CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1993 - AASHIP = 100 ADMIN

GRP	NA-F		NA-M		ASN-F		ASN-M		BLK-F		BLK-M		HIS-F		HIS-M		WHT-F		WHT-M		TOTAL	
GRD	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
13 +	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1.4	14	9.5	7	4.8	2	1.4	3	2.0	63	42.9	56	38.1	147	100.0M
9-12	1	1.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	45.9	3	3.5	2	2.4	.	.	27	31.8	13	15.3	85	100.0
GS-9 +	1	.4	.	.	.	.	2	.9	53	22.8	10	4.3	4	1.7	3	1.3	90	38.8	69	29.7	232	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - 13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPOLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS & CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1993 - AASHIP = 210 OPPE

GRP	NA-F		NA-M		ASN-F		ASN-M		BLK-F		BLK-M		HIS-F		HIS-M		WHT-F		WHT-M		TOTAL	
GRD	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
13 +	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2.3	2	1.1	1	.6	2	1.1	61	34.7	106	60.2	176	100.0
9-12	.	.	.	.	1	1.8	1	1.8	14	25.0	4	7.1	2	3.6	.	.	16	28.6	18	32.1	56	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	.	.	1	.4	1	.4	18	7.8	6	2.6	3	1.3	2	.9	77	33.2	124	53.4	232	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - 13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPOLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS & CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1993 - AASHIP = 220 ENF

GRP	NA-F		NA-M		ASN-F		ASN-M		BLK-F		BLK-M		HIS-F		HIS-M		WHT-F		WHT-M		TOTAL	
GRD	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
13 +	.	.	.	.	1	.3	3	1.0	10	3.3	8	2.6	6	2.0	3	1.0	94	30.6	182	59.3	307	100.0
9-12	1	.8	.	.	5	4.1	4	3.3	26	21.5	6	5.0	1	.8	3	2.5	31	25.6	44	36.4	121	100.0
GS-9 +	1	.2	.	.	6	1.4	7	1.6	36	8.4	14	3.3	7	1.6	6	1.4	125	29.2	226	52.8	428	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - 13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPOLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS & CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1993 - AASHIP = 230 OGC

GRP

GRD	NA-F		NA-M		ASN-F		ASN-M		BLK-F		BLK-M		HIS-F		HIS-M		WHT-F		WHT-M		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
13 +	.	.	.	.	1	.7	2	1.4	6	4.3	5	3.6	1	.7	2	1.4	47	33.8	75	54.0	139	100.0
9-12	1	3.8	.	.	.	.	2	7.7	8	30.8	1	3.8	2	7.7	.	.	7	26.9	5	19.2	26	100.0
GS-9 +	1	.6	.	.	1	.6	4	2.4	14	8.5	6	3.6	3	1.8	2	1.2	54	32.7	80	48.5	165	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - 13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPOLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS & CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1993 - AASHIP = 240 OIG

GRP

GRD	NA-F		NA-M		ASN-F		ASN-M		BLK-F		BLK-M		HIS-F		HIS-M		WHT-F		WHT-M		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
13 +	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2.6	13	6.7	10	5.2	1	.5	3	1.5	42	21.6	120	61.9	194	100.0
9-12	.	.	.	.	3	2.0	.	.	25	16.4	12	7.9	5	3.3	1	.7	50	32.9	56	36.8	152	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	.	.	3	.9	5	1.4	38	11.0	22	6.4	6	1.7	4	1.2	92	26.6	176	50.9	346	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - 13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPOLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS & CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1993 - AASHIP = 260 INT ACT

GRP

GRD	NA-F		NA-M		ASN-F		ASN-M		BLK-F		BLK-M		HIS-F		HIS-M		WHT-F		WHT-M		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
13 +	.	.	.	.	1	2.3	1	2.3	2	4.7	1	2.3	2	4.7	1	2.3	10	23.3	25	58.1	43	100.0
9-12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	23.1	.	.	1	7.7	.	.	6	46.2	3	23.1	13	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	.	.	1	1.8	1	1.8	5	8.9	1	1.8	3	5.4	1	1.8	16	28.6	28	50.0	56	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - 13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPOLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS & CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1993 - AASHIP = 300 OARM

GRP	NA-F		NA-M		ASN-F		ASN-M		BLK-F		BLK-M		HIS-F		HIS-M		WHT-F		WHT-M		TOTAL	
GRD	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
13 +	.	.	.	.	11	1.6	5	.7	87	12.5	50	7.2	5	.7	14	2.0	192	27.5	334	47.9	698	100.0
9-12	.	.	.	.	2	.5	3	.8	117	30.9	37	9.8	5	1.3	10	2.6	120	31.7	85	22.4	379	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	.	.	13	1.2	8	.7	204	18.9	87	8.1	10	.9	24	2.2	312	29.0	419	38.9	1077	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - 13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPOLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS & CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1993 - AASHIP = 400 WATER

GRP	NA-F		NA-M		ASN-F		ASN-M		BLK-F		BLK-M		HIS-F		HIS-M		WHT-F		WHT-M		TOTAL	
GRD	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
13 +	.	.	.	.	7	1.6	15	3.3	22	4.9	9	2.0	2	.4	3	.7	138	30.8	252	56.3	448	100.0
9-12	.	.	.	.	2	1.7	.	.	29	24.8	2	1.7	4	3.4	.	.	44	37.6	36	30.8	117	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	.	.	9	1.6	15	2.7	51	9.0	11	1.9	6	1.1	3	.5	182	32.2	288	51.0	565	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - 13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPOLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS & CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1993 - AASHIP = 500 OSWER

GRP	NA-F		NA-M		ASN-F		ASN-M		BLK-F		BLK-M		HIS-F		HIS-M		WHT-F		WHT-M		TOTAL	
GRD	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
13 +	.	.	1	.2	10	1.9	14	2.6	23	4.3	11	2.1	2	.4	9	1.7	214	40.4	246	46.4	530	100.0
9-12	.	.	.	.	3	2.0	2	1.3	31	20.7	3	2.0	2	1.3	.	.	62	41.3	47	31.3	150	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	1	.1	13	1.9	16	2.4	54	7.9	14	2.1	4	.6	9	1.3	276	40.6	293	43.1	680	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - 13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPOLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS & CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1993 - AASHIP = 600 AIR RAD

GRP GRD	NA-F #	 %	NA-M #	 %	ASN-F #	 %	ASN-M #	 %	BLK-F #	 %	BLK-M #	 %	HIS-F #	 %	HIS-M #	 %	WHT-F #	 %	WHT-M #	 %	TOTAL #	 %
13 +	1	.2	.	.	1	.2	8	1.4	11	1.9	9	1.5	9	1.5	4	.7	167	28.6	373	64.0	583	100.0
9-12	1	.2	.	.	4	1.0	12	2.9	38	9.3	17	4.2	3	.7	7	1.7	134	32.9	191	46.9	407	100.0
GS-9 +	2	.2	.	.	5	.5	20	2.0	49	4.9	26	2.6	12	1.2	11	1.1	301	30.4	564	57.0	990	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - 13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPOLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS & CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1993 - AASHIP = 700 OPPTS

GRP GRD	NA-F #	 %	NA-M #	 %	ASN-F #	 %	ASN-M #	 %	BLK-F #	 %	BLK-M #	 %	HIS-F #	 %	HIS-M #	 %	WHT-F #	 %	WHT-M #	 %	TOTAL #	 %
13 +	1	.1	.	.	20	2.1	31	3.3	53	5.7	45	4.8	6	.6	7	.7	296	31.6	478	51.0	937	100.0
9-12	2	.6	1	.3	7	2.2	4	1.3	102	32.3	13	4.1	3	.9	5	1.6	94	29.7	85	26.9	316	100.0
GS-9 +	3	.2	1	.1	27	2.2	35	2.8	155	12.4	58	4.6	9	.7	12	1.0	390	31.1	563	44.9	1253	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - 13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPOLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS & CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1993 - AASHIP = 800 ORD

GRP GRD	NA-F #	 %	NA-M #	 %	ASN-F #	 %	ASN-M #	 %	BLK-F #	 %	BLK-M #	 %	HIS-F #	 %	HIS-M #	 %	WHT-F #	 %	WHT-M #	 %	TOTAL #	 %
13 +	.	.	1	.1	7	.7	29	2.8	21	2.1	14	1.4	3	.3	6	.6	148	14.5	794	77.6	1023	100.0
9-12	.	.	.	.	5	.9	10	1.8	41	7.6	20	3.7	11	2.0	12	2.2	191	35.3	251	46.4	541	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	1	.1	12	.8	39	2.5	62	4.0	34	2.2	14	.9	18	1.2	339	21.7	1045	66.8	1564	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - 13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPOLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS & CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1993 - AASHIP = 901 REG 1

GRP	NA-F		NA-M		ASN-F		ASN-M		BLK-F		BLK-M		HIS-F		HIS-M		WHT-F		WHT-M		TOTAL	
GRD	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
13 +	.	.	.	.	2	.6	7	2.3	4	1.3	6	1.9	2	.6	1	.3	95	30.7	192	62.1	309	100.0
9-12	3	1.1	.	.	7	2.6	10	3.7	9	3.3	7	2.6	2	.7	3	1.1	130	48.0	100	36.9	271	100.0
GS-9 +	3	.5	.	.	9	1.6	17	2.9	13	2.2	13	2.2	4	.7	4	.7	225	38.8	292	50.3	580	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - 13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPOLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS & CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1993 - AASHIP = 902 REG 2

GRP	NA-F		NA-M		ASN-F		ASN-M		BLK-F		BLK-M		HIS-F		HIS-M		WHT-F		WHT-M		TOTAL	
GRD	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
13 +	1	.2	.	.	7	1.7	16	3.9	11	2.7	8	1.9	8	1.9	24	5.8	94	22.8	244	59.1	413	100.0
9-12	.	.	.	.	10	2.8	18	5.1	25	7.1	14	4.0	15	4.3	16	4.6	103	29.3	150	42.7	351	100.0
GS-9 +	1	.1	.	.	17	2.2	34	4.5	36	4.7	22	2.9	23	3.0	40	5.2	197	25.8	394	51.6	764	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - 13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPOLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS & CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1993 - AASHIP = 903 REG 3

GRP	NA-F		NA-M		ASN-F		ASN-M		BLK-F		BLK-M		HIS-F		HIS-M		WHT-F		WHT-M		TOTAL	
GRD	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
13 +	.	.	.	.	5	1.2	9	2.1	16	3.7	23	5.3	4	.9	4	.9	107	24.8	263	61.0	431	100.0
9-12	.	.	.	.	5	1.4	5	1.4	38	10.6	16	4.5	7	2.0	5	1.4	141	39.5	140	39.2	357	100.0
GS-9 +	.	.	.	.	10	1.3	14	1.8	54	6.9	39	4.9	11	1.4	9	1.1	248	31.5	403	51.1	788	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - 13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPOLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS & CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1993 - AASHIP = 904 REG 4

GRP GRD	NA-F		NA-M		ASN-F		ASN-M		BLK-F		BLK-M		HIS-F		HIS-M		WHT-F		WHT-M		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
13 +	.	.	1	.3	1	.3	5	1.3	24	6.5	29	7.8	2	.5	8	2.2	87	23.4	215	57.8	372	100.0
9-12	2	.4	.	.	5	1.0	9	1.8	59	11.6	42	8.3	11	2.2	20	3.9	154	30.3	207	40.7	509	100.0
GS-9 +	2	.2	1	.1	6	.7	14	1.6	83	9.4	71	8.1	13	1.5	28	3.2	241	27.4	422	47.9	881	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - 13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPOLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS & CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1993 - AASHIP = 905 REG 5

GRP GRD	NA-F		NA-M		ASN-F		ASN-M		BLK-F		BLK-M		HIS-F		HIS-M		WHT-F		WHT-M		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
13 +	.	.	.	.	5	1.1	13	2.8	18	3.9	24	5.1	4	.9	4	.9	123	26.3	276	59.1	467	100.0
9-12	1	.2	2	.3	19	3.1	24	3.9	92	15.1	21	3.4	9	1.5	15	2.5	188	30.8	240	39.3	611	100.0
GS-9 +	1	.1	2	.2	24	2.2	37	3.4	110	10.2	45	4.2	13	1.2	19	1.8	311	28.8	516	47.9	1078	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - 13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPOLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS & CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1993 - AASHIP = 906 REG 6

GRP GRD	NA-F		NA-M		ASN-F		ASN-M		BLK-F		BLK-M		HIS-F		HIS-M		WHT-F		WHT-M		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
13 +	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1.1	10	3.7	9	3.3	6	2.2	12	4.5	61	22.7	168	62.5	269	100.0
9-12	3	.7	2	.5	4	.9	12	2.7	41	9.2	15	3.4	21	4.7	17	3.8	143	32.2	186	41.9	444	100.0
GS-9 +	3	.4	2	.3	4	.6	15	2.1	51	7.2	24	3.4	27	3.8	29	4.1	204	28.6	354	49.6	713	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - 13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPOLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS & CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1993 - AASHIP = 910 REG 10

GRP	NA-F		NA-M		ASN-F		ASN-M		BLK-F		BLK-M		HIS-F		HIS-M		WHT-F		WHT-M		TOTAL	
GRD	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
13 +	.	.	1	.4	4	1.5	4	1.5	3	1.1	1	.4	4	1.5	4	1.5	81	30.8	161	61.2	263	100.0
9-12	1	.4	1	.4	9	3.9	2	.9	3	1.3	.	.	2	.9	1	.4	111	48.5	99	43.2	229	100.0
GS-9 +	1	.2	2	.4	13	2.6	6	1.2	6	1.2	1	.2	6	1.2	5	1.0	192	39.0	260	52.8	492	100.0

EPA-WIDE

GRP	NA-F		NA-M		ASN-F		ASN-M		BLK-F		BLK-M		HIS-F		HIS-M		WHT-F		WHT-M		TOTAL	
GRD	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
13 +	6	.1	6	.1	107	1.3	187	2.2	366	4.3	282	3.3	81	1.0	130	1.5	2345	27.5	5012	58.8	8522	100.0
9-12	23	.4	9	.1	132	2.2	139	2.3	788	13.0	259	4.3	132	2.2	140	2.3	2117	34.9	2319	38.3	6058	100.0
GS-9 +	29	.2	15	.1	239	1.6	326	2.2	1154	7.9	541	3.7	213	1.5	270	1.9	4462	30.6	7331	50.3	14580	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - 13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPOLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS & CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1993 - AASHIP = 907 REG 7

GRP GRD	NA-F		NA-M		ASN-F		ASN-M		BLK-F		BLK-M		HIS-F		HIS-M		WHT-F		WHT-M		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
13 +	1	.5	2	1.1	.	.	.	.	4	2.2	2	1.1	2	1.1	2	1.1	50	27.0	122	65.9	185	100.0
9-12	2	.7	.	.	1	.4	3	1.1	21	7.5	9	3.2	2	.7	5	1.8	108	38.6	129	46.1	280	100.0
GS-9 +	3	.6	2	.4	1	.2	3	.6	25	5.4	11	2.4	4	.9	7	1.5	158	34.0	251	54.0	465	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - 13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPOLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS & CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1993 - AASHIP = 908 REG 8

GRP GRD	NA-F		NA-M		ASN-F		ASN-M		BLK-F		BLK-M		HIS-F		HIS-M		WHT-F		WHT-M		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
13 +	1	.4	.	.	2	.8	1	.4	4	1.6	5	2.0	4	1.6	10	4.0	69	27.6	154	61.6	250	100.0
9-12	2	.8	1	.4	5	2.0	3	1.2	12	4.8	11	4.4	9	3.6	10	4.0	96	38.2	102	40.6	251	100.0
GS-9 +	3	.6	1	.2	7	1.4	4	.8	16	3.2	16	3.2	13	2.6	20	4.0	165	32.9	256	51.1	501	100.0

EPA EMPLOYEES ACROSS ETHNICITY/GENDER - 13 AND ABOVE / GS 9-12
ALL PERMANENT & TEMPORARY EMPOLOYEES EXCEPT EXPERTS & CONSULTANTS
END OF FY 1993 - AASHIP = 909 REG 9

GRP GRD	NA-F		NA-M		ASN-F		ASN-M		BLK-F		BLK-M		HIS-F		HIS-M		WHT-F		WHT-M		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
13 +	1	.3	.	.	22	6.5	14	4.1	6	1.8	4	1.2	5	1.5	4	1.2	106	31.4	176	52.1	338	100.0
9-12	3	.8	2	.5	35	8.9	15	3.8	15	3.8	6	1.5	13	3.3	10	2.6	161	41.1	132	33.7	392	100.0
GS-9 +	4	.5	2	.3	57	7.8	29	4.0	21	2.9	10	1.4	18	2.5	14	1.9	267	36.6	308	42.2	730	100.0

AWARDS TO SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED BUSINESSES

Mr. STOKES. In last year's professions report accompanying our bill, we requested that a 10-year history of the OSDBU program be conducted and we want to thank you for having provided that report.

Of course we have had some discussion with you and Dr. Gaylord regarding some of these type of issues, but for the record, how successful do you estimate the training has been for minority and women contractors? It is our understanding there has been a decline in your awards to small and disadvantaged businesses, particularly minority owned. Is that correct?

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, I was not aware of that. That is disturbing to me if that is in fact the case. The head of the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, Mr. Leon Hampton, is here.

Mr. STOKES. I think Mr. Hampton's office has the information regarding that.

Ms. BROWNER. Would it be helpful to have Mr. Hampton answer?

Mr. STOKES. If he can answer that question, I would appreciate it.

Mr. HAMPTON. The report, number one, we are speaking of is the annual report that we do in our office relative to the 8 percent goal requirement throughout the Agency.

There has been a decline in the percentage. We were in the 15 percent range for two or three fiscal years, and now we are down into the 13.9 range. Some of it has to do with the size of the Agency's budget. A lot of it has to do with contracting practices that involve a lot more than just minority contractors. It is an outgrowth of and some bit of an overreaction to the CSC problems that were in place prior to Ms. Browner coming in.

What we have done is try to look at our training programs. If I can go back to your original question about training and the need to overhaul them. We are in the process now of looking at them from the standpoint of what kind of training are we offering to women and minority contractors, how successful has it been, how many of those women and minority contractors are in fact getting awards, and what can we do to actually do more in this particular area.

Through our grantee, the National Association of Minority Contractors, we sat down yesterday and went through another drafting situation, kind of a brainstorming situation, to again look at that whole area and come up with some new initiatives in that area.

We have also talked with the Superfund program people. We have looked at it from the standpoint of where we can do more in the Superfund area. We have now in two particular areas, lead abatement and the Superfund area, more women and minority contractors than we have classrooms for.

So our efforts in this coming fiscal year would be to increase the size of those classes and to also look at the course material and see if we can do a kind of stage two in the Superfund area. The lead abatement area is another area where we have more minority and women contractors than we ever had before. We can't keep up with the number of requests.

So here again we are thinking in terms of expanding those opportunities. Also, we have had some discussions with the Small Business Administration and the Minority Business Development Agency at the Department of Commerce to add to those sessions so they are just not 32 or 40 hours of work sessions, but they are also going to get training up to eight hours in bid preparation and cost analyses.

OSDBU FUNDING

Mr. STOKES. Of course we ask these questions because we are talking about some major contracts; big money which minorities have not traditionally participated in.

This is an area where we want to continue to work with you in order to see that improvement is made. So for the record, we will probably have a few more questions with reference to that. I am sure you are aware that the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization is a statutory function in all Federal agencies.

All too often there is no specific budget for OSDBU. The budget for these programs is buried in the Administrator's office which makes it difficult for the committee to know exactly what type of funding is going into that program. That is one of our concerns.

Ms. BROWNER. We would be more than happy to provide a detailed explanation of the funding for OSDBU.

Mr. STOKES. Okay.

[The information follows:]

DETAILED BUDGET FOR OSDBU

The current (Fiscal Year 1994) budget for the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization is $1,968,300 with $873,700 of this amount budgeted for salary and travel, and $1,094,600 budgeted for expenses, contracts and grants. Of this amount, the Small Business Ombudsman has a FY 1994 budget of $195,400 for salary and travel and $60,700 for expenses, contracts and grants.

In addition to this money, the FY 1994 Appropriation Bill provided OSDBU with an additional $250,000 for salary and travel, $1,250,000 of Abatement, Control, and Compliance resources for training grants and $300,000 of Superfund resources for training grants.

The FY 1995 President's Budget for OSDBU, including the Small Business Ombudsman, requests $883,500 for salary and travel and $552,500 for expenses, contracts, and grants.

MENTOR PROTEGE PROGRAM STATUS

Mr. STOKES. We will also submit a few additional questions about historically black colleges and universities and their affect in this program.

At last year's hearing we discussed the fact that a Mentor Protege Program should be implemented. Can you tell us the status of this initiative?

Ms. BROWNER. The Mentor Protege Program was initiated in the fiscal year 1992 budget. It was launched the following year in two program offices, the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, which is home to Superfund, among other things, and the Office of Air and Radiation.

The Agency is now in the final stages of writing a policy and procedural statement for Agency-wide implementation. We would expect that all major program offices would be given participation in the program by early summer of this year.

Mr. STOKES. Okay.

Mr. Chapman, any questions in this area before we move into the interdisciplinary area?

Mr. CHAPMAN. No, Mr. Chairman.

ENFORCEMENT FUNCTION CHANGE

Mr. STOKES. For fiscal year 1995, EPA is requesting $461,380,000 for the enforcement function. In October, 1993, the Agency completed its headquarters reorganization of the enforcement function.

Ms. Browner, can you briefly explain how and why this function was changed?

Ms. BROWNER. Yes, Mr. Chairman. Seven years ago the Office of Enforcement, which had been a unified office, was dismantled to a significant degree and components of enforcement or enforcement activities were distributed across the Agency to the individual programs.

It was my belief when I came to the Agency that in order to strengthen the enforcement activities, we needed to build on the successes and design an office to meet the challenges of the future. That involved looking at the dismantling that had occurred previously and the decision was made to bring those pieces back into a unified Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

Mr. Chairman, I might also add that while we were undertaking this enforcement reorganization, the Agency had the highest ever number of enforcement activities in the same year.

REGIONAL ENFORCEMENT REORGANIZATION STATUS

Mr. STOKES. I understand that the regional enforcement reorganization has not been completed at this time; is that correct?

Ms. BROWNER. That is correct, Mr. Chairman. I have involved many people in the Agency in the headquarters enforcement reorganization, and similarly we are involving large numbers of people in the regions. We made a decision to handle those in two separate phases. There has not been any final decision about the regional reorganization.

Mr. STOKES. So do you have any expected completion date yet?

Ms. BROWNER. What I am awaiting now is a series of recommendations on alternative proposals for how a reorganization or what the appropriate structure might be.

We believe those will be available shortly. At which point I will evaluate them and we will determine how to proceed. We will obviously keep the subcommittee informed.

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Chairman, if I might.

Mr. STOKES. Certainly.

Mr. HERMAN. I am Steve Herman, the Assistant Administrator for Enforcement.

The Regional Impacts Task Force Committee has completed its series of meetings and is in the process right now of drafting a report for the administrator. We are supposed to get the report to the administrator at the end of this week. That report will contain various options on regional reorganization, with pros and cons for each particular option.

We are scheduled to meet with the administrator as a committee next week. We are going to brief senior leadership council shortly after that, and then we are trying to coordinate our—any actions in the region with any efforts at streamlining in the regions so that we do everything in a coordinated efficient way.

Ms. BROWNER. Once again, Mr. Chairman, you see that the people who work with me know more about my schedule than I know.

ENFORCEMENT REORGANIZATION PROBLEM

Mr. STOKES. We see that. Even though this reorganization you are referring to at headquarters has just occurred, have you experienced any problems thus far?

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Chairman, there have been minor, minor blips and glitches, but on the whole, it has gone remarkably well. We have had an extraordinarily productive enforcement year.

I think that our relationships with the other offices in the Agency are excellent. We have good relationships with the States and are improving them. And so I think the problems have been absolutely minimal. I am really pleased.

POLLUTION PROSECUTION ACT RESOURCES

Mr. STOKES. According to page 1–21 of the justification, the budget provides for a redirection of resources for the Pollution Prosecution Act. How many resources are being redirected to this area?

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, I apologize, I didn't understand the question. I apologize.

Mr. STOKES. Okay. We are referring to page 1–21 of your justification. In the justification, we are told that the budget provides for a redirection of resources for the Pollution Prosecution Act.

Our question is, how many resources are being redirected to this area?

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Chairman, the Pollution Prosecution Act may be the only act which very specifically requires or dictates the numbers of criminal investigators which we must bring on over a series of years, from 1991 to 1996.

I believe Congress enacted this in response to the public's perception and your own perception that we needed to strengthen our criminal enforcement program. We are in the process of hiring and at the end of this year, we will have the 123 criminal investigators that the Pollution Prosecution Act requires us to have.

The Agency redirected 51.5 work years for PPA. This is being done by shifting existing Agency resources.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman, could I interject myself right there?

Mr. STOKES. Sure, Mr. Lewis.

Mr. LEWIS. I am concerned that as we redirect resources in terms of attempting to evaluate, investigate, prosecute people who are violating the intention that we all share in this subject area, that we may not have the kind of data that would allow those investigators to do the sort of work that would help focus upon Environmental Justice.

I don't think that we collect data effectively by race and income. It is my understanding that environmental and health data are not routinely collected and analyzed by income and race.

I would hope that we have a database that is pretty comprehensive, that would allow us to focus in a way to use what resources we have to be rifling at problems that specifically impact low income groups and especially minority impacted groups.

Mr. HERMAN. Congressman Lewis, the question I believe that the Chairman asked was with regard to the Pollution Prosecution Act, which only goes—after criminal cases, and is not particularly based on race or income.

Mr. LEWIS. Well, you only have so many resources, and there are pockets of populations that reflect very specific problems, and why not start there?

Mr. HERMAN. Well, let me tell you what we are trying to do in this area. First of all, the number of criminal investigators that we have are fairly limited. At the end of 1995, we plan to be up to 123 criminal investigators. We have special agents in each one of our regional offices.

BREAKDOWN OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATORS BY RACIAL BACKGROUND

Mr. LEWIS. Let me ask a question. Could you give us for the record a breakdown of those criminal investigators by background, by experience?

Mr. HERMAN. Yes.

Mr. LEWIS. And where their biases might be, whether they are focused on the kinds of problems we are talking about here?

Mr. HERMAN. I can provide you with that information. In terms of the backgound of the criminal investigators we have hired?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes.

Mr. HERMAN. Yes, I will do that. I will say this, though, if I can answer more generally, many of our investigators right now come from other Federal law enforcement offices. We are also recruiting on colleges and from——

Mr. LEWIS. That can be a little scary.

Mr. HERMAN. Colleges?

Mr. LEWIS. My question didn't go that far.

[The information follows:]

EPA CRIMINAL INVESTIGATORS BY RACE

Through a concerted effort, the EPA Office of Criminal Enforcement's (OCE) combined minority (15.1%) and female agent strength is 33.6% of its 119 total agents on-board strength as of 4/25/94. Female agents represent approximately 21.8% of the total agent on-board strength. An intensive minority and female recruitment program has dramatically increased the numbers of minority and female agents over the past two years. The following chart reflects the current minority and female agent on-board strength:

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Caucasian		Total	Percent
					Female	Male		
Female	1	0	2	1	22		26	21.8
Male	0	1	7	6		79	93	78.2
Total	1	1	9	7	22	79	119	
Minority percent w/ Caucasian	0.8	0.8	7.6	5.9				15.1
Females (percent)					18.5			33.6

Note.—OCE has established a Recruitment Committee, which is tasked with vigorous minority recruitment.

Mr. HERMAN. At this point, 27 percent of our agents are women or minorities, which I think is the highest of any Federal law enforcement office. I think that having large numbers of minority agents, will help us gain access to communities which traditionally have not had access in this area.

I believe I mentioned this before in terms of getting tips, and information. We also are trying to target the most serious violations for criminal prosecution. Just two months ago we issued guidance to our agents on the types of cases they should be investigating with regard to possible criminal prosecution.

And we would be glad to provide that guidance which was Office of Criminal Enforcement internal guidance.

[The information follows:]

INSTRUCTIONS PROVIDED TO EPA CRIMINAL INVESTIGATORS ON ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

The EPA-Criminal Enforcement program under the Office of Criminal Enforcement (OCE) has recently developed courses to educate Criminal Investigation Division (CID) agents as well as state and local law enforcement officers and regulatory personnel about environmental justice issues. The training will occur at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Glynco, Georgia, where all of EPA's law enforcement officers are trained in both environmental law and law enforcement techniques. In addition, OCE Director Earl Devaney, who is co-chair of the International Association of Chiefs of Police's (IACP) Committee on Environmental Crimes, is currently working with that organization to develop training modules for police academies. OCE is also currently providing training seminars which highlight environmental concerns to police chiefs around the country. The first such seminar was held in Boston, Massachusetts in December 1993, and a second seminar is scheduled for May 1994, in Orange County, California.

Mr. LEWIS. Thank you.

POLLUTION PROSECUTION ACT REDIRECTION OF RESOURCES

Mr. STOKES. Going back to a question I formerly gave you regarding the resources being redirected, is the intent of the redirection of these resources to meet the mandates of the Pollution Prosecution Act?

Mr. HERMAN. We did, as Mrs. Browner indicated, an entire Agency base review including the base review within the Office of Enforcement. Part of what has driven us to the redirection with regard to the criminal area is the Pollution Prosecution Act.

This is also consistent with our own judgment that basically we have to have a wide spectrum of responses to a wide spectrum of environmental violations. One area which we certainly needed to have enhanced was the criminal area, and we are doing that.

We also are enhancing our ability to offer compliance assistance and do other types of enforcement.

POLLUTION PROSECUTION ACT MANDATES

Mr. STOKES. Let me then follow up, Ms. Browner, with this question to you. You will recall the committee's operating plan letter to your Agency for fiscal year 1994. In there we expressed a concern about EPA's decision to meet the mandates of the Pollution Prosecution Act.

Our question to you is why has the Agency chosen to increase resources for these particular mandates, while many other mandates are less than fully funded?

Ms. BROWNER. I think that the Pollution Prosecution Act is unique among EPA statutes in directing the Agency to employ certain numbers of people by certain dates. You are right that all of our statutes include——

Mr. STOKES. It tells you the number and so forth?

Ms. BROWNER. Right, that is unique. I can't think of any other statute that has that provision, although they all do include mandates. When we developed the FY 1994 Operating Plan and the FY 1995 President's Budget, one of our goals was to fulfill our responsibilities under this statute. We were able to do it within existing Agency resources.

So I don't know that it is fair to say that we took resources from some other mandate or requirement. We were able to maintain an office that allowed us to have the variety of tools we thought important to a strong enforcement program, and meet the requirements of the act.

ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE FUNDING

Mr. STOKES. All right. We may have some additional questions regarding this. Now, turning to research and development, although we briefly discussed the Office of Research and Development earlier, I want to again discuss your assessment of science at EPA.

In your statement, you mentioned the importance of science and research at EPA, yet of the $25 million increase for research and development in fiscal year 1995, almost $22 million is for the Environmental Technology Initiative, the ETI.

And although the operating programs of the Agency are up by about 13 percent, there is only a 1 percent increase to the research programs outside of the ETI. Why is the ETI program being funded at the expense of these other research programs?

Ms. BROWNER. The increase for environmental technology, I don't think comes at the expense of the other programs. It is increasingly clear to all of us that we need a whole regeneration of environment technologies and pollution prevention technologies, to deal with these problems.

The increase in resources requested from the committee will be distributed across the Agency. Dr. Gary Foley, who is the Acting Assistant Administrator for the Office of Research and Development has joined me. I might ask him to speak to what would specifically happen within that office with these funds.

Mr. STOKES. Dr. Foley, you want to respond?

Dr. FOLEY. Yes, thank you, Mr. Chairman. As a follow-on to the base review as we formulated the budget, the Office of Research and Development actually redirected within its base and added to programs such that we had about $61 million of new investments in research, of which $21 million was for the environmental technology.

So of the things that we are taking on to address the most important research directions that we need to take, environmental technology represents about one-third of the new activities. We also disinvested in a number of areas, and we have a number of congressional earmarks from the previous year that were not requested. That is why the numbers look the way you presented them.

RESEARCH FUNDING LEVELS TO SUPPORT PROGRAM OFFICES

Mr. STOKES. Are the research dollars for the various media sufficient to support the needs of the program offices?

Dr. FOLEY. We have had extensive discussions with the program offices as to how best to support them with the budget that we have.

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, we did our budget very differently this year as you are aware. All of the offices participated in making the decisions. There were tough choices that had to be made, and I think that it is fair to say that the program offices, having participated in the decisions, believe that their most important needs are being addressed in the Office of Research and Development.

Mr. STOKES. We are going to ask you to provide for the record the amounts requested in fiscal year 1995 for each of the media in research and development.

[The information follows:]

United States Environmental Protection Agency Research and Development Function—Fiscal Year 1995 President's Budget Request by Media

Air	$116,326,100
Water quality	25,238,600
Drinking water	18,849,300
Hazardous waste	28,579,100
Pesticides	15,623,300
Multimedia	272,015,300
Toxic substances	22,967,900
Management and support	6,744,100
Superfund	61,429,300
Lust	777,700
Oil spills	2,079,900
Total request	570,630,600

Request includes R&D, PRO and trust fund dollars.

Ms. BROWNER. Okay, certainly. Mr. Chairman, there are two things you probably want to know; what we spend within the media program on research and development, and then what we spend within ORD on that media?

Mr. STOKES. On the research, right.

Ms. BROWNER. Okay, I apologize.

EPA LAB REPORT STATUS

Mr. STOKES. We received a copy of a final study plan to assess EPA's scientific and technical labs and facilities. The final report on the assessment of the EPA labs is to be completed by the end of May.

Will this report be completed on time?

Dr. FOLEY. We expect to have the report completed on time and delivered to the Appropriations Committee.

CONTRACTOR CONVERSION IN ORD

Mr. STOKES. Given that many of the positions slated for contractor conversion are in ORD, how will these recommendations affect contractor conversion?

Dr. FOLEY. We have not made final decisions on where the contractor conversions will occur in the organization, recognizing that we need to look at the results of the laboratory study and make those in conjunction with that.

So those decisions will be made after the laboratory study is completed.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES MIX

Mr. STOKES. Okay. In last year's house report accompanying our bill, we directed EPA to conduct a follow-up study on the mix of research activities at EPA.

We also requested that a supplemental report be provided to cover those research activities conducted by program offices. At last year's hearing, Ms. Browner, you stated that you thought that a good balance between fundamental and basic research had been reached.

And, Dr. Foley, you also stated EPA had reached a rather optimum split of the resources among the four categories delineated in the report. Now, the follow-up report shows there has been a significant increase to the technical assistance area between fiscal years 1993 and 1994, largely due to the ETI initiative.

So I guess our question is: Do you still believe that the balance is still optimal?

Dr. FOLEY. The Environmental Technology Initiative brings us into a different mode of working with the private sector and academia in trying to bring more innovative technology into practice in this country.

It has us going out and playing a role of a catalyst, of trying to bring parties together to where there is innovative technology, an application to try that innovation, and the possible commercialization of the technology.

In trying to classify that kind of work, we felt that it most closely fell into the technical assistance category, and we have classified it as such, but there could be reasons to classify it in other areas.

As we get more into the program, we can have more discussions with this committee as to how best to show it in our reports to you.

RESEARCH IN PROGRAM OFFICES

Mr. STOKES. For the first time, the program offices have attempted to identify areas considered research under the definitions developed for the ORD study.

Do you believe that the numbers provided in this report are an accurate reflection of the research conducted in the program offices?

Dr. FOLEY. Yes, we believe they are an accurate representation.

Mr. STOKES. Why would some of the activities under the ETI not be considered research by the program offices?

Dr. FOLEY. Where technologies are already at a commercial or almost commercial phase, and we are looking to build the partnerships to export the technology, as an example, we don't consider that research. And there are probably other examples like that as well.

Mr. STOKES. For the record, will you provide us those activities considered research by each program office by type of research activity?

Ms. BROWNER. Certainly.

[The information follows:]

ACTIVITIES CONSIDERED RESEARCH BY EACH PROGRAM OFFICE BY TYPE OF RESEARCH ACTIVITY

The Office of Air and Radiation (OAR) conducts applications directed research in the form of studies addressing the effects of toxic pollutants on human health and the environment as well as providing funds to the National Academy of Sciences for a study to update EPA's radon risk estimates. OAR conducts developmental research on options to reduce carbon emissions through improved fuel economy; test methods that support Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) development; and, monitoring. OAR provides technical assistance to states and localities through research on geographical mapping of high radon areas.

The Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM) conducts application directed research to support high performance telecommunications for enhanced environmental assessment. Additional research support is conducted in the area of environmental data integration.

The Office of Planning and Program Evaluation (OPPE) conducts application directed research on the economic impacts of avoiding or adapting to climate change in the U.S.; performance standards for the evaluation of environmental goods and services; an evaluation of the implementation of an experimental unit-pricing program for household solid waste collection; and a study integrating ecological and economic system models in the Patuxent River watershed. Additional research is underway to develop techniques to undertake a national study concerning the influence of environmental conditions on residential property values.

The Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances (OPPTS) conducts application-directed pollution prevention research to incorporate environmental considerations and promote the use of safer substitutes into the design and redesign of industrial products and processes. This research includes project areas in the dry cleaning, printing, and the computer and electronics industries.

The Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) conducts application directed and technical assistance research activities. These activities include research on pollutant effects and exposure in support of regulatory determinations for various hazardous wastes, activities in support of Best Demonstrated Available Technology (BDAT) determinations, and support for the National Academy of Sciences study on the health effects of incineration. Technical assistance activities include liaison with Office of Research and Development and State and Regional personnel working in the areas of treatment methods for contaminated ground-water, ground-water modelling, quality assurance, sampling and site characterization.

The Office of Water (OW) conducts development and demonstration research on mitigation technologies in areas including innovative uses of dredged material and demonstration of drinking water treatment technology for small systems. Additionally, OW conducts application directed research for the development of software for use by State and local governments to assess the effectiveness of best management practices in reducing the ecosystem impacts of non-point source pollution and working with other EPA offices on pilot ecological risk assessment.

Mr. STOKES. Okay.

Mr. Lewis, any questions in this area?

EPA'S EFFORTS WITH NAFTA AND MEXICO

Mr. LEWIS. I suppose it qualifies in this category known as research.

Ms. Browner, I know that EPA is involved in a number of international activities with other countries. Could you please tell us about EPA's efforts with Mexico and particularly what is happening relative to NAFTA being put in place?

Ms. BROWNER. We have several activities associated with the implementation of NAFTA, as well as an historical working relationship with Mexico under the LaPaz Agreement. The NAFTA implementation focuses on establishing the Commission on Environmental Cooperation which was called for in the enabling legislation. We are in the process of doing that.

The ministers have conducted their first meeting. A location for the office has been determined for the Joint Public Advisory Committee. We hope to make the U.S. appointments by early this summer. The BEC which is not within EPA but in other agencies, is moving forward.

At the same time, we are continuing to build on the border agreement that we have with Mexico which focuses on air, enforcement, waste, and water issues, and to move forward with the agreements.

This is an annual agreement that we reach with Mexico on joint activities and we are continuing and expanding those activities.

MEXICO CITY DIFFICULTIES

Mr. LEWIS. I was going to wait. It is probably more appropriate to wait until tomorrow morning, but when I think about NAFTA, one of the startling illustrations of difficulties is when you look out over Mexico City.

Is there a significant effort on their part to kind of reach out to our experience?

Ms. BROWNER. We have had a long-term relationship with Mexico City on air quality issues. We are continuing that effort and expanding it.

You are quite right that NAFTA creates some real opportunities for American technology. In fact, I am aware of several small and medium-sized environmental technology firms that are currently exploring opportunities in Mexico City as a result of NAFTA.

Mr. LEWIS. I would think our experience with emissions of stationary sources could have a fabulous impact.

Ms. BROWNER. Yes, we are making that available to Mexico City. There have been some real improvements based on our experiences and their ability to implement.

Mr. LEWIS. Mary, I think we ought to go evaluate these things, don't you?

Ms. NICHOLS. Next week.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman, Ms. Nichols may have a recommendation for a committee review of some of these problems down there for you.

Mr. STOKES. I am sure.

Ms. Kaptur, any questions in this area before we move to the next area?

TOLEDO HARBOR—OPEN LAKE DISPOSAL

Ms. KAPTUR. Yes, I do, Mr. Chairman. I thank you very much. On March 25th of this year the Buffalo District of the Army Corps of Engineers wrote the EPA regarding EPA's position on open lake disposal of Toledo Harbor sediments, because the State of Ohio and the Corps of Engineers are at an impasse.

I am just wondering if you or one of your staff will be able to give me an idea of whether a decision will be made soon on this matter.

Ms. BROWNER. If it would be okay with the Chairman, I would like to call on Bob Perciasepe, Assistant Administrator for Water, who is aware of the situation.

Mr. STOKES. Sure, Mr. Perciasepe.

Mr. PERCIASEPE. Yes, thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Congresswoman, the dilemma there I think is between the interpretation of Ohio's own water quality standards between the Ohio EPA and the Buffalo District of the Corps of Engineers, and we have been working with both parties to try to get them to have a unified position on this.

EPA feels more strongly toward the States having the authority to interpret their own regulations. I can give you maybe a more specific time line tomorrow at the hearing, but the general problem is getting those two entities to agree and then figuring out what part of the sediments can be done in the lake disposal, or what part might be able to be used for beneficial use and what can't be used for beneficial use.

So we know about this problem, we know about the issue between the two entities, and I can probably give you an answer tomorrow more specifically about how long it might take to resolve the difference.

Ms. BROWNER. The one thing I think is important to note here, which is not an uncommon situation when we are dealing with water quality certification, is that the State of Ohio denied the certification for the dumping.

A solution to this involves the State of Ohio and the Corps of Engineers. We are happy to facilitate that, and we can tomorrow speak to a schedule as to how we might do that.

Ms. KAPTUR. I would really appreciate that. I am sure we are not the only community that has this situation in the Great Lakes. I think we have about 26 or 24 confined disposal facilities on the Great Lakes. I call them huge flower pots.

And all we have to do is figure out how to mine them and reuse the material, and we can replace all of the land that has been eroded over the years through Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, any place that we farm. Because it is really that soil, and in fact we might send some of it down to Brazil to help restore the rain forests if we could ever figure out how to clean it up.

And that is really a charge for the Department of Agriculture, the Army Corps, and EPA. But now we have this current problem where these confined disposal facilities are filling up, and we were happy to be involved in that in any way. I don't know if the problem is scientific——

Ms. BROWNER. Well, I think it is a combination of issues here. You have contamination in these soils. As I understand it, this is a dredging activity. There would have to be disposal of the dredging materials.

Our Region 5 has stated that some of the dredge material would not be environmentally acceptable for open lake disposal, some of it may be. But we are more than happy to try and work with the State and the Army Corps of Engineers.

You are right, this is not a unique issue and we see it not just in the Great Lakes, but we see it along the coastal ports also.

Ms. KAPTUR. There are huge volumes of material. And those are mainly organics, which we need all over this country and all over the world. So there ought to be a way beyond our own harbor problems, to look at this soil, as we call it dredge material. It comes off the bottom, but it is the richest farmland in the world.

And it has some pesticides in it, but you know Scott's Fertilizer got real interested and we sent them five pounds, said, well, what can you do with it, because they are looking for input.

It sounds crazy, but we have to recycle the organics, we shouldn't just be recycling plastics. And you know it is enormous, I mean there is a lot of it. So we spend, just in our harbor, Madam Administrator, $7 million a year just digging this stuff up and letting somebody dump it in the middle of the lake, which means some day they are going to go to the bottom of the lake to get these materials. It is crazy.

Mr. PERCIASEPE. Beneficial use is something we are a proponent of.

Ms. KAPTUR. I sit on the Agriculture Committee. We are very interested in it, but we have a very narrow thinking that the only organics are leaves and grass. Well, it isn't.

We have a lot of soils that we are not properly reusing, and the hardest thing, in this government is to get these big bureaucracies to talk to one another, EPA—not you, obviously you understand this. But Army Corps, Department of Agriculture, my heavens, you think you are trying to conduct the Crimean War just to get these people to sit down, look at a very practical problem.

And we have industries in this country that could probably use this material. And to this day, I don't know if the problem is that we don't understand the microbial uptake of toxics by plant life or whether the problem is something else.

But we would sure like to work with you on this and try to get this resolved for our community and the whole Great Lakes region.

Thank you.

Ms. BROWNER. We would like to work with you on both this specific issue, and also the beneficial issue of dredge materials. It is something we are quite interested in exploring.

AWWA FUNDS

Ms. KAPTUR. Good. My second question concerns drinking water.

We had a $900,000 appropriation in the 1994 EPA budget for drinking water research. And the American Waterworks Association Research Foundation in the water supply community pledged a dollar for dollar match of that $900,000.

But EPA reallocated the money as we understand it to the information collection rule. And I am wondering why did you choose to reject this cost sharing agreement and reallocate those funds?

Mr. PERCIASEPE. One of our biggest research and applied research needs in the drinking water program right now is in the area of disinfection and—disinfectants and disinfection by-products, the by-products of chlorinating drinking water.

We are working with AWWA on a five-year research program to gather more information on the occurrence of those by-products in various drinking water supplies around the country.

One of the things we need when we regulate contaminates in drinking water, I am sure we will get into this a little more when I am up here later, is a current state of where these things are occurring around the country. What we have done here is a very unique approach to life. We have promulgated a rule that will allow us to get the occurrence data first, and then we will develop the final contaminant level.

And so the research that we are going to do here over the next five years, which will be almost between $40 and $50 million worth of research, is not only on the microbial side of this and the cancer side in terms of risk on the contaminants that are of concern, but also on the occurrence of these things around the country.

So the $900,000 would go to this research program that we are going to do jointly with AWWA's research arm. They have a research organization that they have established to help not only this, but other things that we are doing. So it is going to go into a mix, and it will be part of the overall program.

Ms. BROWNER. We are looking within the Office of Research and Development for the kind of match opportunities that you are talking about. Perhaps even for a larger dollar amount.

Dr. FOLEY. Probably something on the order of $10 to $15 million over a five-year effort and we are expecting AWWA to match that or maybe even do better if they can.

Ms. KAPTUR. So you are telling me that the $900,000 you diverted to the information collection rule will not be sufficient for EPA to meet its responsibilities, and you are probably going to have to reprogram more money from the Office of Water in order to do all this research?

Mr. PERCIASEPE. Well, we have a five-year plan. Some of it is in his budget, too.

Dr. FOLEY. There is money in the research budget, there is money in the Office of Water budget, and AWWA.

Ms. BROWNER. If it would be helpful to the Chairman, we could give a more substantial explanation in writing.

[The information follows:]

FIVE YEAR PLAN OF BY-PRODUCTS IN DRINKING WATER

The research plan will include a strategy for determining the risks in drinking water from pathogens, disinfectants and disinfectant by-products (DBPs) and how these risks can most cost effectively be controlled with respect to each other. Environmental Protection Agency intends to use the most cost effective mechanisms available, including coordination of research and use of matching funds with institutions (such as the American Water Works Association Research Foundation) and utilities, to implement this research plan. The Environmental Protection Agency will conduct research to ensure that the areas of interest are examined: identification and characterization of new DBPs associated with use of different disinfectants; toxicological and epidemiological studies to quantify the carcinogenic potential from exposure to DBPs resulting from different disinfectants; development of practical and analytical methods for enumerating Giardia, Cryptosporidium, and viruses; development of dose response curves of pathogens including Cryptosporidium and Norwalk virus; development of indicators that define treatment effectiveness for pathogens and DBPs; bench, pilot, and full scale studies that evaluate optimized conventional treatment, ozone, granular activated carbon, and membrane technology for controlling pathogens (including Cryptosporidium) and DBPs.

Dr. FOLEY. But it is a three-way effort.

RESEARCH FUNDING LEVEL FOR DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION

Ms. KAPTUR. All right. What do you consider an adequate level of research funding to create a science based regulation under the negotiated rule for drinking water disinfection and disinfection by-products, and what would be the source of those funds?

Mr. PERCIASEPE. That is exactly what we were just talking about. We are talking about close to $50 million over a five——

Ms. KAPTUR. $50?

Mr. PERCIASEPE. $50 million over a five-year period, of which we are planning to get—some of this is research being done by others already.

The idea is how do you identify who is doing it and putting it together. Part of it will be in Gary's budget, some of it will be in our budget, some of it will be privately funded.

But the idea is to pull together an entire package. And I can lay out all those. I don't have it with me right here, but I can lay out the work program and what elements are to be reviewed and our general thoughts on where we are going to get the money to do it.

That was a result of that negotiated rulemaking.

Ms. BROWNER. That was the agreement.

Mr. PERCIASEPE. The parties actually identified that work program as part of that effort.

INDUSTRIAL SITE REUSE

Ms. KAPTUR. I see. Okay, thank you.

My last question concerns industrial site reuse.

Ms. BROWNER. I can answer that.

Ms. KAPTUR. What are the findings of the interagency working group convened by EPA last year on that topic, cleaning up old industrial sites?

Ms. BROWNER. It goes back to the first question you had about the location of the highway. What we are seeing is that in particularly urban industrialized areas where there are contaminated sites, some are Superfund sites and some are not Superfund sites but nevertheless in need of cleanup, that because of the cost and liability issues associated with cleanup, that rather than redevelopment occurring in the urban centers, the redevelopment occurs outside of the urban centers. These communities continue not to be able to make use of the contaminated property.

We have a model project under way, if you will, in several communities across the country to expedite the cleanup in the urban centers. The purpose is to give communities back their neighborhoods, so they can reap the benefits of the use of that property.

In the Superfund reauthorization that we have presented to the House and the Senate, we call for significant changes in the law to address associated underlying problems. Perhaps the most significant problem is the liability of prospective purchasers. Under the current law, if you buy a piece of property that is contaminated and subject to Superfund, you now share in the cost of the cleanup.

What that means is no one will invest in these urban sites. So you never get a driving force, you never get someone to spearhead the necessary activities that could result in meaningful redevelopment of the sites.

We will do everything we can within the existing Superfund law, but I have to be honest with you, at the end of the day, we do need the law changed to be able to do everything that I think we all believe is necessary to be done.

SUPERFUND DOLLARS SPENT ON CLEANUP

Ms. KAPTUR. Right now is it my understanding that no Superfund dollars have been used to actually clean up sites around the country.

Ms. BROWNER. No, that is absolutely not correct. The——

Ms. KAPTUR. Somebody told me that.

Ms. BROWNER. Let me explain how this works. We can get the Superfund people up here, but I think I can answer this quickly. The agency has a policy called Enforcement First. Where there are potentially responsible parties, what we refer to as PRPs, we seek to get them to pay for the cleanup rather than us pay for the cleanup out of the trust fund and then seek reimbursement.

I think about 70 percent of the cleanup activities are paid for by responsible parties. The trust fund is used in those instances where there is no longer a viable responsible party, and for other program activities. The trust fund is being used for cleanup activities, but the Agency has been tremendously successful in getting PRPs to pay the majority of the cost of cleanups.

In the early years of the program, it was a reimbursement process. The Agency would fund the cleanup and then seek reimbursement from PRPs to the trust fund. Then in 1987—1986, there was a change in policy.

NUMBER OF SITES CLEANED UP

Ms. KAPTUR. How many sites have we cleaned up around the country?

Mr. LAWS. 234.

Ms. KAPTUR. How many on the list?

Mr. LAWS. About 1,200.

Ms. BROWNER. Again, we call for comprehensive changes in the law. While there are many good things about the law, there are many things quite frankly that are broken and need to be fixed.

REIMBURSEMENT BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES FOR CLEANUP

Mr. LEWIS. There is a little model out there that we could take a look at, where Uncle Sam seems to be the number one PRP.

I am thinking about base closure. I am thinking about the Norton Air Force base closure and George Air Force base closure. EPA I presume is in the middle of this?

Ms. BROWNER. Yes.

Mr. LEWIS. Are we having any success at getting those agencies to respond to the PRP?

Ms. BROWNER. There are two other government agencies that have significant responsibility under Superfund, the Department of Energy and the Department of Defense.

As it relates to base closure, we do have a relationship with DOD that I think is proving to be an improvement in terms of expediting the cleanup at those sites.

Mr. LEWIS. I bet they just jump up immediately, ready to hand out their cash to clean out these things, don't they?

Ms. BROWNER. One of the things that happened at bases is if there was contamination on any part of the base, the entire base was not available for reuse.

We have now been able to reach an agreement, it seems simple, but nevertheless an agreement that allows the contaminated part to be partitioned off and the rest of it to be put back into appropriate use or whatever use the community wants to see.

Those sorts of efforts are under way. We are in the process of appointing a lead person at each of the base closures that are taking place who will be the person for making environmental decisions.

Mr. LEWIS. I can tell that you there is nothing more important to the negative impact economically in those communities than to see those projects go forward.

And yet I would be very surprised if you got very speedy action on the part of PRPs.

Ms. BROWNER. This administration has made this a high priority, particularly base closures. We also think there is an opportunity for innovative technologies, whereby some of the new technolcgies expedite the cleanups on the bases.

ORD ROLE IN SCIENCE

Mr. LEWIS. Before we lose our research expert, Ms. Browner, what is the role of the Office of Research and Development in assuring the quality of science across EPA?

Ms. BROWNER. Do you want to speak to it, Dr. Foley? Do you want me to speak? Use the expert.

Dr. FOLEY. First of all, we provide a considerable amount of the scientific data to the Agency, but not all of it. We also have the responsibility for——

Mr. LEWIS. So does that mean you self-police relative to quality of science?

Dr. FOLEY. Well, we use our Science Advisory Board, peer review, and the National Academy of Sciences.

Mr. STOKES. You want to yield the time back?

Mr. LEWIS. Oh, I am sorry. Sure. I am stealing my colleague's time.

Ms. KAPTUR. I was very interested in the line of questioning.

Mr. LEWIS. I guess that is okay.

Mr. STOKES. Ms. Kaptur, he yields back to you.

GREAT LAKES PROGRAM OFFICE FUNDING DECREASE

Ms. KAPTUR. I thank the gentleman, very much.

I wanted to ask a question about the proposed decrease in the Great Lakes national program office by about $800 thousand and how that might affect the Great Lakes project, from a level of $16 million to $15.2 million in 1995.

Ms. BROWNER. The question is on a different program.

Mr. PERCIASEPE. The increase?

Ms. KAPTUR. Decrease. You don't have to leave the chair. That is all right. Maybe somebody could just stand up by the microphone.

Ms. BROWNER. Bob, do you want to speak to that?

Mr. PERCIASEPE. It is decreasing from $17 million.

Ms. KAPTUR. To $15.2 million in 1995. It is a proposed decrease in the Great Lakes National Program Office.

Mr. PERCIASEPE. We provide money to the Great Lakes program in general from a lot of different sources. That is one of them. There are other sources of funds that we provide there.

And I would have to look at the whole package.

Ms. BROWNER. I actually know the answer. The decrease, which is modest in terms of the overall program, is because we have completed some of the congressionally directed activities. We can provide you with a list of the activities that we believe we have completed.

The request for the Great Water Bodies program represents $41 million and 72 work years. The way that breaks out, very quickly, Mr. Chairman, is $15 million and 48 work years for the Great Lakes program, which as I know you are aware involves a lot of different activities across the Agency.

The remainder of those funds are available to the Chesapeake Bay Program and the Gulf of Mexico Program. That is the Agency's Great Water Bodies.

But the slight decrease you see in the Great Lakes program, as I understand it, reflects completion of congressionally directed activities.

Ms. KAPTUR. One thing, Madam Administrator, I would appreciate for all the Great Lakes programs under your jurisdiction is some understanding of what is happening to them as a whole.

You are requesting an 8 percent increase in the overall budget of the Agency, 900 additional staff that will be taken from contracting and put on regular.

You are asking for a $92 million increase across the U.S./Mexico border, so I am interested in all parts of the country, but I am certainly interested in the one that I represent.

I will provide other questions to the record regarding the Great Lakes region.

Ms. BROWNER. We would be more than happy to give you a comprehensive picture of the Great Lakes activities. I think, as you know, the Great Lakes Water Quality Initiative is completing public comment. That is one of the large focuses of our efforts.

[The information follows:]

GREAT LAKES ADD-ONS: LIST AND STATUS

USEPA is actively implementing a number of Congressional directives utilizing funding through the Great Lakes National Program Office:

- Buffalo River Cleanup: $600,000 (1991); $800,000 (1992); and $800,000 (1993)
- Lake Superior Binational Program: $900,000 (1993)
- Great Lakes Modeling: $260,000 (1993)
- International Joint Commission Great Lakes Research: $125,000 (1993)
- Great Lakes Activities: $2,500,000 (1993) and $1,600,000 (1994)

Buffalo River Cleanup.

EPA is working with Erie County, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services and various universities on a habitat inventory and assessment project, data and information gathering, development of a strategic plan, and planning for habitat restoration and implementation. Through stakeholder meetings, community and public restoration goals have been incorporated into a strategic plan for the Buffalo River. Funding was also used for a survey determining current and desired activities along the River and sediment inventory work. Monitoring has been done for sources of high bacteria and for sources of PCBs in CSO's. Numerous reports have been developed over the past three years detailing siltation rates, a habitat inventory, and land use requirements for water quality protection. An MOU between Erie County and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service defines the roles of a Technical Committee which will decide on the goals, strategies and objectives of the habitat restoration project. Future activities include site selection, land surveillance, ownership determination and soliciting of engineering proposals.

Lake Superior Binational Program.

With the 1993 $900,000 add-on, EPA has been working with its state partners as well as the Canadians on pollution prevention efforts in Lake Superior and the Great Lakes. In the U.S., projects for pollution prevention include:

- A mercury study with Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to determine (i) the species of mercury emitted to the atmosphere from various Lake Superior basin sources and (ii) Lake Superior mercury deposition.
- Technical assistance to industries, including identifying sources of pollutants to POTWs, training on pollution prevention concepts applicable to generators (coordinated with the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District), and pollution prevention opportunity assessments/demonstrations.

- Basin-wide mercury/PCB outreach and collection promoting alternatives, setting up a collection network, and conducting a pilot collection. The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (the grantee) is funding the University of Minnesota to conduct projects targeting various groups.

- Toxics pollution prevention mentoring by the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District to build pollution prevention capabilities into Lake Superior communities.

- Household hazardous waste collection through the Michigan Department of Natural Resources focusing on products containing Lake Superior chemicals of concern.

- A 1993 symposium on economic instruments and implementing zero discharge.

Great Lakes Modeling.

A portion of the $260,000 in 1993 add-on funds will be used to disseminate and make available the results of the Green Bay mass balance study to localities, communities, and RAP committees. The remaining funds will be used to support the Lake Michigan Mass Balance Study. Work is beginning on the development and calibration of a model predicting contaminant concentrations in plankton in support of the Lake Michigan Mass Balance Model. The model will link up with existing models used to determine contaminant concentrations higher in the food web.

International Joint Commission Great Lakes Research.

The $125,000 in 1993 add-on funding is being used to further the ecosystem approach to resource management through the IJC's Ecosystem Framework project, which is being implemented by the University of Michigan. A schematic representation of the Great Lakes is being developed to detail interlinkages between the human and natural systems of the Basin. Recent activities include drafting of the workplan and of the initial schematic representation of the Great Lakes ecosystem.

Great Lakes Activities.

GLNPO has used the $2,500,000 in 1993 add-on funding for "Great Lakes activities" to further the goals of the State/Federal Great Lakes Five Year Strategy; namely reduction of toxic substances, habitat protection/restoration, and protection of the ecosystem's living resources. The bulk of the 1993 add-on is funding an inter-related group of 16 projects by The Nature Conservancy geared towards filling gaps in habitat protection/restoration in the Great Lakes Basin. Gaps being addressed include identification of areas of high biological diversity and value; databases and inventories of ecosystem resources; protection/ restoration of key places; and planning, coordination, and outreach. In addition, add-on resources are funding (i) the State of Ohio in development of a Lakewide Management Plan for Lake Erie and outreach and (ii) a cost study related to the Great Lakes Water Quality Initiative. USEPA is evaluating options for using the $1,600,000 of 1994 add-on funding for "Great Lakes activities" and expects to obligate these funds by September, 1994. Options include:

- Habitat protection/restoration efforts utilizing TNC's just completed report on biological diversity (funded by GLNPO) which identifies important places in the Great Lakes for protection/restoration activities;

- Pollution prevention activities targeted to specific industrial sources and pollutants;

- Maumee River sediment work; and/or Enhanced monitoring as part of a lakewide mass balance study of Lake Michigan.

GREAT LAKES NATIONAL PROGRAM OFFICE

	FY 1993 ACTUALS		FY 1994 ACTUALS		FY 1995 ACTUALS		CHANGES FY95 LESS FY94	
OFFICE	FTE	TOT$	FTE	TOT$	FTE	TOT$	FTE	TOT$
PROGRAM TOTAL	231.9	$116,637.1	231.3	$154,367.8	228.7	$168,277.6	−2.6	$13,909.8
PRO	173.4	$11,249.0	176.0	$11,886.4	175.8	$12,408.5	−0.2	$522.1
AC&C	0.0	$30,284.8	0.0	$33,001.2	0.0	$32,387.3	0.0	−$613.9
R&D	0.0	$5,598.3	0.0	$4,670.0	0.0	$4,641.0	0.0	−$29.0
SF	58.5	$69,505.0	55.3	$104,810.2	52.9	$118,840.8	−2.4	$14,030.6
OW	74.0	$22,277.7	77.3	$25,807.6	75.6	$25,442.7	−1.7	−$364.9
PRO	74.0	$4,753.0	77.3	$5,198.7	75.6	$5,274.9	−1.7	$76.2
AC&C	0.0	$17,524.7	0.0	$20,608.9	0.0	$20,167.8	0.0	−$441.1
OAR	7.3	$3,929.4	6.0	$2,885.5	6.3	$2,977.7	0.3	$92.2
PRO	7.3	$435.4	6.0	$366.5	6.3	$408.7	0.3	$42.2
AC&C	0.0	$3,494.0	0.0	$2,519.0	0.0	$2,569.0	0.0	$50.0
ORD	20.2	$6,917.4	11.7	$5,996.0	11.6	$5,516.9	−0.1	−$479.1
PRO	20.2	$1,319.1	11.7	$826.0	11.6	$875.9	−0.1	$49.9
AC&C	0.0	$0.0	0.0	$500.0	0.0	$0.0	0.0	−$500.0
R&D	0.0	$5,598.3	0.0	$4,670.0	0.0	$4,641.0	0.0	−$29.0
OGC	2.4	$173.7	2.4	$179.2	2.4	$191.8	0.0	$12.6
PRO	2.3	$166.5	2.3	$171.6	2.3	$183.5	0.0	$11.9
SF	0.1	$7.2	0.1	$7.6	0.1	$8.3	0.0	$0.7
OPPE	0.7	$267.3	2.1	$457.0	2.1	$467.3	0.0	$10.3
PRO	0.7	$52.5	2.1	$157.0	2.1	$167.3	0.0	$10.3
AC&C	0.0	$214.8	0.0	$300.0	0.0	$300.0	0.0	$0.0
OSWER	65.2	$77,983.2	65.8	$113,840.7	63.1	$127,716.7	−2.7	$13,876.0
PRO	23.5	$1,412.8	21.5	$1,347.7	21.0	$1,331.9	−0.5	−$15.8
AC&C	0.0	$8,655.1	0.0	$8,648.0	0.0	$8,883.4	0.0	$235.4
SF	41.7	$67,915.3	44.3	$103,845.0	42.1	$117,501.4	−2.2	$13,656.4
OECA	62.1	$5,088.4	66.0	$5,201.8	67.6	$5,964.5	1.6	$762.7
PRO	45.4	$3,109.7	55.1	$3,818.9	56.9	$4,166.3	1.8	$347.4
AC&C	0.0	$396.2	0.0	$425.3	0.0	$467.1	0.0	$41.8
SF	16.7	$1,582.5	10.9	$957.6	10.7	$1,331.1	−0.2	$373.5

Ms. BROWNER. The standards that have been proposed. We are in the process of reviewing the comments that we have received and we believe that we are on schedule to meet the court imposed deadline of March 1995 to complete that activity.

OFFICE OF RECYCLING AND REUSE

Ms. KAPTUR. All right.

My final question is if I called EPA and said I would like the office of Recycling and Reuse, where would I be directed?

Ms. BROWNER. You would be directed to the Office of Solid Waste within Elliot Laws' Office.

Ms. KAPTUR. But solid waste likes to bury things, don't they?

Ms. BROWNER. Not at EPA.

Ms. KAPTUR. Don't they like to just hide it? They don't really like to reuse it.

Ms. BROWNER. No, actually the——

Ms. KAPTUR. Well, I had some very interesting conversations with people from my region of the country.

And my impression of EPA at the moment is that if we have material that is being disposed of from the household or from industries and it is put someplace, that EPA likes landfills and they like—I mean they say they don't, but really they do put things underground.

They are not doing as much to encourage communities to recycle and reuse. And so I was just curious as to whether you had an Office of Recycling, but you are correct, you would be transferred to another division called Solid Waste which really doesn't have as its central missionary recycling.

Ms. BROWNER. Well, actually, we believe that the first goal of a successful waste program is to reduce the amount of waste produced, whether that be municipal solid waste or hazardous waste. That has got to be the first goal.

Then we would like to recycle and reuse that waste which is produced. Only then do we look at appropriate disposal methods. That is the hierarchy that we are pursuing within the Agency in terms of things like the hazardous waste combustion strategy that we put out a year ago and other activities.

We work very closely with the States in their recycling efforts. We think that there is a real opportunity. We have recently begun work with the Chicago Board of Trade to help develop a system for ensuring that those items which are collected in local municipalities, from municipal solid waste, actually find their way back into use.

There has been a lot of problems in closing the loop. We have an effort under way with the Chicago Board of Trade to establish standards. Afterwards, they will establish a commuter network that is an on-line system. This will allow someone who wants to use collected plastic bottles to know where to get them.

NONTOXIC ORGANIC WASTE

Ms. KAPTUR. What about organic wastes that are nontoxic?

Ms. BROWNER. In terms of soils and trees? There are efforts that we are working on in some States to remove that kind of waste from landfills or incineration and to provide mulch back to the citizens and to actually make it available to farmers and others.

Mr. LEWIS. I just made a compost pit over the weekend.

Ms. KAPTUR. Right, we have those, too, but because of the law, I guess I just want to impose upon you, my local community is struggling now with yard waste and all this stuff, and I think EPA needs to use some of those extra staff people in this area and waste that may not be as toxic as what you are used to dealing with.

And they are going to continue to be generated because we have life on the planet. So my sense is that EPA has not been as responsive there by talking to people in my community.

Ms. BROWNER. In terms of the yard waste?

Ms. KAPTUR. Yes, organic wastes.

Thank you, very much, Madam Administrator.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STOKES. Certainly.

All right. We will recess until 10:00 a.m. tomorrow morning.

Thank you very much.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1994.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

Mr. STOKES. The committee will come to order. Madam Administrator, let's first look at water issues this morning. For fiscal year 1995, EPA is proposing several initiatives in this area, including a clean water State revolving fund, similar to the current wastewater treatment facility State revolving fund, and a new State revolving fund for drinking water.

Let's turn to water infrastructure, on page 6–1 of the justification. For fiscal year 1995, EPA is requesting a total of $2,650,000,000 for water infrastructure, including the drinking water State revolving fund and funds for the Nonpoint Source Program. This is an increase of $173,000,000 above the 1994 appropriated level for these activities.

Included in this request is $1,600,000,000 for the wastewater fund, $100,000,000 for a special needs category, and $150,000,000 for Mexican border-related projects.

Also included in this account is $100,000,000 for the Section 319 Nonpoint Source Grant Program. The proposed language would authorize the Administrator to use $21,500,000 for Section 104(B)(3), water quality management cooperative agreements.

Finally, separate legislation is being proposed to provide capitalization grants for a drinking water State revolving fund. EPA is requesting $700,000,000 for this purpose.

For fiscal year 1995, the Agency is proposing much of the same language it proposed for the 1994 budget for the water infrastructure account, including provisions for special needs and Mexican border-related projects.

As you are aware, we were unable to include these type of provisions last year because they were legislative proposals on an appropriations bill. What we did instead was to authorize $500,000,000 for projects such as these subject to authorization.

Could you tell us why you are once again proposing the same language?

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, we appreciate your willingness and that of the subcommittee to work with us on these issues last year. The Administration has called for reauthorization and is working with the authorizing committees on the Clean Water Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In addition to that, we will shortly be submitting proposed legislation to the authorizing committees addressing the particular issues you raised. These include the border issues and other special projects. We look forward to continuing to work with the subcommittee to answer the questions you have and to develop the programs through the authorizing committees that meet these needs.

CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND

Mr. STOKES. The Administration has proposed a clean water initiative, including a Clean Water State Revolving Fund. This new fund will be broadened to include more than is eligible under the current wastewater treatment facility SRF. Can you briefly explain this proposal to us?

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, if I might ask Bob Perciasepe, the Assistant Administrator for the Office of Water, to detail the expansions that we are calling for.

Mr. PERCIASEPE. Is this in the expansion, Mr. Chairman, in the clean water?

Mr. STOKES. The clean water initiative.

Mr. PERCIASEPE. From last year's level to this year.

Mr. STOKES. Right.

Mr. PERCIASEPE. I am sorry. I want to make sure I got the question right.

Mr. STOKES. You are proposing a new clean water initiative, including a clean water State revolving fund. This new fund, as we understand it, would be broadened to include more than is eligible under the current wastewater treatment facility SRF. So we are asking you to explain that to us.

Mr. PERCIASEPE. There are a couple of areas where we think the fund ought to be expanded in its eligibility, to provide the States with the flexibility to do it. One area is to remove the cap that currently exists on the revolving fund for the amount that the State can allocate to combine sewer overflows. We came out with a policy to start to deal with that and we want to be able to allow States to put more money toward that and so we propose to remove the cap.

The other thing that we would propose to expand is in the area of riparian zone restoration. Under the current SRF, we allow States to do estuary restoration in coastal areas. However, as we do watershed management and move up further in the streams, we want to be able to do the same kind of restoration along the streams and rivers of the country, so we would like to see that kind of an expansion.

The other thing that we propose is a longer time period for the funds so we get enough money into the revolving fund so it would revolve in the future at greater than $2 billion a year.

Mr. STOKES. Is this new legislation that you are proposing to the authorizing committee?

Ms. BROWNER. Right, and the purpose of the changes that we propose, Mr. Chairman, are to address concerns that were raised by Members of this subcommittee the first time we met over a year ago, including things like a 30-year payback, which was a concern, I know, of several of the Members, the combined sewer fund and others.

We think there needs to be greater flexibility in the States in the use of the SRF because now the States are not able to meet their most pressing needs with these Federal dollars. I think this goes a long way towards resolving some of the unfunded mandate issues that have been arising on behalf of the local governments and State governments across the country.

CWSRF—ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Mr. STOKES. Are environmental justice issues being addressed in this new proposed legislation?

Ms. BROWNER. There are certainly flexibilities in how the States and local communities use the money, I think, which will be very important to low income communities because of things like the payback schedule. The current payback schedule is 20 years, and certain facilities can't pay back. They don't have a rate base to pay back to the State within a 20-year period. If you go to a 30-year payback it increases the eligibility of projects and the number of projects that are eligible for use of the fund.

Mr. PERCIASEPE. Also the lower interest rate.

Ms. BROWNER. We had a lower interest rate provision.

DRINKING WATER SRF

Mr. STOKES. The request includes $700 million for a Drinking Water SRF which will provide capitalization grants to States to help communities comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act. At last year's hearings, you expressed hope that the drinking water bill as well as the clean water legislation would be in place by now, and of course it is not.

Since that time, the Administration submitted its proposal for drinking water. Can you briefly explain this proposal to us?

Ms. BROWNER. There has not previously been a fund of resources for States to comply with the drinking water requirements. We seek to create a fund. It would be a total of almost $5 billion over a period of years if approved by the Appropriations Committee.

The use of the money would be similar to the Clean Water SRF in terms of infrastructure and other needs to ensure the public a safe drinking water supply. We are looking at similar types of flexibilities and payback periods and making sure that this is money that will actually go to those communities most in need.

It is our experience that the large communities have the rate base. This is not a fund that many of them will take advantage of, but for small rural communities this is certainly an important source of dollars to do what they need to do.

DRINKING WATER PROPOSALS

Mr. STOKES. I am sure you are aware that there are several other drinking water proposals now pending. How does your proposal differ from those that are currently pending?

Ms. BROWNER. There is a bill in the House, and I met recently with Mr. Slattery to discuss our different approaches. The Slattery bill does not include authorization for an SRF in its current language. There is, the Dingell-Waxman or perhaps the Waxman-Dingell proposal and the Mineta proposal; both of those focus on SRFs.

In the Senate there is a bill that has moved out the Senate Committee and will go to the Senate Floor. That does have the SRF and the kind of flexibilities that we think are important. One difference is that some of those include SRF authorization and some don't.

Another difference is the approach that we should take in setting standards, drinking water standards, maximum levels of contaminants, and I will be honest with you, I think we are making progress in resolving those differences in approach.

Mr. STOKES. In last year's hearing, Ms. Prothro stated that the specifics of the legislation have not been completed and the eligibility requirements had yet to be worked out. Have you determined what projects will be eligible for the drinking water SRF?

Mr. PERCIASEPE. We didn't make detailed legislative language recommendations in our proposals that came out in September, Mr.

Chairman, but the eligibilities that we would like to see in legislation passed by the Congress would be very similar to those under the clean water SRF. These include: small community, large community, publicly owned treatment works and water filtration plants and some of the appurtenances that go along, some transmission planes and collection systems.

We also are talking to some of the committees about source water protection programs because sometimes it is cheaper to control pollution sources that might contaminate a source of water before you have to build a treatment plant to treat it and that is a little bit different.

Ms. BROWNER. These programs focus on pollution prevention rather than polluting your river and then sending it to your drinking water facilities to clean it up. Why don't we not pollute the river in the first instance; and put the money we would put into treatment into prevention. That is a flexibility we want to give to the States. I think the States are eager to have the ability to do those sorts of projects.

Mr. STOKES. How about priority projects, how would they be determined?

Mr. PERCIASEPE. The State would go through a public process of setting a priority list very similar to what we do under the Clean Water Act. There has been discussion of doing them on alternate years so that the States are not overburdened, but some States have been saying that maybe we ought to do it altogether and do it at once. And I think in the Senate bill that came out of the Senate Environment Public Works Committee, they have a 50–50 crossover between the funds based on a unified State priority list.

If the State had a big water project in one year, they could do it on a priority list basis. It definitely has to be a priority list and we are trying to take a little bit of a lead with the States on how flexible it will be.

Mr. STOKES. All right. According to your justification on page 6–6, the drinking water fund is self-sustaining in the long-term. How much will the Federal Government need to provide to assist communities with drinking water requirements?

Ms. BROWNER. The total request in the authorizing legislation is $5 billion. $4.6 billion of that would be subject to annual appropriations and we believe that would be adequate to create a revolving fund similar to the Clean Water revolving fund. Obviously, it wouldn't be of the magnitude in an individual State because the clean water fund has been funded out of a larger dollar amount.

Mr. STOKES. Can you tell us how long it will take the Federal Government to capitalize the drinking water funds?

Ms. BROWNER. Five years.

FY 1994 DWSRF FUNDS

Mr. STOKES. Ms. Browner, as you know, $599 million was set aside in fiscal year 1994 by this committee for a drinking water SRF program until such activities were authorized. If these activities are not authorized by the beginning of fiscal year 1995, should the $700 million requested for this purpose still be provided and held in reserve?

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, I personally believe that the needs of the States in the drinking water program are significant and that we in the Federal Government have an obligation to work with the States. Across the country we are experiencing problems in our drinking water supplies. While we continue to have the safest drinking water supply in the country, we have a problem.

Twenty people died in Milwaukee last year from cryptospordium. We had a boil water notice in Washington, D.C. We had a boil water notice in New York in the last year. We believe that funds to the States are absolutely essential to maintain the quality of drinking water. We are working our hardest with the authorizing committees to see the legislation move forward in keeping with the deadlines that have been placed on the Agency to get authorizing legislation so that we can get this money out to the States.

We would like nothing better than to have this money going to the States. If on October first, which I believe is the deadline within the appropriations bill for authorization of the program. If we have not been successful in working with Congress to achieve authorizing legislation, then we would like to work with you to deem the most appropriate use of that money. However, our first priority is to get the authorizing legislation so we can get the money to the States.

SCHEDULE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF FY 1994 DWSRF

Mr. STOKES. Should this program be authorized by the end of the legislative year, what is the schedule for implementation of the program?

Mr. PERCIASEPE. Getting the funds moving?

Mr. STOKES. Right.

Mr. PERCIASEPE. We are actively working with the States now, Mr. Chairman. In fact, several States have already enacted their own legislation so that they will be ready to receive these funds in anticipation based on, in large part, on the actions of this committee and the other Appropriations Committee and the support that they have lent to this already. So we hope to be able to get off the ground reasonably quickly, but there are many States who are waiting to see the authorization process, so we are working with them and we hope to get off and running. We even have informal lists.

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, we could provide to you in writing what we believe would be a schedule. Of course, it would be subject to the final authorizing legislation and whatever priorities may be put in that.

[The information follows:]

SCHEDULE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF DRINKING WATER SRF (FROM FY 1994) IF FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED

In the FY 1994 Appropriations Bill, Congress reserved $599 million for the DW–SRF until the program is authorized. (Funds are currently held in reserve pending authorization—we will do a reprogramming once authorization is received.) We are working closely with Congress to develop an authorizing bill and hope this will happen by spring. Assuming this happens in spring, we believe approximately 5 States will develop State DW–SRF programs and be ready to receive resources in FY 94. We anticipate that 36 additional States will be ready to receive funding by the end of FY 95. Our FY 95 President's budget requests $700 million for the DW–SRF.

PWSS GRANTS FUNDING

Mr. STOKES. We are pleased to see that you are requesting funds for this serious problem and that you have taken the initiative to address this by proposing a new SRF. But we note that once again, the Administration is proposing the same level as requested last year for public water system supervision grants for communities that come into compliance with drinking water requirements, $58,900,000.

This is about $5 million less than provided by Congress for fiscal year 1994. Given the emphasis on this need, tell us why you have not requested an increase for these grants.

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, to be very honest with you, we would like to work with you to resolve that. There was a timing problem, quite frankly. The Administration was in the fiscal year 1995 budget development process while Congress was acting on the 1994.

By the time we made that decision, it was hard for us to amend our budget request. We would like to work with you to resolve that.

DRINKING WATER RESEARCH FUNDING

Mr. STOKES. I am also concerned about the level of funding for drinking water research. According to page 5–9 of your justification, $18,849,000 is being requested for this activity in fiscal year 1995, down about $700,000 from fiscal year 1994.

According to the justification, the decrease is partially due to the redirection of resources to the multimedia element for ecosystem protection and so forth. Exactly what is the level of funding being requested in fiscal year 1995 in all areas of EPA to support drinking water research?

Ms. BROWNER. If I might ask Mr. Perciasepe.

Mr. PERCIASEPE. I think we probably would have to get back to you in a detailed layout of all the different places. In general, Mr. Chairman, one of the major thrusts of our research in the Drinking Water Program over the next several years is in the area of disinfection and microbial contamination from disinfection or lack thereof. That is a program that we are funding over multiple years and more agencies are involved than even EPA.

[The information follows:]

DRINKING WATER RESEARCH

The funding level in the 1995 President's Budget for Drinking Water research within the Office of Research and Development is $18,849,300. This includes $8,112,600 in the Research and Development appropriation and $10,736,700 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation supporting 150.7 workyears.

In addition, 1995 funding for Drinking Water research within the Office of Water is $2,200,000, all of which is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. Of this amount, $125,000 is for disinfection by-products/microbiology research. The remaining $2,075,000 is for the Information Collection Rule that was developed as part of the disinfection by-products negotiated regulation agreement.

Mr. PERCIASEPE. We are working with the American Water Works Association and other Federal agencies, who are doing related microbial research to put together that plan and so there is more going on than just what is in the EPA budget.

We are even asking the water system operators in the collecting of their normal monitoring information to do some of it in a certain way. This was under a negotiation that we did with the water systems in the country that they would collect certain data to help the research program in that area. Some of the data collection is actually being done by the drinking water systems.

Mr. STOKES. I guess our concern at the subcommittee level, in light of the seriousness of this type of a problem, is why additional funding is not being requested and whether this is indicative of the fact that you are placing less priority on safe drinking water problems as opposed to other environmental problems.

Ms. BROWNER. Absolutely not, Mr. Chairman. This builds on the discussion that we had yesterday with Dr. Gary Foley and one of the other Members of the subcommittee. We had a long series of discussions with interested parties on these issues and came to an agreement about how to proceed in terms of the necessary research. We would be more than happy to give you a detailed explanation in terms as we look across the Agency, the dollars that would be available, but in no way do we want to indicate that this is not a serious problem. We think it is an extremely serious problem. That is why we called for changes in the legislation and in the SRF.

Mr. STOKES. Feel free to expand on this area in the record for us.

[The information follows:]

DRINKING WATER RESEARCH PLAN

The 1995 President's Budget for Drinking Water research within the Office of Research and Development is $18,849,300 supporting 150.7 workyears. This funding level represents a decrease of $730,500 from 1994.

Staff from EPA's Office of Water, Office of Research and Development and the American Water Works Research Foundation are now in the process of developing a five year research plan (1994–1998). The research plan will optimize the use of all resources that become available for research on the most appropriate ways to reduce the risks of microbial contamination and disinfection by-products in drinking water.

In addition, 1995 funding for Drinking Water research within the Office of Water is $2,200,000, all of which is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. Of this amount, $125,000 is for disinfection by-products/microbiology research. The remaining $2,075,000 is for the Information Collection Rule that was developed as part of the disinfection by-products negotiated regulation agreement.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman, will you excuse me? I am sorry for coming in late. But I must say that this subject is very important as it relates especially to the survivability of inner-city youth. I don't know, Mr. Chairman, if you have ever experienced food poisoning or water poisoning yourself, but salmonella is a very serious problem.

Mr. STOKES. Sure.

Ms. BROWNER. We agree. We are seeing some real problems.

TIJUANA FACILITY COSTS

Mr. STOKES. In addition to capitalization of grants for the drinking water SRF, there are some other safe drinking water issues that we will discuss with you later.

I note on page 6–9 of the justification that EPA is requesting $150,000,000 for Mexican border projects. Included in that amount is $52,500,000 for the Tijuana International Sewage Treatment Facility. Of course, we have discussed this issue for many years now.

The committee has been concerned with the escalating costs of the treatment facility. Can you provide us with an update on the development of this facility?

Mr. PERCIASEPE. I can get the cost breakdowns even before we are done here. I have it in my briefcase, but I don't want to pull them out right now. For what we are trying to do in Tijuana, this appropriation would bring it up to the cap that Congress has provided.

[The information follows:]

COST BREAKOUT FOR TIJUANA

The Tijuana International Wastewater Treatment Plant is currently under design. Once the design of the advanced primary facilities is complete, design of secondary facilities will commence, and bids will be solicited for construction of the advanced primary units. Construction of these advanced primary units is scheduled to be complete by the end of calendar year 1995.

The FY 1993 Appropriations Act capped the amount that could be provided by the EPA at $239.4 million.

The total amount appropriated by Congress to EPA for this project through FY 1994 is $186.9 million. The majority of this funding will be applied to project construction.

Determination of total project costs will be more accurately determined based on the bid selected for the construction of the advanced primary units and the design selected for the secondary treatment system. Total costs will be shared between the Mexican government, EPA and the City of San Diego.

A detailed cost breakout (April 13 estimate) is attached.

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ESTIMATE
APR 13 1994

TIJUANA INTERNATIONAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY

- Budget -

PROJECT COSTS ($ Millions)	
Pipe from Mexico	$ 4
Advanced Primary Treatment Facility (+ Sec. Trt. Des.)	$124
Land Outfall (Already Built)	$ 27
Ocean Outfall	$158
Subtotal for Advanced Primary Stage	$313
Secondary Treatment Facility Construction	$ 70
TOTAL COST:	$383 Million *

* Conceptual Estimate; Costs May Change Depending on Final Design and Construction Bids

FUNDS AVAILABLE ($ Millions)	
EPA:	$ 239
IBWC:	$ 4
MEXICO:	$ 16
SAN DIEGO	$ 73 **
CALIFORNIA:	$ 5
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE:	$337 Million
Available for Secondary Treatment:	$24 Million
POTENTIAL SHORTFALL:	$46 Million

** Assumes San Diego pays 35% of Ocean Outfall costs

Ms. BROWNER. I have the document. The cap is $239 million. That is the cap and if the subcommittee were to approve this request, that would bring us to the cap of $239 million.

Mr. STOKES. What about construction?

Ms. BROWNER. As I understand it, the majority of the 1995 funding request, would be applied to project construction. The design is essentially complete. In fact, we have had some conversations recently with the International Boundary and Water Commission on this project. The determination of the total project cost will be more accurately determined once the bid has been selected for construction of the advanced primary units and the design has been selected for the secondary units.

It is important to note that the IBWC has agreed to pay operating and maintenance—well actually this is a related but separate issue I won't get into right now. That is a San Diego problem.

Mr. PERCIASEPE. We hope to do the bids this week.

Ms. BROWNER. Once we have the bids and there has been a bid that has been selected, we could provide the committee with an explanation of the process.

Mr. STOKES. Would you do that and feel free to expand on this area also.

[The information follows:]

DETAIL ON BID SELECTION PROCESS FOR TIJUANA

Bidding is being conducted according to standard procedures under the Federal Acquisition Regulations. Bids for construction activities related to site preparation were advertised on April 12, 1994 and opening of the bids is scheduled for May 23. Design for the advanced primary units of the facility is scheduled to be complete by July, 1994, and construction bids will be solicited in August, 1994 with selection due in October, 1994.

Mr. PERCIASEPE. We are advertising for the bids this week. The IBWC and the Corps of Engineers is going to do the construction management. The City of San Diego is going to do the construction outfall. It is a real international partnership.

Mr. STOKES. What is your current estimate on the cost of construction?

Mr. PERCIASEPE. Some of the current estimates are higher than that congressional cap and part of that will have to be resolved by who else is going to distribute this. You know how much the City of San Diego is going to contribute because they are participating in capacity in the outfall because the southern part of the city will have to use the outfall.

Also the country of Mexico and the State of California will be contributing parts of it as we get down the road, but we are doing this in a phased approach so as we get the construction bids and the actual dollars we can negotiate those final costs.

Ms. BROWNER. He meant the citizens of Tijuana.

Mr. STOKES. The Chair is going to yield out of order at this time to Mr. Chapman, who has another pressing engagement and wanted to pose a few questions before he had to leave. So, Mr. Chapman, I yield to you.

RURAL WATER ASSISTANCE FUNDING

Mr. CHAPMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate your consideration.

As a part of last year's appropriations conference report, Congress provided for an $8 million increase in this year's funding for rural water assistance activities. Could you for the record provide me with a report on where that money has gone?

Ms. BROWNER. Certainly.

[The information follows:]

Distribution of rural water assistance $8.0 million fiscal year 94 add-on

[In thousands of dollars]

RCAP:	
Drinking water	873
Wastewater	307
NRWA:	
Drinking water	3,500
Ground water	1,835
Underground injection	245
Small flows clearinghouse	1,240
Total	8,000

Mr. CHAPMAN. As we discussed briefly yesterday, a number of rural communities lack access to safe drinking water.

Other rural communities have problems gaining access to technical, managerial and financial resources to ensure their systems stay in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. I think that we mentioned yesterday, the fact that smaller systems comprise the overwhelming majority of those systems that are not in compliance.

These communities, particularly in my area, rely heavily on the technical assistance that is provided by the Rural Water Association circuit riders and the Rural Community Assistance Program agencies to address their system's problems.

These are real needs in smaller communities. EPA has proposed to eliminate funds for rural water assistance activities for fiscal year 1995. My question to you is how can we meet the technical assistance needs of these small systems without this funding? Is there a plan B to do that?

Mr. PERCIASEPE. I am Bob Perciasepe, the Assistant Administrator of Water. Congressman, I will give a first shot here as quickly as I can.

We have made some proposals to Congress on how to beef up the amount of money that the States have for their overall primacy programs. What we would like to see the States more involved with is the rural water circuit riders and the rural water systems, and we propose to Congress a fee system for States to cover the gap between what they already have in their budget, what we are providing in our budget, and what is needed to do a more expansive program, including the additional assistance of circuit riders to rural areas.

That proposal has gone to Congress in the authorizing committees. The authorizing committees are looking at it. The Senate authorizing committee has come up with another proposal. Their proposal would be to tap into the revolving fund that would be allocated to each State to allow this activity to occur. So there are a number of proposals that are moving through the authorizing committees to try to come up with a way to do this.

RURAL WATER FEE SYSTEM FOR STATES

Mr. CHAPMAN. In a fee system approach, who would pay? How would that work? Who would pay the fee?

Mr. PERCIASEPE. The fee would be paid by the users of the water system and it would be distributed to all the 240 water system users in the country. The big systems would get an advantage because the States would have more flexibility under these bills that are going through the authorizing committees in monitoring. They would be able to tailor monitoring programs to be more appropriate for their State and therefore everybody would save money, so it would be a good investment.

In addition, there would be small system assistance where the small systems would benefit and save money over the long haul from the technical assistance that you already rightly pointed out. Those two aspects of it, at a minimum, will save everybody money. Therefore that is a sort of quid pro quo in what people are looking for on the fee system.

In the other approaches that are being looked at by the Senate right now, there is the possibility of tapping into the SRF on each State's allocation covering this part of the program.

Mr. CHAPMAN. That would just be another hit on the SRF, there would not be any additional funds or extra money for the States. You are not suggesting that an additional 8 million be added to the SRF?

Mr. PERCIASEPE. The argument is that the SRF may largely go to the smaller communities where the most financial need is, and that a bigger portion of it can be set aside for technical assistance for the rural areas. So there is a rationale there that if it is done right it preserves the integrity of the fund.

I am not going to make an opinion about whether it is being done right yet in the authorizing language, but it is something I think we all work together on.

RURAL WATER SYSTEMS—OTHER METHODS

Mr. CHAPMAN. Let me ask you from the standpoint of being a rural Congressman and being keenly interested in seeing this kind of resource remain available to smaller systems, what are your recommendations for furnishing the kind of help that these systems need? What would be most likely to work in your opinion?

Mr. PERCIASEPE. I think the strongest stool that we can make for the water systems is a three-legged stool. The three legs would be lending from funding from the States which currently exist; funding from the Federal Government, which currently exists; and a fee that would be applied to the 240 million community water systems in the country that would be targeted to those things that are going to save those systems money. If you keep the other two legs constant and have that third leg, I think we can do the things you are talking about.

That would be my preferred approach with the potential maybe of a little set-aside on the revolving fund from specific technical assistance for these people that need it in small rural areas. But the system is the way to have the long-term financial security across the board.

Ms. BROWNER. One other thing, Congressman Chapman, that you might want to do is have a phase-down. As the State is bringing in the fees, you would phase down the ability to use the SRF money. It is important to all that the integrity of the SRF, if we are going to create an SRF, which we actively hope will happen, you want to then make sure that it functions as an SRF. That means maintaining a certain amount of resources in there that you are seeding to the State so that it can revolve. Where that line is I guess we can have a lot of discussion about.

There is clearly a point where you are no longer giving the States enough money to create a revolving fund. You are eroding too much of the money.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Perhaps it is not the recommendation of EPA, but I am afraid I am hearing something that the water systems will view as another Federal mandate. If it is a part of the authorizing language, this fee, they are going to say all you are doing is raising the water rates of our customers.

Mr. PERCIASEPE. When I was running the water program in the State of Maryland, we actually ran this program. It was 11 cents a quarter for the users of the systems. What we have proposed to do and we never finished doing it, you hold the other stuff constant. The first dollar of that fee goes to save the systems money. It goes to the technical assistance and it goes to a refined monitoring program that costs everybody less money and everybody wants to do those other two things that I mentioned because they know it is going to save money.

I am sure you heard this from your constituents, as well. If the first dollar of the fee goes to save the money and it saves more money than they are paying in the fee, that is where that works and that is how it can be sold appropriately. However, if it is just stated as a fee to help support a State bureaucracy, it is not going anywhere. So you have got to sell it as a way that it is saving money.

Ms. BROWNER. Many States, and I am aware of several personally, are actively considering legislation of this nature. So it is not a novel idea that we put forward.

CADDO LAKE

Mr. CHAPMAN. I have something for you. We have talked in depth about Caddo Lake in the past, and I now have some pictures to share with you.

Ms. BROWNER. It is beautiful.

Mr. CHAPMAN. We have talked about, within the basic arena of ecosystem protection, a project that is ongoing in my congressional district that involves Caddo Lake. We included language last year in the House appropriations bill that urged you to continue efforts to develop and implement an ecosystem protection strategy for specific and unique ecosystems throughout the country.

I note in your justification under the water quality portion of the budget, that you have picked five geographic ecoregions as a part of your ecosystem protection program: The Acadia Province, Great Lakes, Gulf of Mexico, Chesapeake Bay, Pacific Northwest, and the Great Lakes watershed. How were those ecoregions chosen? I just wonder how we could elevate our profile at Caddo Lake.

Ms. BROWNER. Those were chosen over a course of many years. They were not all chosen at one time and were brought together under the Great Water Bodies Program. We believe that the great thrust of our work in our Office of Water should be an ecosystem watershed-based approach. We have worked with the agencies in Texas on Caddo Lake and other issues in Texas and we want to continue to work with them and are willing to provide some technical assistance and other involvement. However, in the budget request you have before you and in the clean water authorization recommendation that we have made to the authorizing committees, we very much want to move our focus in terms of the surface water work that we do towards an ecosystem watershed approach. Then all of these systems, Caddo Lake and all the others across the country, receive the kind of attention that is important to managing them for long-term benefits.

ECOSYSTEM/WATERSHED APPROACH

Mr. CHAPMAN. What is your sense at this point on adding additional ecosystems to EPA's ecosystem protection program? Do you anticipate for these five particular projects that this would be a very lengthy multiyear funding process? I guess I am trying to figure out where you see this program going.

Ms. BROWNER. In the great water bodies program you have some of the largest—or the largest water bodies in the United States. That is one program we have. In the budget request before you, we are recommending an increase for the Section 319 grants so that States who are focusing on more regional systems would be able to secure funding for their activities.

We would be converting from point source to nonpoint source in the Clean Water Act reauthorization. There are a number of incentives we have recommended for States or parts of States that are willing to develop watershed plans. There would be an increase in availability of funds to those States that undertake that kind of effort.

MULTIAGENCY WATERSHED APPROACH

Mr. CHAPMAN. Is there interagency cooperation with those five ecoregions?

Ms. BROWNER. Absolutely. It is essential to involve all of the agencies that have jurisdiction whether they be Federal, State or local agencies in developing plans for the Great Water Bodies, but also for systems such as this.

Someone once told me that there is a system out in the Northwest that something on the order of 80 government organizations have jurisdiction over. That is not something that I think anybody is particularly proud of. But if we are going to deal with these watersheds, with these systems in a way that is meaningful, in a way that is protected, it does mean bringing in all of the agencies, and I believe the public.

The initial estuaries program, which has been a very successful program in the Agency, does just that. It brings the public in the designing of the management plan for the system, and it is that kind of successful experience that we are hoping to take throughout our work in the area of surface waters and to areas like this.

We have made some resources available to the State for this project and we, I think, indicated to the State and we indicate to you our willingness if they want to make an application to seriously consider that.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Again, I extend an invitation to you to visit Caddo Lake, and I want to applaud your initiatives in the area of ecosystem protection. I think they are absolutely terrific.

Ms. BROWNER. Thank you.

Mr. CHAPMAN. I also recognize the agency's limited resources. There is so much to do and only a finite amount of resources to do it. But Dan Beard, the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation, came down to Caddo Lake the week before last. Other than getting the top of my head sunburned——

Ms. BROWNER. That is an air problem.

Mr. CHAPMAN [continuing]. He said he had never seen anything like this anywhere in his travels. It is an absolutely spectacular place. I continue to invite EPA's involvement and invite you to come and visit Caddo Lake. The Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers are both involved in this effort.

Ms. BROWNER. I think if you look across the budget request before you, there are many instances in this budget that increase resources that would be available to efforts such as this.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Okay. I appreciate it very much. Mr. Chairman, the other questions I have I can submit for the record. I really appreciate the Chairman's indulgence. I appreciate your accommodating my schedule. I yield back the balance of my time.

COLONIAS VS. OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL FUNDING

Mr. STOKES. Thank you, Mr. Chapman. Just to go back to the treatment facility, I have asked the staff if they would submit a number of other questions related to that issue and that you expand upon it for us in the record.

Other Mexican-border related projects in the budget request include $50,000,000 for the Texas colonias. With reference to the Texas colonias, there are some very real sewage problems related to that situation. However, we must also note that there are similar problems that exist elsewhere, such as Native American reservations and places in Alaska that lack adequate sewage treatment, as well as other communities in rural areas throughout the United States.

My question is why have you chosen to single out the problems related to those experienced by the colonias?

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, the problems along the U.S.-Mexico border, with the rapid growth that has occurred, are quite significant and they are referred to as environmental problems.

Having visited the border on more than one occasion now, I have to tell you there are public health problems. I mean you have American citizens living in conditions that are truly intolerable. We share your concern about the situation in Alaska.

Since my coming to the Agency, I have initiated several projects to deal with the Native American villages in Alaska, and we can report and give you a detailed answer as to the progress there. But the conditions that they face are very, very similar to the conditions that we see along the border in terms of the lack of treatment facilities. And so, in terms of the rural communities that you mentioned, the Clean Water SRF and the flexibility changes that we were recommending are specifically designed to allow those rural communities across the country who currently cannot take advantage of the SRF to take advantage of it.

[The information follows:]

STATUS OF PROGRESS AND DOLLAR AMOUNT SPENT IN CLEANUP OF ALASKAN NATIVE VILLAGES

EPA's capital investment in wastewater infrastructure for Alaska has been significant. In 1987, EPA's Clean Water Act (CWA) was amended to create an Indian Set-Aside Grant Program to pay for the planning, design, and building of wastewater treatment systems to serve Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Villages. Since 1988, we have provided over $52 million through the Indian Set-Aside Program for wastewater treatment projects nationwide. Alaska received an average of 42% of the funding each year since then. In 1994 EPA is able to target $3,120,730 for five more wastewater treatment facility projects in Alaska for a total of 32 projects since 1988. This brings the total amount Alaska has received to approximately $22 million or 42% of the Set-Aside funding for all projects since 1988.

The Administration's Clean Water Act (CWA) Reauthorization includes a proposal to increase the percent funding of the Indian Set-Aside Program from one-half of one percent to a full one percent of the Title VI appropriation. This would result in even greater EPA funding to assist in meeting Alaska's wastewater needs. The amount available for Alaska would more than double from the current level of funding. For example, EPA has requested an appropriation of $1.6 billion in 1995 and is seeking authorizations of $2 billion each year in years 1996 through 1998 and reduced levels from 1999-2004. With the Set-Aside increase to 1% and a targeted amount of approximately 40% to Alaska, Alaska Native villages would receive approximately $6 million in 1995 and approximately $45 million from 1990-2004. A total projected funding of approximately $50 million over a ten year period is expected to meet a large portion of the wastewater needs.

The Indian Health Service, the Rural Development Administration and the Bureau of Indian Affairs are three other Federal Agencies that contribute to funding of sanitation projects in Alaska. The State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation also has a significant amount of money to fund projects. We are working with these agencies to develop a single priority lists for all projects in Alaska, thereby eliminating the duplication of effort in developing separate lists, and creating a more efficient and coherent list of sanitation needs.

EPA also has contributed directly to protecting the infrastructure through grants to the State of Alaska for onsite environmental training, technical and financial management assistance.

Mr. STOKES. I guess we are really wondering why you requested funding only for the colonias in Texas notwithstanding the existence of this problem in other places?

Ms. BROWNER. Well, we believe that we have requested funding for the other problems. The clean water SRF is one vehicle. There are what the other border projects, including Mexicali and Nogales and then there are the colonias project and we can provide a list to you. However, we are not suggesting that the assistance to these projects comes at the expense of other needs across the country.

There are other vehicles available, the SRF being a significant source of funding for the rural communities. Do we have a dollar amount on the native Alaskan villages?

Mr. PERCIASEPE. I wouldn't want to quote one.

Ms. BROWNER. We will get a dollar amount.

Mr. PERCIASEPE. The other issue in the native Alaskan villages is to determine what technique can we use there because we can't use the same kind of technology that we would apply on the border. For instance, where you have permafrost and that kind of condition you can't put a regular sewer system in.

We are working currently with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and HUD on things like a bladder system where each house has a bladder where we collect the bladders and bring them to a central location. We have a whole interagency effort.

We are looking at things used in the northern Scandinavian countries, instead of trying to build a sewer system there that isn't going to work. As soon as we get that technique, I think we will go full bore to solve the problems.

Mr. STOKES. Granted, that is true. I guess part of our concern is that you have other places along that U.S.-Mexican border that are not covered by what you have requested in the special funding.

Ms. BROWNER. As I understand our request, Mr. Chairman, there is requested funds for the colonias. I don't think they are called colonias in New Mexico. In addition to Texas, this is not specific to Texas, but if we could, with your permission, we will go back and verify that answer and provide a detailed description to you in writing of how we would suggest that the dollar amount that is referred to as colonias assistance would be spent to address the concerns across the three States that share a border with Mexico.

[The information follows:]

HOW FUNDING WOULD BE SPENT ON THE COLONIAS IN THE 3 STATES THAT BORDER MEXICO

In 1993, the Administration requested and received $50 million for the U.S. Colonias in three states bordering Mexico: Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

In 1994, the Administration requested $60 million for Colonias in Texas and New Mexico to meet ongoing needs. However, Congress has not yet funded these proposals because it determined that they lacked specific statutory authority. The Administration has subsequently submitted proposed amendments to the Clean Water Act to establish specific authorizations.

In 1995, the Administration has requested $50 million for the Colonias in Texas based on high estimates of need in that State. At the time of Budget preparation, we were not aware of continuing needs in the other states.

Mr. PERCIASEPE. If I might just add, there is some money in the previous two years budget for Arizona and New Mexico for the colonias, and I think that we have gotten a handle on those problems.

GRANT CRITERIA FOR COLONIAS

Mr. STOKES. Tell us what criteria would be used in making grants to the Texas colonias.

Ms. BROWNER. The criteria.

Mr. PERCIASEPE. We give funds to the State which the State matches to leverage more money. The State's strong involvement is one of the key criteria to do the project.

The other criteria, there are about 200,000 people there without any sewage and we want to provide the proper facilities there. It is a pretty well-defined thing. I think the key criteria, Mr. Chairman, is the State's willingness to put their share into it, which is the case with all three of the States along the border.

Ms. BROWNER. The match requirement is a 50–50 match, 50 percent from the States, 50 percent from Federal Government.

Mr. TORRES. Would the Chairman yield?

Mr. STOKES. Certainly Mr. Torres.

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Chairman, as you know, under the new NAFTA agreement there has been a new development bank created along the border, the North American Development Bank, which is already financed for its first year of operations, but that will result in about $225 million over a five-year period which can be leveraged on bonds that can be issued and investors putting money into these kinds of projects, so that is another source of money that maybe we should be more cognizant of that could be used in these kinds of programs.

I know along the Arizona, California and Texas border they will be looking at infrastructure financing to these kinds of programs, not to speak of other programs. The nature of the Tijuana Program could also probably be financed. I just wanted to inject that as a note of information.

OTHER MEXICO BORDER FUNDING

Mr. STOKES. Thank you.

We note that of the funds requested for the Mexican border projects, $47,500,000 are for engineering and design activities for sewage facilities along the U.S.-Mexican border in the vicinity of Nogales, Arizona and Mexicali, Mexico.

Can you update us on the outyear costs of engineering and design activities for the sewage facilities in this vicinity for EPA and any other entity involved in these activities?

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, if we could provide that for the record.

[The information follows:]

UPDATE ON OUTYEAR COSTS FOR ENGINEERING AND DESIGN OF SEWAGE FACILITIES IN THE AREA OF NOGALES AND MEXICALI

Conceptual level estimates provided by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers indicate the following total estimates for engineering and design of project components to be built through the year 2010:

Nogales Project: $10.3 million.
Mexicali Project: $18.5 million.

Mr. STOKES. Now, similar to the proposed fiscal year 1994 language, the proposed fiscal year 1995 bill language states that these funds were also for planning and design of other high priority international wastewater facilities in the area of the Mexican border.

Of the $47,500,000 requested, how much is for Nogales and how much is for Mexicali?

Mr. HECHT. $29 million for Mexicali and $13 million for Nogales.

Mr. STOKES. What are the other facilities there and how much is requested for each of the other facilities?

Ms. BROWNER. If we could provide that in writing, we will give you the whole thing.

SPECIAL HARDSHIP COMMUNITY LANGUAGE

Mr. STOKES. All right. Provide that for the record and expand upon the questions that we will have for you.

[The information follows:]

BREAKDOWN OF HOW MUCH FUNDING IS GOING TO THE COLONIAS—ALL FACILITIES

$29.5 M is for Mexicali, $13.0 M is for Nogales, and $5.0 M is for Reynosa.

Mr. STOKES. Now, according to your justification on page 6–7 the Agency is requesting $100 million for a special needs grants program for the construction of publicly owned sewage treatment needed and is intended for communities with special hardships.

The language requested for this special needs program is quite detailed and very specific. Is this the same language that was proposed in fiscal year 1994?

Ms. BROWNER. Yes.

Mr. STOKES. And is Boston still the only community that can currently qualify for this program?

Ms. BROWNER. That is what we believe.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Lewis, I yield to you.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman, you are doing fine.

Good morning.

Ms. BROWNER. Good morning.

GAO STUDY ON PUBLIC WATER QUALITY ASSURANCE

Mr. LEWIS. Last year, the GAO released a study indicating that there are significant problems with public water systems and problems as well with the EPA's ability to provide quality assurance. Is it your feeling that these findings are accurate and tell me what has happened to EPA in the meantime?

Mr. PERCIASEPE. We have gone along with some of those recommendations and we are actively pursuing them. I think there were a number of recommendations in there. I may be confusing which GAO report, but there are a number of recommendations in there.

Mr. LEWIS. GAO has paid special attention to you.

Mr. PERCIASEPE. There is another one on small systems and their ability to assure the compliance with the law and that was verifying one of the motivating factors behind our legislative recommendations to the Congress. We have asked the authorizing committees to allow us more flexibility in dealing with small systems so they don't just end up being out of compliance, but we actually have a way of getting them into compliance in a more flexible way. So we have made some very specific recommendations to the authorizing committees on that.

STATE COMPLIANCE WITH SDWA REQUIREMENTS

Mr. LEWIS. The Chairman, and I guess, Mr. Chapman, have pointed to problems that different States have complying with safe drinking water laws. That whole subject area has been identified as a serious health and environmental problem. With the difficulties that States are having with funding, how much do you estimate the cost will be to the States to fully implement the requirements of safe drinking water?

Mr. PERCIASEPE. To the States?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes.

Mr. PERCIASEPE. We did a study in October and November of last year, which was part of FY 1993 appropriations language requirements: the so-called Chafee–Lautenberg Report. It identified about $162 million a year gap in State funds for running these programs.

Mr. LEWIS. Let's take a State like Texas or like California, what happens if there is a shortfall and their budget doesn't provide for their side of the cost requirement?

Ms. BROWNER. There are a couple of issues here. One is the States have what is called primacy under the Drinking Water Act. They are the lead within their State for implementation of the Drinking Water Act. Should a State fail to meet its requirements under the agreement that we have with the State, then EPA could revoke primacy and EPA would become the lead agency within the individual State for the management of that program.

Mr. LEWIS. What does that mean in terms of——

Ms. BROWNER. What it means is we don't know how we would do it. We should be honest about this. It is not as if we have additional resources in the pot should this occur. It has always been our goal to do work with the individual States to ensure that they can retain primacy and provide a safe drinking water supply to the citizens of that State.

We believe that in the Safe Drinking Water Act there are changes that need to be made to give States some flexibility in how they comply with its requirements. No two States' water supply is identical. There are historical problem contaminations that have occurred in some States that haven't occurred in other States. So we are asking for changes in the law that will give States some individual flexibility that they don't currently have.

Prior to this we also need the creation of a revolving fund for the States so there would be dollars available directly to the individual drinking water systems to help achieve compliance with the drinking water law. And then finally, as Mr. Perciasepe mentioned earlier, we have advocated the creation of a fee that would be a fairly nominal amount of money and it would be given back to the systems, essentially to help them defer the cost associated with providing safe drinking water.

Mr. LEWIS. A fee that would be collected at the local water district level.

Ms. BROWNER. Essentially.

Mr. LEWIS. They use that money to pay their share of what is essentially State compliance?

Ms. BROWNER. Each system has to make the investments in their system to ensure a safe drinking water supply so the money would be available to that system to help them meet the requirements.

SDWA MANDATED COSTS

Mr. LEWIS. One of the growing issues, Mr. Chairman, at least in my district, I am sure you don't have any financial problems at home in your State, but we are hearing almost weekly from the Governors office in the West expressing concern about mandated costs from the Federal level in which it is assumed that they will respond and be able to respond financially. What I am really trying to figure out is where are the major difficulties in the country and which States are having problems complying, do we have—where are the pressure points in terms of legislative language.

Ms. BROWNER. Well, we believe very strongly that the creation of a revolving fund is important to particularly the small and medium-sized systems. The large systems have the people out there who pay a monthly fee, pay a bill. You and I, we all pay water bills. We live in a large metropolitan area here in Washington and that money is used to manage and run that system and put in place the treatment.

For the smaller systems, they don't have the same rate base and they are experiencing real problems. Now, a large number of people in this country get their drinking water from smaller systems. That is why we think that the kind of flexibilities that we have recommended in the creation of a revolving fund will be particularly helpful to those small and medium-sized systems. We think the creation of essentially a $5 billion fund similar to the clean water fund, but with more flexibilities is a very, very important step in dealing with the very legitimate complaints that you are hearing and we hear them, too. I can't meet with the mayors or the Governors without hearing it.

Mr. LEWIS. In California the closer you get to our southern border the more you hear about it. But that is because there are very serious difficulties and they can't always be handled by San Diego or by smaller cities along the border alone.

Mr. Torres has been very imaginative in applying some flexibility from his own experience and perspective in this connection, but it does extend along the border, but I am not sure I am not ignoring problems up north, so in the meantime I am very interested in some highlighting of where the major difficulties are in terms of compliance.

Ms. BROWNER. We have done several analyses, as have others, and we would be more than happy to provide you with those.

[The information follows:]

COST ESTIMATES AND ANALYSIS OF COMPLIANCE PROBLEMS

Compliance rates had been relatively stable over the past few years. The compliance rate for Community Water Systems (CWS) had remained between 70% and 73% from FY 1986 to FY 1992. However, in FY 1993, the compliance rate dropped below 70% for the first time to 68%. We anticipate that noncompliance will continue to increase as new rules are implemented, especially the Lead and Copper Rule and the Surface Water Treatment Rule.

As shown in the table below, small and very small systems account for the majority of violations. The table shows the total number of systems for each size and the number of systems with Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) violations and the number of systems with Monitoring/Reporting (M/R) violations.

COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS IN VIOLATION
BY SYSTEM SIZE IN FY 1993

	NUMBER OF CWS	CWSs WITH VIOLATION		
		MCL	M/R	TOTAL
Very Small (25 - 500 people served)	35,598	3,258	9,305	11,315
Small (501 - 3,300)	14,451	1,214	2,833	3,880
Medium (3,300 - 10,000)	4,122	445	1,545	1,882
Large (10,000 - 100,000)	3,073	368	818	1,117
Very Large (more than 100,000)	317	29	68	105
Total Systems	57,561	5,314	14,569	18,299

Several of the Administration's ten recommendations for the reauthorization of the Safe Drinking Water Act should help address these problems.

* Categories total more than actual systems because some systems have both MCL and M/R violations.

FMFIA—LACK OF STATE CAPACITY TO MANAGE PWSS

Mr. LEWIS. Okay.

Last year EPA identified the lack of State capacity to manage the public water supply systems as a material weakness under the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act.

How does the Agency plan to deal with this problem?

Mr. PERCIASEPE. The State's inability.

Mr. LEWIS. Yes.

Mr. PERCIASEPE. The reason it is a material weakness for us, and we disclosed this is the States don't have the resources we have to take over primacy and we don't have the resources either.

Mr. LEWIS. I have gone around a small circle again.

Mr. PERCIASEPE. You can see how it is interrelated to the other things. It brings it right back to this committee. If we don't have a way to satisfy that need out there, the quid pro quo has got to be a law that is more workable than our current law. You make that balance a more workable law with more flexibility to provide some system for the States to get the resources to run it. Then I think we are on an even keel.

That is why we identified it. That is why we have made these legislative proposals to the authorizing committees.

Mr. LEWIS. Yesterday was California's day in the Energy and Water Subcommittee and all of us trekked up there to talk about various requests for funding. And that just highlights for me every year the difficulty we have with mandates, programs and our States' ability to pay, but you are dealing with some pretty fundamental human concerns as well.

Mr. Torres, I understand that sometime in the near term you and I and other Members of the committee from our State are going to be asked to come together to help evaluate a number of issues like this. Clean drinking water is a very high priority item in the South at least.

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, if I might say, this is an issue of great significance for the subcommittee. The State of the California, to use an example, could tell EPA tomorrow they could no longer manage the drinking water program. We don't have the resources to take that over for the citizens of California.

We have some analyses that we have done. In 1994 we ran a model that estimates that for us to run a bare-bones enforcement-only program would require almost $55,000 per person in a small State. It would be 21 people or 1.5 million in a large State. It would be 201 people for a total of more than $10 million. So if one large State says we can't do it any more, we don't have the money to do it. Maybe if a small State says that we can get through somehow, but this is not an insignificant problem.

Mr. LEWIS. The interplay between the Energy and Water Subcommittee, the work that we do here and with the authorizing committee, would be affected by the legislative changes you are concerned about. Mr. Chairman, I would hope that we could interact with our friends on the authorizing side and encourage them to move quickly in this subject area. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Lewis, thank you.

Mr. Torres.

MEXCIAN BORDER OFFICES

Mr. TORRES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate your line of questioning. You covered a great deal of questions that were on mind so I really have a few questions to ask.

I can attest to the fact that EPA has been helpful out in the San Gabriel Valley. A million people depend on groundwater there for their primary drinking water, and the valley has one of the largest contaminated aquifers in the country. And I am happy to note, as I said yesterday, that EPA is going to begin to help after many, many years to clean that up.

My only question would be, Ms. Browner, maybe it is rumors I didn't hear—I didn't see them in forms of statements. I will just ask you. I heard that EPA had agreed to establish two regional offices in the country, additional regional offices, maybe one in San Diego and one in El Paso; is that correct.

Ms. BROWNER. They would not believe regional offices. EPA has 10 regional offices similar to, on the same lines as other Federal agencies, with the same boundaries. We believe it is important to establish a small number of people in the southern part of California and Texas to be a point of contact for the work that we are doing in that part of the country. We also would hope to become a coordinating entity for the Federal Government's work in that region on the broader environmental issues.

Mr. TORRES. That is a commendable undertaking. I think they are needed in those areas.

Ms. BROWNER. I would like to say that we are in no way requesting additional resources for these activities or additional FTE for these activities. They would come from within existing resources.

Mr. TORRES. That would be my next question.

Ms. BROWNER. We are working with the subcommittee staff to determine within the 1994 operating budget what would be appropriate and, obviously, we would work with the staff in 1995.

Mr. TORRES. Thank you. Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions. I will yield back my time here.

RADON IN DRINKING WATER REPORT

Mr. STOKES. Thank you, Mr. Torres. EPA recently submitted its report on radon in drinking water to Congress as directed in the fiscal year 1993 appropriations bill. Can you briefly explain the findings in this report for us?

Ms. BROWNER. If I could ask Mr. Perciasepe.

Mr. PERCIASEPE. The intent of that report was not to set a regulatory level, but to further explore the risks that the public have from radon. I would like to make a couple of general statements, so we don't go on too long about it. One is that radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer in the United States, and that the exposure that citizens have to it comes from two major areas. One is air and the other one is from water. The atmosphere is the largest contributing source, contributing about 95 percent of the exposure we have.

However, there are some cases where people are highly exposed to radon through drinking water both through ingestion or creating a higher level in the house because it is in the water coming from the groundwater. We use this report as a real opportunity to look at the uncertainty that we have around defining what the risks are to people and what the physiological effects are to the body and what parts are affected and where the cancer is. There is a very critical component to the report and the general observations that I just made about the relative contribution of radon to humans and the effect it has to the population in general.

Our next step then is to take the information in the report along with whatever statutory guidance we get from the authorizing committees, and regulate radon to the extent that the new law will allow. The report has been a great contribution to the authorizing committees in their deliberations on how to deal with radon.

PUBLIC EDUCATION—RADON

Mr. STOKES. To what extent do we get this type of information out to the average individual in the country?

Ms. BROWNER. EPA has an active campaign to educate the public regarding air exposure with radon in the indoor air program. We have worked with the home builders and we have worked with the realtors. We have worked with the people who develop the kits for testing to ensure that they are tests that give meaningful and appropriate results. We do not have specific regulatory authority on indoor air issues to a great degree, and so it largely has been an educational activity, but I think it is one that has been highly successful.

If you look at the number of home sales now that require radon testing as part of the transaction, it has grown significantly, and Mary Nichols may have something to add.

Mr. STOKES. Ms. Nichols.

Ms. BROWNER. It is moving to air.

Mr. PERCIASEPE. Ninety-five percent is down there.

Ms. BROWNER. That is where the regulatory authority is as opposed to that.

Ms. NICHOLS. Our radon in air program, although it is not a large program, has been extremely effective because we have worked with a number of other organizations that have helped us get the word out, including the American Medical Association.

We will have a lot of help from the Advertising Council in getting the word out, and we have developed measures of effectiveness in terms of numbers of homes that have actually been tested for radon. The program is doing very well at convincing people to test for radon either when they buy or sell homes, or just on their own to go out and test for radon.

So it is a program that is really addressing a very high health risk area with a very small amount of resources.

Ms. BROWNER. A very small amount.

WETLAND PROTECTION POLICY

Mr. STOKES. Thank you.

Let's turn to water quality for fiscal year 1995. The Agency is requesting a total of $496,030,000, including $100,000,000 for the nonpoint source program.

Last August, the Administration issued a paper on its position concerning wetlands. Can you briefly describe the Administration's approach to protecting wetlands?

Mr. PERCIASEPE. Well, one of the things in the budget is an increase of $5 million to provide increased assistance to States in the process of trying to develop their own capabilities to assume the wetlands program. Since last year's budget hearings and process, one more State has joined the ranks of having the program authorized to them. That State is New Jersey. Certainly one of the thrusts that we have in our policy is to try to get more States involved with the wetlands program, because the action is at the State level, and we want to build their capacity.

I think the other important thing that we have in our wetlands proposal is streamlined administrative procedures to allow people to appeal the delineations and also the findings. This due process is something that we think is very important in the wetlands. The last thing I would mention would be that we also proposed, since the policy has come out, and signed a memorandum of agreement between the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Department of Interior and EPA. The memorandum describes the breakdown between the agencies at delineating wetlands. Agricultural wetlands will be delineated by the Department of Agriculture and the Soil Conservation Service. The others will be done by the EPA and Corps of Engineers.

Those are some of the key components of what our policy was in August. There are some legislative things we need to have happen on the Administration's Wetlands Plan appeals process. In addition, we have a special study under way, looking at Alaska.

Mr. STOKES. Would you say that EPA's role in this issue has changed to some degree?

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, if I might, I think that it is changing; that is correct. I think it is changing in a positive way, in part because of the recommendations that we make in the Clean Water Act reauthorization to move toward watershed protection. We see that as providing greater protection to the wetland functions and into those important systems.

It has changed in that we are working with the Department of Agriculture in a new way when it comes to wetlands on farmlands. We believe that their relationship with individual farmers is one that we can build on to secure the kind of environmental protections that we think are important.

This is an issue of personal interest to me coming from a State with a large number of wetlands that I would like to see protected. I am proud of the agreements and the leadership that we are providing on this issue within this administration.

Mr. STOKES. We have been advised that there is a noon meeting that I am going to have to attend with the Chairman of the full Appropriations Committee. What I would like to do at this point is switch over to Dr. David Satcher, and then we will start with Superfund when we come back after lunch.

Ms. BROWNER. You would like us to be back at 2:00 or 1:00?

Mr. STOKES. If you will come back at 1:30.

Ms. BROWNER. That will be fine. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1994.

AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

WITNESSES

DR. DAVID SATCHER, DIRECTOR, CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION, AND ADMINISTRATOR, ATSDR
CLAUDE F. PICKELSIMER JR., DIRECTOR, FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OFFICE
WILLIAM GIMSON, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OFFICE
WILLIAM ADAMS, DEPUTY ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR

Mr. STOKES. The committee will come to order. This morning we want to extend a welcome to Dr. David Satcher, Director of the Centers for Disease Control, of which the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry is a part.

Dr. Satcher, it is a pleasure to welcome you before this subcommittee, the first time we have had occasion for you testify before us, and we deem it a real honor to have you here.

At this time, I would recognize you for any opening statement that you would like to make.

Dr. SATCHER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I am delighted to be here to have this opportunity to testify before you. I have with me Mr. Bill Adams, who is Deputy Assistant Administrator for ATSDR, and Mr. Claude Pickelsimer and Mr. Bill Gimson, from the Financial Management Office, CDC/ATSDR.

As you know, CDC and ATSDR are separate. My title is Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and Administrator of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

I believe this is the first time that we have had an opportunity to testify during a hearing on the EPA budget, and we appreciate that.

I think when the Superfund legislation was passed in 1980, it was recognized even then that the health concerns surrounding Superfund sites would be very important; and so ATSDR was created to provide medical advice and scientific advice to EPA relative to these health issues.

In 1986, when it was reauthorized, the role for ATSDR was expanded even further because by that time it was very clear there were growing health concerns relative to these hazardous waste sites; so I think over the years it has become very clear that the role for ATSDR is not only working with EPA, but working with the Department of Defense at their sites, and the Department of Energy. We have about 30 cooperative agreements with States throughout the country, where they are doing public health assessments and we are doing follow-up on those assessments and their relationships with local governments also.

I think the most important development that has taken place in recent years has been the growing concerns of people in communities around these sites. They really want to understand more about what is happening in their communities and the impact that these toxic substances could have, and are having, in their communities; and ATSDR has tried to be very sensitive to that.

We have organized community advisory panels throughout the country and in some places these are working very well. I know we have one in Ohio. We have one in West Virginia, and a very active one in Houston, Texas, associated with one of the Superfund sites there.

What we are finding is that people want more information about the impact of these substances and potential impacts on their health. It is very difficult epidemiology, this environmental epidemiology, but based on studies to date it is very clear that if you look at the aggregate information from several of these sites, we are seeing an impact in terms of increase in birth defects; increase in certain types of cancer, leukemia, for example; increased risk for cardiovascular disease and respiratory disease, and dermatitis.

We are trying to continue to strengthen the role of ATSDR. I think one of the most important things that has happened is the increased emphasis on minorities—and we have heard this from people when we had the environmental justice conference here. About a thousand people came from all over the country. One of the things that people have told us is that one of the best things that has happened in recent years has been the role of minorities. Minority communities are disproportionately affected, and people have felt they have just not had a voice; and they feel that involving minority health professionals in schools has given them more confidence in this whole process.

So ATSDR is very pleased to have had that relationship with the minority health professional schools, and hopefully, will be able to continue.

Those are some of things that are happening. I could say much more, but I will stop and respond to any questions.

We work basically in four areas: public health assessments and consultations; we do surveillance and epidemiological health studies; we do toxicological profiles on substances; and we do health education. We try to educate not only people in the community but also health professionals, and that is another role that the minority health professional schools have been playing to try to train more minority health professionals, to get involved in this whole area that is going to be so important in the future.

Mr. STOKES. Well, let me say that I think it is very important that we have you appear here today. I am not certain to what degree it has occurred previously, but at least I know that the area you can testify about is certainly very important. It is beneficial, I think, to have your insights into these various areas, and we do have a series of questions to pose to you.

It is my understanding that ATSDR has always enjoyed a good working relationship with EPA and especially the Superfund program. As a matter of fact, I am told that the interagency collaboration dates back to the early 1980s. Would you concur with this assessment?

Dr. SATCHER. I think it has been a very good relationship, from what I can assess. You can sort of look at it from three or four different perspectives. ATSDR has staff people in all of the EPA regional offices. I think we have about 30 people located in EPA offices, regional officers throughout the country. It is a very good working relationship.

We also have had a joint planning team. As we look forward to moving from one authorization to the other, we have put together joint management planning teams to try to look at what our needs are going to be in the future. And that has also worked very well.

I think there is another indication of the relationship, as I have viewed it, and that is that 95 percent of the recommendations which ATSDR has made, EPA has accepted and enacted, 95 percent. I think it has been a very productive relationship as well as a good working relationship.

Mr. STOKES. That is good to know.

For fiscal year 1994, the ATSDR budget was $67 million. And this year, the present budget request only includes $53 million for the public health activities that your Agency carries out.

What activities, Dr. Satcher, would have to be reduced if you were required to operate at this reduced level?

Dr. SATCHER. I guess I can give a few examples. Let's just say in the area of public health assessments, during 1994, we expect to carry out about 390 to 400 health assessments. With the budget of $58 million next year we have to reduce that to about 267, so reduction of more than 120. I mentioned the fact that we have developed these cooperative agreements with States to do their own public health assessments; whereas in 1994 we are dealing with 22 States, we would have to reduce that to about 15.

Another very important area, of course, is what we call health consultation, in which we really react to problems in communities. In 1994, we predict that there will be about 1,000 such consultations. The 1995 budget will allow us to do about 550 such consultations. So those are just some examples.

This year there are 66 surveillance projects, and in 1995 we have to reduce that to about 51 or 52. So there are several ways in which it will affect us. Technically speaking, it is going to be very difficult to maintain the relationship with the minority health professional schools because that is not considered a core function. It is applied research, not a mandated, timed core function; so we are looking very critically now at how we would be able to maintain what we consider to be a very important component of this program.

Mr. STOKES. Let me ask you, Dr. Satcher, in your professional judgment, what does ATSDR need to maintain and enhance its public health activities during fiscal year 1995?

Dr. SATCHER. Well, I guess my professional judgment—I think this would be supported by the staff who have worked so very hard in ATSDR—is that we have a budget of $67 million this year and just to maintain would probably be about $69 million, and to carry out those added functions that we sort of anticipated carrying out would be about $75 million, so we had—in the best of worlds where we didn't have to deal with budgetary problems, we would anticipate $69 million to maintain our activities and $75 million to continue to enhance our role in this country the way we think that we should.

Mr. STOKES. Dr. Satcher, when you mentioned enhancing your role, you also touched upon your role as it relates to minorities. Can you, for the record, tell us what is the Agency's mission as it relates to improving the health of minorities in the United States?

Dr. SATCHER. Well, we know, for example, that minority communities are disproportionately impacted by these sites and by toxic waste in general in this country. And we know that part of the disproportionate negative health outcomes are related to that.

Recently, for example—I think you are familiar with the Mississippi Delta Project. If you look along the Mississippi Delta, those seven States include minority populations—primarily black, but also Hispanic. I just left San Antonio, Texas, for example; there are some major concerns there, but minority populations are disproportionately impacted by these problems. ATSDR would like to be able to begin to close those gaps, and our relationships with the minority health professional schools constitute a significant component of that.

In addition to those relationships, we have tried to develop community relationships in minority communities. We have had working relationships also developing. We have developed community assistance panels targeting minority populations and minority communities, so our goal is to close the significant gap that exists between the health of minorities and others in this country, especially as that relates to hazardous waste and substance issues.

Mr. STOKES. All right.

Does ATSDR work with other agencies to accomplish this mission of helping to improve the health of minorities in the Nation?

Dr. SATCHER. Yes. We have had a good relationship with the Department of Defense, and we have had a good working relationship with the Department of Energy. I believe in 1994, about $17 to $18 million of our activities are funded through DOD and DOE. That has been a good relationship.

But I also think we have had a good working relationship at the State levels and at the local health department levels, so those relationships have been very important to what we are trying to do.

Mr. STOKES. Earlier in your testimony, you mentioned the minority health professional schools and, of course, for several years now this subcommittee has supported a collaborative program between ATSDR and our historically black health professional schools. Tell us, how does this program relate to the ATSDR mission?

Dr. SATCHER. I think it is critical to the ATSDR mission, and I think if anything has happened since the reauthorization in 1986—and it continues to grow in significance—it has been the role of communities themselves in dealing with this problem and the need for ATSDR to develop positive working relationships with these communities. Without these relationships, ATSDR cannot be successful.

The minority health professional schools, I think have really been critical in three different ways: Number one, it has really increased the confidence that people have in ATSDR to see this relationship between ATSDR and minority health professional schools.

I was here for the environmental justice conference about a month ago, and it was very interesting; at some points, we lost control because these were people who came from throughout the country and they were angry. They were angry about what was happening in their communities. They did not understand. They made it very clear to me during that testimony that one of the best things that has happened has been the increased role of minority health professional schools, and they wanted to see more of that kind of thing happening in this country so they would have confidence that people are not just doing things to them but that there were people who were concerned about their health.

So it has improved the working relationships. Also, as you know, these institutions are conducting research in some very important areas—lead toxicity, for example, to just give one example. I think two of the institutions are looking at the impact of lead, the substance-specific impact of lead, but at the same time all the research is going on that means that students in medical school, dental school, graduate schools, and schools of public health are being trained to be future professionals in these areas, which is also going to help significantly.

In addition to that, I believe those institutions working with other institutions that are providing continuing education to about 300 minority health professionals, physicians and other professions should have been brought in through the National Medical Association, so it has been very important in terms of our research, our community relationships, our health education for communities, and for professionals.

Mr. STOKES. Can you give us an idea as to whether there are any significant impediments to the progress of this program and what some of the specific continuing needs are? Tell us also, how is the Agency addressing these needs?

Dr. SATCHER. Obviously the budget situation is a major challenge for us during a time of retrenchment, not only in terms of budget, but in terms of FTEs. We are really challenged to have this program continue to grow and develop the way we would like to see it.

We are looking for strategies. We spend a lot of time these days looking for strategies to deal with budget problems and FTE problems, and we plan to do our best to maintain those relationships and have them continue to grow. So part of the problem is budgetary and the FTE reductions that we are required to undergo.

The other area that I mention is trying to continue to develop trust in these relationships. There is a lot of distrust in communities in this country about governmental programs in general, and in this case, where you have actually had communities who are to a great extent victims in many areas of governmental programs, the need to have that confidence and that trust in those relationships is just paramount. We continue to struggle with that. I think we are making some progress, but we have to overcome some of the challenges.

Mr. STOKES. Well, we certainly know that with your background both as being the President of Meharry Medical School prior to being the head for the Centers for Disease Control, certainly puts you in a unique position to give us the kind of expertise that we need in order to be able to understand the full implication of this program.

I guess my last question is, how will the information that is discovered through research conducted under this program be used to address various health needs among minority populations?

Dr. SATCHER. Well, I think in at least three ways. Number one, this information would be made available to people in these communities. And I think this empowerment, empowering people with information, is very critical.

Also, we developed very close working relationships with health professionals so that they know what to look for in their patient populations. Based on what we have found in some of our research, we also are able to—getting back to the community again—we are able to educate communities about their risks and what some of the things are that they can do about that risk.

You probably know—I believe in one case in Ohio, for example, we had an occasion to mandate that fishing not be allowed in an area where it had been previously allowed because there was a major risk to that community from fishing in that particular area. So we work at the community level in terms of trying to stop the exposure that people have to these substances. We educate the community about their risk and how they can minimize it. We educate the health professionals about what they can do, and hopefully, in time, we will able to work with EPA and others to get a lot of these sites cleaned up.

Mr. STOKES. Thank you very much.

I now yield to Mr. Lewis.

Mr. LEWIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. Satcher, welcome to the committee.

Dr. SATCHER. Thank you.

Mr. LEWIS. Minor impediments that the Chairman asked you involve an adjustment from $67 million to $53 million. That is only a $14 million adjustment. And then you said, in your professional judgment, $75 million would be needed. That is only another 8 million; that is a $22 million impediment, which is small when you are dealing with billions of dollars around here, but awfully big in a program that has its FTE being affected.

One of the things that occurred me as you passed this out, was what your relationships are at OMB, the Office of Management and Budget, and how they react to this little gap that we would see here?

Dr. SATCHER. I support the President's budget. It is a very difficult situation that we are struggling with as we try to live within the constraints of the budget. But at the same time we try to make sure that people understand the implications; and so that is what we are about.

I am sort of new at the game, but it is a difficult time in terms of budget.

Mr. LEWIS. Very difficult. I was just going to mention that something of interest to me is that this minor reflection does have a special focus in Arkansas. I couldn't help but wonder whether the appropriate people in Arkansas understand that this could be very significant to the health of some of the populations there, and that is an OMB question.

Dr. SATCHER. I think you are right. I think CDC and ATSDR have struggled with this issue and have struggled with this position in the country.

The $53 million recommended by the President I believe is the largest budget ever recommended for ATSDR. So that tells you we have been struggling with this issue for a while. We still spend less than 1 percent of our health expenditures in this country for public sector prevention, less than 1 percent; and we know that the cost-effectiveness of those population-based prevention efforts have been documented over and over again, but we still have trouble bridging the gap.

Hopefully, with health care reform we will begin to do that.

Mr. STOKES. May I say, if you would yield?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes.

Mr. STOKES. We added money last year; this subcommittee did. We added $25 million, which took it to $67 million. That was the highest it has ever been.

Mr. LEWIS. Would you address the doctor's point relative to this. This is the largest recommendation coming from the Administration, but this committee has been helpful in other ways.

Mr. STOKES. Correct.

Mr. LEWIS. Let me expand on that for the record, if you would submit material, I can't tell you that I am terribly familiar with the location and the work of those historically black health professional schools that operate in and around the West. I have paid a lot of attention to what goes on in the West, so maybe if you provide me personally with some information about those, that would be helpful.

Dr. SATCHER. I will tell you because I spent seven years, started my career at the King Drew Medical Center in Los Angeles. That is the Martin Luther King Hospital. It is a medical school where the students spend the first two years at UCLA and the last two years in Watts, actually working in Watts, at Martin Luther King. Drew is involved especially in some of the research in lead toxicity and the impact it has on the development of children in utero and beyond. It is a very important part in the minority health professional schools consortium.

Southwest, you have got the Texas Southern University School of Pharmacy that serves African-American and Hispanic students to a great extent and relates to those communities. That is also involved in research. I forget the specific research, but they are a part of this minority health professional school research consortium.

You have Xavier in New Orleans. That is also very involved. So around that whole area we have institutions that are represented, and I believe it is fair to say that these institutions have a kind of working relationship with each other that is rare among health professional schools.

So they communicate, they coordinate their efforts so there is research going on at Morehouse in Atlanta, and there is research going on at Drew, King Drew in Los Angeles. It is not isolated, they actually communicate. They pool their data, and so they support each other. I think that the beauty of this program is that you don't just get the benefit of isolated institutions, but you get a consortium of institutions all working on the same problem looking at it from different perspectives.

Mr. LEWIS. I was very interested in your comments relative to cooperation with other departments and agencies and local government; and addressing that specifically for a moment, when you touch on UCLA, you are getting pretty close to where my heart is.

I can't help but think of what appears to be a problem in and around some of the base closures that have taken place across the country. Specifically, I am thinking about Norton Air Force Base where apparently for years there was drainage of toxic waste which got into underground water and has deposited a waste site problem known as Stringfellow in Riverside County that specifically impacts relatively low-income and largely minority populations across the Riverside County line.

I would be interested in knowing more about that and the Department of Defense ought to be interested in knowing more about that I would think as well.

Dr. SATCHER. And we will provide you more information. There are several things going on in California, you know, the De Lamo in your area. We have one of the best working relationships in terms of States where we have a cooperative agreement for the State to do its own public health assessment and for us to back them up.

California is probably the best relationship that we have. There is a lot to do there.

Mr. LEWIS. Well, speaking to that, it has come to my attention there is a potential problem at George Air Force Base. Earlier I asked about any toxic waste problems there. The response I got back essentially was, we didn't anticipate a problem. Now they are anticipating a problem, and yet at this very moment, the Federal prison authorities are talking about locating a prison facility at George Air Force Base. I would hope that there would be some interplay between your work and that kind of site location. And it is not that we don't want to locate out there. As a matter of fact, the community does want to see that take place. However, we want to make sure we anticipate problems that maybe haven't been coordinated between agencies.

Dr. SATCHER. Because a lot of times, if we anticipate problems, we can actually do something about them in terms of clean-up in some cases, and that happens in several sites throughout the country. We will get you all of the information we have on the sites in California. I think that at McClellan base in California we have a community assistance panel that we have developed that is really working very well, but we will get you all of the up-to-date information.

Mr. LEWIS. Thank you very much.

Mr. STOKES. Thank you, Dr. Satcher. You have given us some excellent testimony. We appreciate it very much.

Dr. SATCHER. Thank you. Delighted to have this opportunity.

Mr. STOKES. Thank you.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1994.

Environmental Protection Agency (Continuing)

SUPERFUND

Mr. STOKES. The committee will come to order.

For fiscal year 1995, EPA is requesting $1,484,308,000 for the Superfund program, excluding the funding for Superfund activities of the Inspector General. This is an increase of $3,455,000 above the 1994 level.

The reauthorization of Superfund is a priority of the Agency and of the Administration. Madam Administrator, do you expect that Superfund will, in fact, be reauthorized by the end of this legislative session?

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, we in the Administration very, very much want to see the Superfund program changed and have presented a bill to the House and the Senate which has been introduced. We are working with the authorizing committees.

It is our strong desire that it be reauthorized this year, but I don't want to speak for the authorizing committee. They have large agendas that they are also focusing on, and we will continue to work with all of the parties in the Superfund debate to resolve, what, quite frankly, are relatively short lists of remaining differences. 85 to 90 percent of it has been agreed upon by everyone. There are some differences in opinion on what needs to be done, and we will work to close the gap.

Mr. STOKES. According to the justification, funding for a newly reauthorized Superfund program has not been requested for fiscal year 1995 but will be requested after the enactment of legislation. You may have to provide this for the record, but what are the cost estimates of the Administration's Superfund proposal?

Ms. BROWNER. We can provide that for the record.

Briefly, Mr. Chairman in making our recommendations, which may be changed by the Congress, seek to work within the figure which is included in the budget request. There may be changes in what is finally adopted that result in a need to come back to the Congress, but we will try within our proposal to work within the number.

Mr. STOKES. You can provide that for the record for us.

[The information follows:]

COST ESTIMATES FOR SUPERFUND REAUTHORIZATION

While current estimates are subject to additional refinement, the Agency projects that the Administration's proposals would yield between $1.4 billion and $1.9 billion in annual savings with the bulk of these savings accruing to Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs), insurers, and Federal agencies involved in cleanup operations. The bulk of the savings are derived from reduced transaction costs associated with a streamlined settlement process and for lower cleanup costs resulting from more flexible cleanup standards. When public sector costs are isolated, the savings range from $600 million to $1 billion with additional EPA and state costs associated with munipial liability caps and increased "orphan share" costs more than offset by DOD and DOE cleanup savings. A more detailed and analysis of both public and private sector costs is attached.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

February 2, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR: Katie McGinty, Office on Environmental Policy
Bo Cutter, National Economic Council
Robert Sussman, Environmental Protection Agency

FROM: T.J. Glauthier, Office of Management and Budget

SUBJECT: Economic Analysis of Superfund Reauthorization

This memorandum completes the economic analysis of the Administration's policy decisions for Superfund reauthorization. This analysis reflects the final changes to the Administration's proposals, based upon detailed economic analysis of the major provisions and our best estimates of the effects of the final changes. It includes budget estimates for the Fund and other Federal agencies and includes estimates for an insurance resolution fund.

The analysis uses EPA analytical models and data estimates provided by EPA and other agencies. The baseline assumptions about insurers' transactions costs reflect the most current insurance industry information. It should be recognized that there is a high degree of uncertainty regarding baseline transactions costs of both insurers and PRPs, and about the effects of the Administration's reform proposals on these and other costs. A description of all key assumptions about the baseline and expected effects of proposed reforms is included as Attachment B.

The results in this memo are presented as annual pre-tax incremental costs relative to a current law, steady-state baseline. The increments are shown in ranges that bound the most likely effects of potential remedial action costs savings. These are based on the combined effects of establishing national cleanup goals, incorporating land use assumptions, generic remedies, and other reforms. As before, the analysis is limited to costs. There is no corresponding benefits assessment.

I. Overall Results

The overall effect of the Administration's proposed changes to Superfund would be to yield significant savings in the cost of the program for both the private sector and the Federal government. Overall, the changes are estimated to lead to savings of 16 to 22 percent in the national cost of the Superfund program, or about $1.4 billion to $1.9 billion annually.

Table 1 summarizes the results of the analysis. The core reforms to the program's cleanup requirements and settlement litigation account for the majority of the overall savings in the proposal, and virtually all of the savings that are estimated for the Fund, States, and Federal facilities. The insurance resolution fund would provide significant additional savings in transactions costs for insurers and PRPs. Both the core reforms and the proposed insurance resolution fund are described in more detail in later sections.

Table 1
Summary of Total Annual Savings
($ in millions)

	Fund/States	PRPs/Insurers	Other Federal Agencies	Total All
Core Reforms:				
Savings	+330 to +400	-530 to -670	-1,040 to -1,300	-1,160 to -1,640
% Change	+22% to +27%	-23% to -28%	-21% to -26%	-13% to -19%
Insurance Resolution Fund:				
Savings	–	-225 to -270	–	-225 to -270
% Change	–	-10% to -11%	–	-3%
Total Changes:				
Savings	+330 to +400	-750 to -930	-1,040 to -1,300	-1,390 to -1,900
% Change	+22% to +27%	-32% to -40%	-21% to -26%	-16% to -22%

The major savings for the private sector, both responsible parties and their insurance carriers, would come from reductions in cleanup costs as a result of increased flexibility in land use and remedy selection decisions and reductions in transactions (litigation) costs as a result of mechanisms for more and simpler settlements. These reductions in private-sector costs are projected to be 32 to 40 percent, or $750 million to $930 million annually. About 30 percent of private-sector savings would result from the proposed insurance resolution fund.

The costs to the Superfund and States would increase with the reforms approximately 22 to 27 percent, or $330 million to $400 million annually. More than offsetting these increases, however, is the expected savings in Federal spending to clean up Federal facilities, such as those of the Department of Energy and the Department of Defense. The estimated savings at Federal facilities would be 21 to 26 percent, or $1.0 billion to $1.3 billion annually. Savings for these Federal agencies could be used to accelerate the pace of cleanups at these facilities.

II. Core Set of Reforms

The core set of reforms include proposed revisions to Superfund's remedy selection provisions, to the allocation and settlement procedures, and a range of other changes. These are expected to result in savings in the range of $1.2 billion to $1.6 billion annually, or 13 to 19 percent of steady-state baseline costs of the entire Superfund program, including all Federal and non-Federal parties. Table 2 shows the effects of the core reforms on program costs. Attachment A shows these effects in greater detail.

Table 2
Annual Savings from Core Reforms
($ in millions)

Core Set of Reforms	Fund/States	PRPs/Insurers	Other Federal Agencies	Total All Parties	Percent Change from Baseline
Effect on:					
Cleanup	-100 to -160	-100 to -220	-1,030 to -1,290	-1,230 to -1,570	-19% to -25%
Transactions	+90	-180	–	-90	-9%
Administration	+180 to +190	-20 to -40	0 to -10	+130 to +160	11% to +14%
Mixed Funding:					
- Non-viable parties	+110 to +120	-110 to -120	–	0	na
- Municipal Solid Waste	+40	-40	–	0	na
- Limited Ability to Pay	+40	-40	–	0	na
Cost Recoveries	+30 to +40	-30 to -40	–	0	na
Total	+330 to +400	-530 to -670	-1,040 to -1,300	-1,160 to -1,640	-13% to -19%
Percent Change	+22% to +27%	-23% to -28%	-21% to -26%	-13% to -19%	

There are several key assumptions underlying these estimates. For example, the analysis assumes that 30 to 50 percent of future sites would be classified as industrial or restricted land use under the proposed reforms, whereas nearly all sites are now cleaned up to a residential land use standard. Transactions costs savings are based on the assumption that 80 percent of PRPs would settle following completion of the allocation process. These and other key assumptions are critical to achieving the estimated levels of savings from the core reforms.

estimated levels of savings from the core reforms.

The analysis reveals that the core set of reforms produce significant overall cleanup cost savings of 19 to 25 percent, when savings at Federal facilities are included. The largest dollar portion of these savings are expected in the cleanups of the Department of Energy and Defense facilities, because of the magnitude of these programs. In terms of net transactions costs savings, the proposed changes to the allocation system are expected to yield 9 percent savings.

The proposals for mixed funding (partial Federal funding) of cleanups are estimated to increase Fund costs $180 million to $200 million annually. About 60 percent of this amount ($110 million - $120 million) is to fund the share of costs allocated to non-viable parties, including non-viable parties' shares at Federal mining sites. The proposal to cap at 10 percent the share of total site cleanup costs allocated to generators and transporters of municipal solid waste is estimated to increase Federal costs $40 million annually. The proposal to consider the ability to pay of municipalities and small businesses in settlements with these parties is estimated to increase Federal costs an additional $40 million annually.

III. Federal Budget Effects of Core Reforms

Table 3 summarizes the estimated effects on Federal budget spending of the core reforms. These estimates reflect assumptions about the rate at which the reforms phase-in and actually affect Federal program spending.

Table 3
Potential Budget Spending Impacts Due to Core Reforms
on Superfund and Other Federal Agencies
($ in millions)

Superfund	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
$ Change	$120	$270 to $280	$320 to $350	$280 to $340	$330 to $360
% Change	7%	17%	20% to 21%	18% to 21%	21% to 23%
Other Federal Agencies					
$ Change	$0	-$60	-$210 to -$260	-$720 to - $900	-$930 to -$1,160
% Change	0%	-1%	-4% to -5%	-14% to -18%	-17% to -22%

The analysis indicates net Federal cost increases in the first three years of implementation of the reforms, with significant net cost savings beginning in the fourth year and continuing development activities, which would begin to take effect soon after the reforms are enacted. The budget estimates also include several new program authorizations, including the citizen information and access offices and environmental justice demonstration projects, and increased authorization amounts for the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry and the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences.

The increased net cost to the Fund of the reforms is projected to be about $330 to $360 million by the fifth year of implementation. In addition, the reforms are estimated to result in a net reduction of cost recoveries to the Fund from private parties of $30 to $40 million annually when fully implemented.

The majority of savings from the proposed remedy selection reforms for both EPA and other Federal agencies do not begin until the third and fourth years of implementation as new sites enter the cleanup phase. As noted above, these savings would come primarily from reduced costs of cleanup at DOE and DOD sites. These savings might be used to accelerate the pace of cleanup.

IV. Establishing an Insurance Resolution Fund (IRF)

The analysis of the proposed insurance resolution fund shows an incremental reduction in PRP and insurer transactions costs over the core reforms of $225 to $270 million annually, primarily from savings in disputes over insurance coverage. Table 4 shows the IRF funding requirements under low and high-range estimates of remedial action costs savings from the core reforms, and under three natural resource damages (NRD) cost scenarios.

Table 4
Insurance Resolution Fund Analysis Summary
Annual Fund Requirements Under Steady-State Conditions
($ in millions)

Average Offer	Insurance Resolution Fund Requirements					
	No NRD Costs		Low Range NRD Costs		High Range NRD Costs	
	Low Core Reform Savings	High Core Reform Savings	Low Core Reform Savings	High Core Reform Savings	Low Core Reform Savings	High Core Reform Savings
30% Offer	300	270	310	300	380	340
40% Offer	400	350	440	390	500	450
60% Offer	590	520	650	710	740	670

The size of the IRF under steady-state conditions without including natural resource damages is estimated to be $270 million to $590 million annually. This range is broad primarily because of uncertainty regarding the average size of IRF offers, which are estimated to range from 30 to 60 percent of total costs at a site.

Including natural resource damages increases IRF requirements to $300 million to $740 million annually, although there is great uncertainty regarding the likely size of natural resource damages costs. These costs, which are associated with new sites that complete the allocation process, would be phased-in over the first several years of implementation. In addition, the proposal includes IRF funding of about $3.0 billion in existing cleanup costs incurred by PRPs. It is expected that these costs would be paid from the IRF over the first eight years of implementation.

Attachments

Attachment A

Summary of Total Savings

($ in millions)

	Superfund/States/PRPs/Insurers									Other Federal Agencies					Total All Parties				
		Fund/States		PRPs/Insurers		Total		% Change					% Change					% Change	
Core Set of Reforms	Baseline	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Baseline	Low	High	Low	High	Baseline	Low	High	Low	High
Baseline	3,836		1,501		2 335		3,836			4,994					8,830				
Effect on:																			
Cleanup	2,102	(101)	(162)	(98)	(221)	(199)	(383)	-9%	-18%	4,563	(1,036)	(1,288)	-23%	-28%	6,665	(1,234)	(1,671)	-19%	-25%
Transactions Costs	1,026	85	85	(177)	(178)	(92)	(93)	-9%	-9%	0	0	0		–	1,026	(92)	(93)	-9%	-9%
Administration/Other	708	188	176	(22)	(38)	166	138	23%	19%	431	(4)	(10)	-1%	-2%	1,139	162	128	14%	11%
Mixed Funding:																			
- Non-viable Parties	0	111	98	(111)	(98)	0	0	–		0		0		–	0		0	–	
- Limited Ability to Pay	0	40	40	(40)	(40)	0	0	–		0		0		–	0		0	–	
- Municipal Solid Waste	0	41	36	(41)	(36)	0	0	–		0		0		–	0		0	–	
- Mining Sites (non-viable)	0	12	10	(12)	(10)	0	0	–		0		0		–	0		0	–	
Cost Recoveries	0	28	44	(28)	(44)	0	0	–		0		0		–	0		0	–	
Total Core Reforms		404	327	(529)	(665)	(125)	(338)	-3%	-9%		(1,039)	(1,298)	-21%	-26%		(1,164)	(1,836)	-13%	-19%
Percentage Change		27%	22%	-23%	-28%	-3%	-9%												
Additional Effects of an Insurance Resolution Fund																			
Effect on Transactions Costs		–		(225)	(267)	(225)	(267)	-6%	-7%		..			–		(225)	(267)	-3%	-3%
Combined Effect with Core Reforms and Insurance Fund	3,836	404	327	(754)	(932)	(350)	(605)	-9%	-16%	4,994	(1,039)	(1,298)	-21%	-26%	8,830	(1,389)	(1,903)	-16%	-22%
Percentage Change		27%	22%	-32%	-40%														

Note: The low and high ranges bound the most likely effects of potential remedial action costs savings.

Attachment B

SUPERFUND REAUTHORIZATION SUMMARY OF COST SCENARIOS

I. CURRENT PROGRAM BASELINE

All assumptions in the November 22nd baseline remain unchanged with the following exceptions:

- PRP costs for cleanup activities are assumed to be 80% of public-sector costs.
- Single-party sites are assumed to be 16% of all sites.
- PRP transactions costs for insurance coverage disputes are assumed to be $150 million annually.
- Insurers costs: $400 million total, of which: $150 million is related to transactions costs for coverage disputes; $150 million is related to "duty-to-defend" transactions costs; and $100 million is indemnification.
- Department of Justice litigation costs are $32 million.

II. COST SCENARIO FOR CORE POLICY REFORMS

Major features:
- Retain retroactive liability.
- Other policy options to be used for the purposes of this evaluation are as follows:

LIABILITY POLICY OPTIONS

De minimis/De micromis parties
- Give contribution protection and liability releases to de minimis (i.e., <1% volumetric share) and de micromis parties (i.e., <<1% volumetric share) that settle with the government, and categorically exempt de micromis municipal solid waste (MSW) generators.

Allocation procedure
- Establish a non-binding allocation procedure to determine the share of response costs for all non-early settlement PRPs, including orphan shares. *(Cost savings are assumed at sites with two or more PRPs. Critical assumptions made in this analysis are: 1) a non-binding allocation system would achieve settlements at 80% of sites; 2) savings of 90% in transactions costs related to contribution actions, which are assumed to be one-third of total PRP transactions costs, would be achieved at sites with settlements, and 25% savings at sites without settlements; and 3) savings of 25% in PRP transactions costs related to pre-remedial activities, which are assumed to be two-thirds of total PRP transactions costs, would be achieved at sites with settlements.)*

Orphan Share

The Fund would pay orphan shares related to:

- the full share of all costs allocated to non-viable parties, including non-viable parties at Federal mining sites. *(Based on EPA's analysis, non-viable parties are assumed to be at 67% of enforcement sites, with an average share allocated to non-viable parties at these sites of 17%. Estimates of non-viable parties at Federal NPL mining sites are based on Interior and USDA analysis.)*
- costs allocated to small businesses and municipal parties that are in excess of settlements reached between EPA and these parties based on a demonstrated limited ability to pay. *(This analysis assumes that this provision would result in an orphan share of $40 million annually. This estimate is preliminary, pending further analysis.)*
- costs allocated to MSW contributors in excess of the 10% MSW cap.

Cap Municipal Liability

- Cap the liability of all generators and transporters of MSW, including municipalities, at an aggregate share of 10% of site cleanup costs. *(Based on available data, 25% of all NPL sites are assumed to contain MSW. The share of costs that would be allocated to all contributors of MSW at multi-party sites is assumed to be 25% in the absence of a cap. The average EPA settlement with MSW contributors at each site is assumed to be 7% of total cleanup costs.)*
- Bar third-party claims against MSW contributors that settle with the United States.

Limit Federal Liability at Mining Sites

- USDA and Interior would not be liable as "owners" of mining sites when acting only as Federal land managers.
- These agencies would remain subject to CERCLA section 120 and would finance response activity where they are unable to locate viable PRPs.

Cost of the Allocation Process

- PRP search costs (supporting allocation, de minimis, de micromis, municipal solid waste settlements) are assumed to be 2.5 times the current $14 million expense, which would result in a $21 million increase to Superfund steady-state costs.
- DOJ litigation costs would increase $15 million annually related to litigation with non-settling parties.
- EPA's costs to administer the allocation process are assumed to $18 million annually, and are assumed to be recovered from PRPs.

REMEDY SELECTION

National Goals/Land Use

- Cost savings associated with establishing national goals, consideration of reasonable future land use, eliminating the statutory preference for permanence and treatment, and eliminating State relevant and appropriate standards (RARs) are included in this section of the analysis. The incremental effects of each of these factors, however, cannot be disaggregated with any degree of precision.

- Savings estimates in this analysis assume that EPA would develop national cleanup goals based on risk ranges at sites with residential, industrial, and restricted land uses.
- *Estimated national savings are based on two alternative land use scenarios for Superfund cleanups: 1) residential land use at 70% of sites, industrial land use at 29%, and restricted land use at 1%; and 2) residential land use at 50% of sites, industrial land use at 48%, and a "restricted" land use at 2%. Savings represent percentage reductions in remedial action costs based on these assumptions and the effects of elimination of the preference for permanence and State RARs.*

	Land Use Assumptions	
Nat'l Cleanup Goal:	*70%/29%/1%*	*50%/48%/2%.*
Lower cost savings	*-11%*	*-16%*
Higher cost savings	*-29%*	*-35%*

For this analysis, a range of savings are developed based on the risk range/land use combinations (highlighted above) that achieve savings of -16% to -29%. Savings estimates based on these assumptions were adjusted to account for provisions in the final proposal to retain more stringent State applicable standards, potential clean up to background levels, require treatment of hot spots, and not consider costs in establishing cleanup goals in remedy selection. Savings reductions of $30 million for the Fund, $60 million for PRPs, and $140 million for other Federal agencies were taken to account for these factors.

Increase Early Actions

- Increase use of removal or interim remedial actions to achieve more immediate risk reduction.
- Increase dollar limit on removal from $2 million to $6 million per site.
- This may decrease the costs of or obviate the need for remedial actions. *(Cost savings for early actions are assumed for 22.5% of all sites, based on an "early action" at all Fund-lead sites (30% of all sites) with groundwater contamination (75% of all sites). Early actions are assumed to save $2 million per early action site.)*

Cleanup Technologies

- Allow a deferral in conducting remedial action at sites where existing technologies are not feasible. *(For this analysis, it is assumed that 3% to 5% of EPA sites would be affected by this deferral, and that savings of 50% of remedial action costs would be achieved as a result of the deferral at these sites.)*

Generic Remedies

- Use generic remedies for certain classes of sites, thus streamlining the analysis of technical alternatives. *(Assumes costs savings in remedial investigations (-10%), feasibility studies (-20%), and sampling and laboratory analysis (-7.5%).)*

STATE ROLE

Eliminate State Relevant and Appropriate Standards (RARs)

- Superfund cleanups would be to Federal cleanup standards at all Fund-financed remedial actions (Federal or State-lead).
- States may select remedies achieving standards more stringent than Federal and State applicable standards, but States must pay excess costs necessary to achieve those standards. *(Savings for elimination of State RARs are included in estimated savings from remedy selection changes. This analysis assumes that, in some instances, States would select remedies to achieve State applicable standards that are more stringent than Federal standards.)*

State Authorization

- State program authorization would provide qualified States the opportunity to take the lead role at sites of Federal interest within the State.
- Authorized States may choose to address only certain categories of sites (for the first 5 - 6 years).
- At all authorized sites, States would select remedies and would be able to use Fund money for response activities.

State Retention of a Percentage of Cost Recoveries

- Authorized States may retain 5% of the Federal costs recovered through State cost-recovery actions.

State Cost Share

- States may choose either current law State cost-sharing requirements or a 15% State cost share of all amounts allocated to the State from the Fund. *(This analysis assumes that these options provide equivalent levels of State cost sharing.)*

HEALTH AND RESEARCH

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)

- ATSDR's authorization would be increased $20 million per year.

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS)

- NIEHS' authorization would be increased $20 million per year (phased-in over 3 years).

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Citizen Information and Access Offices (CIAOs)

- Establish and implement CIAOs with an annual authorization of $50 million.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Demonstration Projects

- Establish demonstration projects in communities across the country that look at the cumulative impact of exposure to numerous contaminated sites or other pollution sources. Develop methods to assess cumulative health and environmental impacts and develop strategies for voluntary or otherwise non-regulatory mitigation. *(This analysis assumes costs of $10 million FY 1995, $30 million annually FY 1996-2000.)*

IV. COST SCENARIO FOR ESTABLISHING AN INSURANCE RESOLUTION FUND

- Establish a new insurance resolution fund (IRF). The trustees of the IRF would be appointed by the President and would be charged with administering the IRF consistent with current fiscal laws and sound fiscal policies.
- The objectives of the IRF would be (i) to ensure resolution of insurance claims by 95% of all PRPs who have CERCLA-NPL liability for disposal of waste or liability for removal action costs at non-NPL sites; and (ii) to drastically reduce insurance litigation costs. The IRF would also be authorized to resolve claims with PRPs for earlier costs incurred at NPL cleanups where coverage disputes have not been settled.
- To meet these objectives, the trustees would establish the criteria for the distribution of IRF funds in the form of resolution offers and payments.
- Each PRP would have the option of accepting the IRF offer or litigating against the insurance companies. The offered amount would apply to all PRPs and could not be rejected on a site-by-site basis. If the PRP accepts the IRF offer, it would waive any further claims against its insurance carriers for the costs and fees related to the cleanup at issue.
- If a PRP litigates and an insurance company is found liable, the insurance company would be reimbursed by the IRF for the amount of the IRF offer or the amount of the indemnity, whichever is less.
- IRF offers would include potential claims for Natural Resource Damages (NRD).

Major technical assumptions for costing this scenario:

- *Under the proposal, each State would be classified into one of three categories of IRF offers: 20%, 40%, or 60%. This analysis estimated costs for a range of average IRF offers across all States. The average offers used in this analysis are 30%, 40%, and 60% of total cleanup and NRD costs.*
- *All PRPs that participate in the allocation process (both PRPs that settle and those that don't) and can provide evidence of insurance coverage would be potentially*

eligible for IRF offers for their NPL sites. It is assumed that 90% of PRPs could provide evidence of insurance coverage.

- *The IRF offer would be accepted by 80% to 95% of all PRPs at NPL sites.*
- *PRP's insurance coverage dispute costs would be reduced 90% and PRP duty-to-defend costs would be reduced 10%, in those cases where a PRP accepts an IRF offer.*
- *Where the PRP does not accept the IRF offer, PRPs are assumed to prevail in 75% of the coverage dispute litigation, with insurers' liability ranging from 30% to 60% of site costs.*
- *Potential PRP's NRD assessment and restoration costs at NPL sites used in this analysis ranges from $93 million to $268 million annually.*
- *The sole source of funding for the IRF would be revenues from commercial liability insurance companies. All administrative and other costs would be funded by this revenue. Administrative costs to operate the IRF would be $5 million annually, paid from IRF funds.*
- *The IRF would be a trust-revolving fund.*
- *Appropriations of revenues to the IRF would be mandatory and not subject to the existing discretionary spending caps.*

CRITICISMS OF THE NEW SF LEGISLATION

Mr. STOKES. Many people, of course, believe that changes to the current Superfund law are long overdue. What are the primary criticisms made of the current program?

Ms. BROWNER. I think the primary criticisms are several. One is the delay in actual cleanup activities, the amount of time that goes into the process before cleanup can commence. That is a product of the large increase in the lawyers and the legal activities associated with developing cleanup plans. So we want to get the lawyers out. We want to speed up the time of cleanup and we want to reduce the cost of cleanups.

Most importantly from my perspective, we want the local communities involved in developing the cleanup plans. I think that is a significant and warranted criticism, is that communities are brought in too late in the process. A plan is developed and then the communities are asked "what do you think" as opposed to the communities being there and being a part of the process from the beginning.

NEW SUPERFUND LEGISLATION

Mr. STOKES. When we talk about Superfund law, we are talking about something that is not only controversial but also highly complex. Can you give us some brief description of the Administration's Superfund proposal?

Ms. BROWNER. Briefly, the proposal that we make retains what we think are the strengths of the existing law, espically the joint and several liability provision. We use it to bring all of the parties to the table. This includes the potentially responsible parties—the people who would have a share in the cleanup costs. Then we look to a nonlegal process, a mediation-type process to distribute the cost.

We would suggest that the trust fund be available for that portion of the cleanup that cannot be dealt with through an allocation system. We would suggest that individual homeowners who find themselves trapped in this Superfund net because they sent their garbage somewhere be clearly written out in the law; that the small businesses, the tiny, tiny businesses be taken out; that small businesses be given a special system so that Superfund can really focus on those responsible parties that it was intended to focus on.

We have also recommended significant changes in how the local communities can become involved in designing the programs. We want to ensure that regardless of which community where people may live, that all receive an equal level of protection through the cleanup.

Mr. LAWS. I am Elliott Laws, Assistant Administrator for the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response. We are also making significant changes to the remedy selection process. We are streamlining that process in order to inform communities early on in the process what the options are for cleaning up. That basically hinges on the general goal that we want to get for these sites after they are cleaned up, some sort of productive use.

There are too many times after sites are cleaned up that they simply sit as monoliths to the Superfund program but not by adding to the tax base or by bringing jobs back in, especially in urban centers. We want to try to make sure that one of the results of this reform is that businesses go back into previously contaminated areas and start bringing jobs back into communities.

RETROACTIVE LIABILITY

Mr. STOKES. One of the issues being debated at length, of course, is that of liability. How does your bill address that.

Ms. BROWNER. The issue that has been raised is the retroactive liability of the Superfund program. We retain the retroactive provisions of the original law. We believe that retroactivity and joint and several liability are important hammers. The concept that was put forward in the original Superfund law that makes it different from any other environmental law before that time was the "polluter pays" principal the idea that the polluter would pay for the damage done. It has contributed significantly to changing behavior on the part of industrial facilities across this country.

And we think that there are some negatives associated with joint and several liability but that keeping it as a hammer we can address the negatives through an allocation process that is fairer and more efficient.

ENVIRONMENTAL INSURANCE RESOLUTION FUND

Mr. STOKES. Your legislation also includes establishment of a new Environmental Insurance Resolution Fund. Tell us the purpose of the fund and how it will be financed.

Ms. BROWNER. Very briefly, there are two types of litigation that generally occur around Superfund sites. I will just give an example. Three PRPs are named at a particular site as being responsible parties. They sue each other over whether the liability is 50 percent for one company, 30 percent for another company and 20 percent for the final company.

Once that has been established, they then turn around and sue their insurance companies to collect the costs that they will have to pay to cleanup this site. The proposed allocation scheme resolves some of the litigation that is PRP to PRP. The insurance proposal is designed to resolve the litigation that occurs, PRP to insurance company, insured to insurer.

It has been changed in the last week, so if Mr. Laws could explain it.

Mr. LAWS. What has happened is the insurance industry and some major PRPs have gotten together to see if they can come up with a way address this portion of the transaction costs which is the largest amount of transaction costs associated with the law.

Basically, what they are going to do is tax prospectively on property and casualty insurances that will go into a quasi-governmental fund to be administered by a separate board on which EPA as well as the Treasury Department would sit. Companies would make claims to this fund for all of their Superfund sites to this fund and then be paid out on a percentage basis. The percentage would somewhere between 20 percent to 60 percent, depending on the law of the State in which they have their contract.

Ms. BROWNER. The insured-to-insurer litigation is resolved under State law. Insurance policies are State contracts. So across the different States there are different judicial interpretations of those contract provisions.

BROWNFIELDS

Mr. STOKES. In posing my next question, I really want to commend you for the special interest you have taken in the "Brownfields" issue.

I also want to express my appreciation to you for having come out to Cleveland. You have no idea what your presence and the interest you showed as Administrator of EPA did for that community, to see not only interest but your presence there.

Economic development for our cities in this country today is the biggest and most important issue confronting our city governments. How does your bill address redevelopment of these polluted sites?

Ms. BROWNER. There is a specific section focusing on these urban sites that is designed specifically to meet the needs of an urban site versus a nonurban site. However, there are also several other provisions that we have recommended to Congress, including prospective buyer.

What is happening in a lot of these sites, is that the person who owned the site is long gone, they are bankrupt or they don't have any money.

No one else will buy the site because if they buy it, they become liable for the cleanup. We don't think a prospective buyer should be liable for the cleanup. We think one of the negatives that is occurring at these sites is since no one will buy it, no one backs a spearhead for getting the cleanup done and it sits there for longer than it needs to.

The second issue is that of the banks. Banks don't want to lend on those sites. So if a person did want to buy, they couldn't go to the bank and get a loan against it because the lenders can become associated with the cleanup cost now.

EPA thought we had statutory authority to resolve the lender issue. We adopted a rule, and we lost in court and we are appealing that decision. But it may be that Congress needs to change the law.

Mr. LAWS. One of the things in our remedy selection approach is that the future land use of the site is going to for the first time be taken into account when we make our remedy selection. That will have a tremendous impact, especially on urban sites where we basically have abandoned industrial land that is going to be used for industrial purposes. So we can then tailor our remedy to support an industrial use as opposed to a residential use which is the current bias of the law.

ORPHAN SHARES

Mr. STOKES. In this same area, there is also the issue of "orphan shares." You said nobody wants to touch it, nobody wants to be identified with it. Does your legislation address that, and if so, how?

Ms. BROWNER. When we use the phrase "orphan share," we are referring to a site where we have been able to locate some of the responsible parties, but not all of the responsible parties are financially viable. We believe that the trust fund should be available as a mechanism. We would pay a small amount of money out of the trust fund to expedite getting to cleanup.

The sites where there are no responsible parties left, where everyone is bankrupt and there is not a dollar available are presently handled out of the trust fund. We would continue to handle them out of the trust fund. Those sites are frequently referred to as "EPA-fund lead sites."

Mr. STOKES. I understand that the cost of cleaning up some of these sites is higher than what is currently estimated by the Administration. How were the cost estimates of the cleanup of orphan sites derived?

Ms. BROWNER. Is the question about the orphan share and whether or not there is adequate funds to meet the orphan share demand?

Mr. LAWS. EPA and the Office of Management and Budget went through a fairly exhaustive review of what components would play into the orphan share to come up with our estimate as to what amount of money we would need to cover the orphan share. The administration wants to fully fund the orphan share. We think it is an integral part of the package, and, quite frankly, we think the $300 million that we have in the bill is more than enough to cover it.

There have been complaints by both industry and environmentalists that we don't have enough there. They have yet really to provide convincing evidence to us other than very strong feelings and concerns that it might not be enough, and we don't have a mechanism in place if it is not enough. They are very concerned that if there is a shortfall, we don't invade the cleanup portion of the fund.

We are more than willing to work with the parties to determine if it is enough. We are more than willing to try to identify a mechanism to address any shortfalls that arise. At this point, however, based on our best information, as well as our definition of orphan share, which is a bit narrower than what some of the other organizations are trying to have put in the law, we think we have a fair amount to cover any orphan share.

Ms. BROWNER. The goal, Mr. Chairman, is to expand the number of cleanup activities, and we believe we have struck a balance. But if people have evidence that somehow the orphan share is not large enough to lead to more cleanup activities, we are willing to talk to them about it.

STREAMLINING IN SUPERFUND

Mr. STOKES. Turning briefly to another part of the Superfund program. The subcommittee has expressed an interest in Agency streamlining efforts in the Superfund program and requested a report on the anticipated savings of these streamlining efforts. How much was actually saved by these streamlining efforts?

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, last summer we undertook a series of administrative changes within the existing law to change the process of how we implement Superfund.

Elliott?

Mr. LAWS. My understanding is we have a working draft of that report which was completed in February. It is undergoing internal review within our office and we will be more than happy to provide that draft to you.

Ms. BROWNER. I think we have already provided that.

[The information follows:]

DRAFT REPORT ON ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

Attached is the requested report on streamlining efforts in the Suprefund program.

REPORT TO CONGRESS: STREAMLINING SUPERFUND

March 23, 1994

Superfund Revitalization Office (5104)
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

INTRODUCTION

Protection of the nation's environment requires efficient management of the public resources available to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). During a time of restrained Federal spending, it is incumbent upon EPA to develop strategies for making the changes necessary to reduce expenditures while maintaining our high level of environmental protection. Financial integrity, streamlined procedures and sound contract management are critical to fulfilling the Agency's environmental mission. Significant steps have been taken in recent years, but much remains to be done.

The Superfund hazardous waste cleanup program has undertaken a number of management improvements and streamlining efforts to maximize site cleanup while minimizing public cost. In testimony on April 20 - 23, 1993, EPA Administrator Carol M. Browner outlined Superfund's management initiatives during hearings on the President's Fiscal Year 1994 Budget Request for EPA before the House and Senate Appropriations Sub-Committees. Subsequently, this report was requested in the House Report 103-150 accompanying the Fiscal Year 1994 Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Bill. Similarly the Senate Appropriation Sub-Committee expressed interest in the Superfund streamlining initiatives. This report responds to both Sub-Committees' requests.

The Superfund management initiatives described in this report are arranged into four categories:

(1) "Enforcement First";
(2) Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model;
(3) Superfund Administrative Improvements; and
(4) Contracts Management.

These categories encompass broad areas of the Superfund program, each of which includes several ongoing activities and initiatives. This report summarizes these activities and describes their current or anticipated impacts on the Superfund program.

In varying degrees, all of the activities illustrated in this report improve the speed, cost and fairness of the program. Some of the initiatives reflect tradeoffs, for example, increasing enforcement fairness at the potential risk of lengthening the process. Such tradeoffs are inevitable when implementing a program as complex as Superfund.

Further detail on some of the management initiatives described in this report is available in three reports prepared separately by the Superfund Revitalization Office and attached as appendices to this report. The first, "Status of Regional Superfund Pilots: End-of-Year Report," (see Appendix A), describes Superfund pilot activities to accelerate response activity and enhance equity, and draws preliminary conclusions where possible. The second supplemental document, "Superfund Administrative Improvements Final Report," (see Appendix B), presents the Administrator's Superfund administrative improvement initiatives. The final document, "Superfund Administrative Improvements Quarterly Report," (see Appendix C), updates the status of the administrative improvements initiatives.

Taken together, this report to Congress and its' appendices present an extensive picture of the management reforms underway in the Superfund program. The Agency is committed to working with Congress and all Superfund stakeholders to implement these measures and to seek additional improvements that can be made to further streamline and save costs to the Superfund program.

"ENFORCEMENT FIRST"

As Administrator Browner stated in her testimony to the House and Senate Appropriations Sub-Committees, the Superfund program has successfully shifted the burden of financing study and cleanup of sites to the potentially responsible parties. This effort is characteristically described as the "enforcement first" initiative. In Fiscal Year 1987, the portion of remedial actions undertaken by potentially responsible parties was approximately 37 percent. By Fiscal Year 1992, this share totaled 78 percent and in Fiscal Year 1993, the total grew to 79 percent. This increasing share of cleanup work undertaken by private parties coupled with other efficiencies in the cleanup process, such as the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model, have resulted in significant savings, allowing the program to continue its current rate of cleanup with fewer resources.

The value of private party cleanups in dollars is also growing, demonstrating successful leveraging of the Trust Fund. Commitments for site studies and cleanups have approximated $1 billion in each of the last four years, due to the emphasis given to enforcement actions by the Agency. One such settlement resulted in an administrative order under which the private party has agreed to undertake cleanup of the yards of 500 houses. The value of this settlement is estimated to be more than $60 million over the next seven years. The cumulative value of these commitments since the law was passed in 1980 exceeds $8 billion, with the majority committed since 1989.

A continued emphasis on "polluter pays" is resulting in use of the Trust Fund for sites where no viable private parties can undertake the studies and cleanup, and for oversight of activities where private parties are leading the cleanup efforts, rather than funding activities that responsible parties are capable of undertaking themselves. In addition, in Fiscal Year 1993 EPA has recovered costs from potentially responsible parties for actions undertaken by the Agency totaling approximately $180 million. At one site a consent decree was issued to recover $35.7 million in past costs. Other cost recovery actions are pending.

In summary, the "enforcement first" initiatives have resulted in using Trust Fund monies more efficiently and directing them to priorities where they are most needed.

Potentially responsible parties are assuming cleanup activities for Superfund sites, thus allowing the Agency to target its budget to achieve the same levels of activities using fewer resources.

SUPERFUND ACCELERATED CLEANUP MODEL

The Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model approach to cleaning up hazardous waste sites was launched by EPA on March 1, 1992 with the publication of "Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM!): The New Superfund Paradigm." The Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model combines early activity, such as removing hazardous waste drums, with ongoing studies so that immediate public health and environmental threats are advised while long-term action, such as ground water restoration, is underway. The Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model streamlines and accelerates Superfund activities by emphasizing: (1) cross-program coordination through "Regional Decision Teams"; (2) integrated site assessments; (3) prompt risk reduction through early actions; and (4) appropriate long-term actions. As a result, prompter, more efficient cleanup can occur saving Federal resources. The following discussion highlights the major components of the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model, and provides examples of Regional pilots that successfully streamlined Superfund activities. Benefits of the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model are more fully detailed in Appendix A.

Regional Decision Teams

All Superfund Regional Offices have established Regional Decision Teams to prioritize sites and select appropriate actions. These teams are composed of representatives from the removal, remedial, site assessment, enforcement and community-relations programs, and from other key offices such as Regional Counsel. The Regional Decision Teams facilitate cross-organizational decisions, and identify early actions for new sites as well as National Priorities List sites. Regions differ in the exact structure of these teams; several Regions have a process by which a management team of senior managers reaches decisions based on the analysis and recommendations of site-specific teams. Regions generally include the affected States in their Regional Decision Team meetings. The close coordination provided by the Regional Decision Teams enables the Superfund program to cleanup sites more quickly and efficiently.

Integrated Site Assessments

A major emphasis under the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model is that Regions conduct streamlined and integrated site assessments. Regions 2, 5, 8 and 9 have pilots underway to integrate the assessment activities previously conducted under different offices, and to ensure that sampling strategies and data quality objectives will support a range of possible response actions that may be identified by the Regional Decision Teams. Superfund assessment under the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model integrates previously separate removal and remedial assessments into a single process, greatly expediting cleanup and savings costs by eliminating potential redundancy.

Early Actions and Long-Term Actions

Another major emphasis of the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model is to identify early actions to reduce risk wherever possible, using either removal or remedial action authorities. The Regional Decision Teams are instrumental in choosing the most appropriate authority for early actions, e.g., non-time-critical removal actions, or accelerated enforcement, and ensuring that States, other Agencies and the community are involved in the process as appropriate. This process ensures that Superfund directs its resources to maximize the protection of people and the environment. Regions 1, 3, 5 and 10 have completed early action pilots which are described below. Finally, long term actions are intended to achieve risk reduction through more prolonged site remediation activities. Throughout all stages of the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model process, the Agency continues to emphasize enforcement activities and community relations.

Regional Pilot Results

Following are results from several completed pilots that illustrate some of the benefits of the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model approach to site assessment and cleanup. Several Regions have successfully completed early-action pilots which are more fully detailed in the "Status of Regional Superfund Pilots: End-of-Year Report" (see Appendix A).

At a site in Region 1, an early action was taken using the removal process and emergency response contractors to immediately clean up surface contamination. This removal activity met the cleanup levels specified in the Record of Decision. The Region estimates that it saved 6 to 12 months and approximately $300,000 to $450,000 since the Remedial Design was avoided. In addition the Region believes that this early action resulted in quicker risk reduction and heightened public confidence. The Region also began longer-term remedial action (construction of a groundwater treatment system) concurrently with the removal action; completion is expected at the end of Fiscal Year 1994.

Region 10 also avoided the costs associated with a remedial design by using removal rather than remedial processes at two national priorities list sites. At one of the sites, the response described in the Record of Decision was accomplished as a removal, using the combined efforts of remedial and emergency response contractors. As required under the Superfund statute, the Region provided a 30-day comment period for the remedial investigation/feasibility study and the proposed plan. The Region estimates that it saved 15 months, of which 12 months were saved by not performing the remedial design. The extramural costs saved by not performing the remedial design were over $100,000 for a response of this magnitude (based on national averages). The Region also needed only 40 percent of the usual staff time to complete the action.

At another site, the Region performed a pre-record of decision removal leading to a decision that no further action was necessary at the site. About 12 months and over $100,000 were saved by not performing the remedial design. In addition, the Region estimates that $400,000 were saved during the removal itself by using the Corps of Engineers Rapid Response Program (actual costs of $1.1 million compared to estimated costs of $1.5 million for on-site containment).

Region 6 designed pilots that used the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model process and their own accelerated "Lightning ROD" process. Although the intense up-front effort by the Regional Decision Team and associated staff required at least twice the typical resources in the first year for each site, long-term savings are projected. Forty-eight staff members contributed to the projects, some of them working full-time. This up-front investment has already resulted in time savings of 2-3 years in defining site remedies and is expected to result in net resource savings of 30 percent by reducing the time from proposal to the National Priorities List to initiation of cleanup from 8 to 2.5 years. Because of the up-front resources required, Regional managers will have to carefully prioritize sites for such an accelerated effort.

Region 4 has pilots that integrate and accelerate site assessments, through early enforcement actions. Under this approach the potentially responsible party consolidates the expanded site investigation with the remedial investigation/feasibility study, with EPA oversight. The Region has completed its pilot activities at a site in Tennessee using this approach and the benefits included a two year acceleration of site investigation activities. The potentially responsible party realized savings of $300,000 due to the integration of site investigation activities. Also, the potentially responsible party will pay for EPA's oversight of the site assessment, thereby saving Superfund resources.

SUPERFUND ADMINISTRATIVE IMPROVEMENTS

In April 1993, Administrator Browner saw an opportunity to evaluate the Superfund program and build on the first 12 years of program experience. The Administrative Improvements Task Force was established to examine options for making administrative changes that could improve Superfund. The Task Force developed a series of recommendations for administrative improvements to the program which could be accomplished without statutory or regulatory amendments.

On June 23, 1993, the Administrator announced a series of nine new initiatives and re-emphasized eight ongoing initiatives that would enhance enforcement fairness and reduce transaction costs, accelerate the pace of cleanups, increase public involvement, and enhance the role of the States in Superfund. Each of these areas are explored in greater detail below. These initiatives are fully described in the "Superfund Administrative Improvements Final Report" (see Appendix B).

Currently Headquarters and all ten Regional offices are engaged in implementing the Administrative Improvements initiatives. Although it is too early in the process to report conclusively on the results of the improvement initiatives, the implementation status of each initiative is described in the "Superfund Administrative Improvements Quarterly Report" (see Appendix C). Additional updates will be prepared and made publicly available on a quarterly basis.

Enhancing Enforcement Fairness and Reduce Transaction Costs

The Agency has initiated several measures to increase the fairness of Superfund enforcement activities. These measures include: the greater use of allocation tools; more small volume (*de minimis*) waste contributor settlements; greater fairness for owners of Superfund sites; and evaluating the Agency's mixed funding policy. Since these initiatives were designed to increase enforcement fairness, their short-term impact on streamlining or saving costs is unclear. As a result of these steps, however, there will be improvement to the settlement process at many sites, which ultimately will save the government time and money in conducting and overseeing hazardous waste cleanups.

To address concerns about high transaction costs for settlements, EPA is identifying sites with upcoming negotiations and offering alternative dispute resolution to facilitate the allocation of liability. Alternative dispute resolution involves third-party neutrals who can be used to organize negotiations, facilitate settlement deliberations, and if requested provide an opinion or decision to the parties to the negotiation. At certain sites, the use of alternative dispute resolution methods can assist in reaching an allocation of responsibility among the potentially responsible parties, with a savings of transaction costs. 11 sites have been identified to date and alternative dispute resolution has been initiated at three of those sites.

Through the administrative improvements measures, the Agency has intensified its efforts to more efficiently deal with the concerns of *de minimis* parties. Since *de minimis* settlements have often proven to be very time consuming and resource intensive, a number of steps have been taken to ease their accomplishment. EPA has issued guidance on streamlining the *de minimis* settlement process which increases the number of sites where EPA can enter into *de minimis* settlements, and also eases the procedures for the Agency to settle with *de minimis* parties earlier. The improved process and increased emphasis on *de minimis* settlements will have multiple benefits for both the pace and cost of cleanup. Early waste contributor *de minimis* settlements promote efficient case load management at sites where there are wastes from multiple generators. Eliminating *de minimis* parties early in the response process reduces the number of parties with which EPA and other potentially responsible parties must negotiate with for implementation of the selection of the site remedy.

Early settlements may also provide the Agency with reimbursement of costs already incurred and may provide funds for future site cleanup. Collecting funds early in the response process benefits the Agency and all potentially responsible parties. Amounts received from *de minimis* settlements reduce the amount non-*de minimis* parties would be liable for and a portion of that payment may be placed in a trust fund to defray future cleanup costs. The availability of funds may also facilitate a global settlement, thus expediting the cleanup process and benefiting all parties and the public. It is likely that the total benefits of *de minimis* settlements (both in terms of efficiency and equity) will continue to increase, particularly as the Agency becomes more proficient in doing *de minimis* settlements.

EPA Region 3 recently completed a *de minimis* pilot that involved about 200 *de minimis* parties. The Region estimates that the Agency's cost, including contractor and Agency staff time, for the settlements was $825,000. Most of the expenditures involved review and compilation of the waste-in information. These efforts, however, have resulted in collection of more than $3.06 million as of June 1, 1993 and further payments resulting from the settlements are expected.

In addition to the attention on alternative dispute resolution and *de minimis* settlements, several potential improvements to the enforcement process are under review, notably an evaluation of the mixed funding (i.e., shared EPA and private resources) policy. The evaluation of the mixed funding policy will consider options for streamlining the mixed funding documentation and decision-making process. The evaluation will also include an analysis of cost implications to the Trust Fund. Further, in order to assist our evaluation effort and gather additional data on mixed funding, EPA will be piloting several mixed funding settlements in Fiscal Year 1994. The Agency will consider the results of its evaluation and the pilot projects in assessing whether changes to EPA's mixed funding policy are appropriate and the potential impact on the Trust Fund.

Enhancing Cleanup Effectiveness and Consistency

When Superfund began operating, relatively little was known about hazardous waste cleanup. Each Superfund site received unique handling due to unknown health threats and unfamiliar technologies. Over the first dozen years of the program, much has been learned about the nature of the problems facing the Agency. As a result, EPA is now in a position to standardize parts of the process and to take advantage of experience at sites across the country. Continuing and enhancing these efforts and expanding into new areas will improve efficiency and accelerate the program resulting in significant cost savings. The administrative improvements initiatives include several measures for improving the efficiency of cleanups such as expanding the use of standard or "presumptive" remedies, developing soil screening levels for the most commonly occurring contaminants, developing standard specifications for some design components, and implementing standard approaches for dealing with lead contamination and Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids (DNAPLs) in ground water.

As with the initiatives underway in the area of enforcement fairness, most of these efforts are just beginning to be implemented across the country, so benefits are largely prospective. But the results have been promising where streamlining tools such as presumptive remedies have been used. For example, EPA Region 6 found significant savings in time and cost where presumptive remedies were used at wood treatment and municipal landfill sites. The presumptive remedy shortened site investigation time by as much as 65 to 75 percent. In addition, private party negotiations were speedily concluded, since most of the remedy selection issues were resolved early in the process. The Region projects time savings as high as 60 to 65 percent, shaving years off the time needed to get to cleanup. For more details on the benefits of presumptive remedies and other cleanup streamlining approaches see Appendix A.

Enhancing Public Involvement

A critical problem for the Superfund program is the lack of support for cleanups from communities surrounding sites. Citizen groups and local governments have expressed dissatisfaction with the pace and results of cleanups. Too often, citizen involvement in the cleanup process becomes a source of delay and disruption, further exacerbating the conflict between the Agency and the community. Specific community involvement problems have included difficulties in receiving Technical Assistance Grants, complications in obtaining and interpreting health studies and a sense of inaccessibility of decision makers. In addition, issues of environmental justice, i.e., fairness to all people with respect the development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, have been raised nationally regarding all Superfund cleanups.

Under the administrative improvements initiatives, the Agency has moved to correct these problems. The Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response has formed a Task Force which is developing a strategy for responding to environmental justice issues at Superfund and other waste sites. Pilot projects have been started in all ten EPA Regional offices to explore different types of community involvement activities. To encourage citizen understanding of the issues involved in their local sites, the Technical Assistance Grant application materials have been simplified.

The area of community involvement, however, is another place where short-term costs are necessary to make long-term structural improvements to the Superfund program. Opening the cleanup process to a wider range of participants may entail additional costs and lengthen cleanup time frames. But over time, the benefits should grow to outweigh the initial investment as cleanups proceed more smoothly from construction to redevelopment with community cooperation.

Enhancing the State Role

EPA and the States have long agreed that the universe of hazardous substance sites potentially requiring cleanup was larger than either level of government could address alone. As a result, EPA will be unable to address the environmental threats at some sites for years, leaving potentially responsible parties in doubt about their liability and local communities at risk for some unremediated sites and without the productive use of the affected land. Several States have already developed increasingly sophisticated programs to clean non-National Priorities List sites, relying in part on EPA technical assistance and funding. By expanding the State role to address sites that are potentially National Priorities List-caliber, and enlisting the States' participation in a complementary cleanup program, Superfund will encourage more environmental cleanup to occur sooner than it would if these sites were left in the national site cleanup queue. Under this approach, EPA will "defer" sites to States for cleanup.

State "deferral" encourages States to start addressing the potentially large number of sites now in the National Priorities List evaluation queue, thus accelerating cleanup, minimizing the risk of duplicative State and Federal efforts, and offering potentially responsible parties a measure of confidence that only one agency will address the site. These "deferrals" provide a negotiated division of responsibility for sites not yet on the National Priorities List, to determine which agency will address any given site. As a result, EPA will be able to better focus on removal activities, high-priority National Priorities List-caliber sites and the sites on the National Priorities List.

Several State deferral pilots sites have been initiated so far with additional sites under consideration by EPA and the States. In these pilots, States will take the lead for National Priorities List-caliber sites that EPA would not be able to propose for the National Priorities or otherwise address in the near term. EPA will provide oversight for the pilot programs and develop a policy defining the appropriate scope and standards for State "deferral" as well as an appropriate Federal oversight role.

Every site deferred and cleaned up under State authority represents a time and financial saving to the Federal government. EPA will be saved the cost of investigating, listing and cleaning up such sites. In addition, these sites will receive attention several years earlier than they would in the normal course of events. Note that not all sites are appropriate for deferral, nor are all States interested or qualified in taking responsibility for such sites.

CONTRACTS MANAGEMENT

The Alternative Remedial Contracting Strategy (ARCS) contracts have been the focus of increased management controls to reduce contract expenditures and improve and streamline contract operations. Significant strides have been made in the areas of reducing ARCS program management costs, implementing independent government cost estimates and streamlining the ARCS award fee process. Each of these three activities is described in greater detail below.

Reducing ARCS Program Management Costs

In the past two years, EPA has, through strict cost control efforts, succeeded in reducing its ARCS contractor program management costs from 20 percent of total contract costs to 12 percent.

ARCS program management costs, as a percentage of total contract costs, were high in the beginning of the program. High program management costs were due, in part, to one-time start up expenditures, such as equipment purchases, coupled with a smaller than expected workload. The Fiscal Year 1992 Appropriations Bill, specified that EPA spend no more than 15 percent of the total ARCS budget on program management. In Fiscal Year 1993, the Senate Appropriations Committee Report specified a program management target of 12 percent. EPA's actions to control costs resulted in EPA achieving the program management Congressional targets for Fiscal Year 1992 (with an actual ratio of 13.9 percent) and Fiscal Year 1993 (ratio of 11.9 percent for the 9 months of available data). The national target continues to decrease each year, encouraging EPA and its contractors cleaning up sites to manage administrative costs wisely.

Implementing Independent Government Cost Estimating

In recent years, concerns have been raised about the both the amount and cost of work done by EPA contractors. Some of the criticisms pointed to EPA's alleged reliance on contractors' recommendations regarding the cost to perform hazardous waste construction work. The Agency now requires the development of an Independent Government Cost Estimate for every new work assignment or work assignment modification expected to exceed $25,000. The independent government cost estimate is used by EPA as a tool in negotiating the workplan budget with the contractor and for documenting the resulting agreements in the contract file. The cost estimate provides enough detail to allow the EPA to independently determine whether the contractors' approach and costs are realistic and reasonable. The exercise of developing the independent government cost estimate demonstrates to EPA contractors that the government negotiation team is fully prepared to question contractor assumptions and negotiate realistic costs for the work to be performed.

Streamlining the ARCS Award Fee Process

Although effective, the performance evaluation process for determining the award fee component of contractors' fees is labor intensive and time consuming. A work group tasked with examining the award fee process and recommending streamlining actions identified two changes that would save time and money. One was to set minimum thresholds for evaluating work assignments, and the second was to limit contractor self-evaluations.

Under the original award fee process every work assignment worked on during the performance period was evaluated. This could include anything from four hours to 4,000 hours of effort. Since individual reviews and ratings were prepared for each work assignment, an inordinate amount of EPA time and energy were expended evaluating all active work assignments. EPA Regions established hour thresholds under which work assignments would typically no longer be individually evaluated (e.g., 100 hours). Since the contractor's award for these hours would be based on satisfactory performance, work assignments below the threshold would be evaluated if unsatisfactory performance was noted. This policy helps focus Superfund's performance evaluation efforts on high cost, high impact work assignments while at the same time reducing paperwork and costs.

As part of an objective award fee process, contractors are allowed to submit a self-evaluation for inclusion in the EPA performance evaluation package. These contractor self-evaluations had become lengthy and detailed. Since EPA pays for the contractor to perform its self-evaluation, keeping the evaluation to the minimum length and detail required to obtain the contractor's input saves EPA money. In addition, contractors were required to refocus their self-evaluations to include a section on program management and other critical areas established by each EPA Regional office, thus helping EPA to control non-site costs.

CONCLUSION

This report describes some of the streamlining improvements that are making cleanups more efficient while saving costs to the Superfund Trust Fund. The streamlining efforts include maintaining "enforcement first", implementing the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model, introducing the Superfund Administrative Improvements Initiatives and focusing on improved contracts management. The streamlining effects and cost saving impacts of these undertakings is further described in the documents attached to this report as appendices. Taken as a whole, this report and the accompanying reports present a broad picture of the scope of Superfund's revitalization agenda and the resulting benefits to the speed of cleanup and cost of the program.

Mr. STOKES. Okay.

Ms. BROWNER. We have another document, Mr. Chairman, that we will provide to the committee, which shows the specific administrative changes as they were applied to individual sites across the country and the effect of those changes at those sites.

[This report is being held in the subcommittee files.]

Mr. LAWS. I would also note for the record that our Office of the Inspector General has audited some of the administrative improvements to determine whether we are implementing them properly. The audit was designed to help us come up with suggestions as to how administrative improvements can be more evenly distributed to the Agency and to make sure that we are following proper procedures in selecting them. I think that would be quite useful to this committee that these improvements proceed in a useful manner.

[The information follows:]

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL CLOSING SURVEY ON SUPERFUND ADMINISTRATIVE IMPROVEMENTS

The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) completed a survey of EPA's efforts to accelerate and revitalize the Superfund program through Superfund Administrative Improvements. This survey is attached for the record.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

FEB 24 1994

OFFICE OF
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Closing the Survey of EPA's Superfund Administrative Improvements
Assignment E1SFB4-11-0010

FROM: Michael Simmons Michael Simmons
Associate Assistant Inspector General
for Internal and Performance Audits (2321)

TO: Elliot P. Laws
Assistant Administrator
for Solid Waste and Emergency Response (5101)

Headquarters Audit Division (HAD) has completed the survey of EPA's efforts to accelerate and revitalize the Superfund program through the Superfund Administrative Improvements. We appreciate the assistance you and your staff provided while we conducted our survey.

HAD noted that many of the initiatives are at an early stage of completion, and as such, we have decided not to audit the initiatives at this time. However, we plan to continue monitoring the initiatives from a Headquarters perspective, and review selected initiatives and pilot projects at regional offices. These reviews will be performed by our other audit divisions. Additionally, HAD will be reviewing the legislative specifications proposed by the Agency in relation to the work being performed under the initiatives. These efforts are described more fully in the attached review strategy. (See Attachment A.) As with any planning document, it is subject to change. We would appreciate knowing any additional areas of concern you may have regarding the Superfund initiatives that we might address in our reviews.

Our divisional offices will provide the regional offices and the Superfund Revitalization Office with written results of their efforts. However, we do not foresee an audit report being produced by HAD. We will keep your office informed of our efforts as we progress.

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The survey identified some areas of concern which we believe warrant attention from the Superfund Revitalization Office. These are: the timing of completion of the initiatives, measuring performance for some of the initiatives, and communicating the results of the initiatives.

First, the June 23, 1993, "Superfund Administrative Improvements - Final Report" states that priority was given to actions which can be implemented before September 30, 1994. Further, in discussions with Agency officials we were told that the work performed under most initiatives would be used as a basis for decisions on reauthorization legislation. Our survey showed that the initiatives may be "implemented" by September 30, 1994. However, the results and the related effect upon the Superfund program may not be known for quite some time. Thus the initiatives may not be as useful as envisioned regarding reauthorization.

Second, during our survey we noted that performance measures had not been developed for all of the initiatives. (See Attachment B.) These measures should provide the basis for determining the effectiveness of the initiatives. Additionally, they can be used as the basis for proposed legislative reform. We are concerned that without such measures, EPA may not be able to determine how an initiative will affect the Superfund program.

Finally, as mentioned in recently issued reports of the Eastern Audit Division and Southern Audit Division, communication of the "lessons learned" from the initiatives needs improvement. We believe that promptly communicating results will aid in the overall success of the Superfund Administrative Improvements.

Again, we appreciate the cooperation you and your staff have provided and will continue working closely with OSWER as we proceed. Should you have any questions, or need additional information, please contact Edward Gekosky, Divisional Inspector General for HAD, or Frances Tafer of his staff at (703) 308-8222.

Attachments

cc: Divisional Inspectors General for Audit
Pat Holt, Hazardous Materials and Waste Branch
Barry Stoll, Engineering and Science Branch
Ed Maddox, Office of Management

Attachment A

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 19 1994

OFFICE OF
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Strategic Plan for the Review of the Superfund Administrative Improvements

Edward Gekosky

FROM: Edward Gekosky
Divisional Inspector General for Audit
Headquarters Audit Division

THROUGH: Mike Simmons Mike Simmons
Associate Assistant Inspector General
for Internal and Performance Audits

TO: Divisional Inspectors General

Attached is the strategic plan for reviews of the Superfund Administrative Improvements. The plan provides background on the Superfund Administrative Improvements and our proposed review efforts related to them.

We are requesting that NAD review three ongoing initiatives in Region 5: Allocation Tools, Mixed Funding, and Base Closures. CAD should review all ongoing initiatives in Region 7, which includes: Allocation Tools, Environmental Justice, Community Involvement, State Deferral, and SACM. WAD should review the Streamlining initiative in Region 9. Additionally, we are requesting that NAD review two completed SACM pilot projects: Regional Decision Teams and Early Action Pilots. ESB will provide support to the divisions to facilitate review of technical elements of pilot projects.

We believe these reviews coupled with previous and other ongoing reviews, should provide sufficient coverage to enable the Inspector General to present accurate, up-to-date testimony in the upcoming Superfund hearings. Nevertheless, we will gladly accept any additional review work proposed by other divisional offices.

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Should you have any questions, or need additional information, contact Ed Gekosky or Fran Tafer at 703/308-8222.

Attachment

cc: Barry Stoll, Engineering and Science Branch
Ed Maddox, Office of Management

STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE REVIEW OF THE SUPERFUND ADMINISTRATIVE IMPROVEMENTS

Background

EPA's Superfund program has generated considerable criticism both from internal and external reviews. This criticism stems from the pace and cost of cleanup, the degree to which sites are cleaned, the fairness of the program, the role of the States in the process, and the role of the community, particularly minority communities.

In July 1993, the Deputy Administrator and the Inspector General testified before the House Ways and Means Committee regarding the pace and cost of Superfund cleanups. During this testimony, the Deputy Administrator announced the Agency's plan to improve the Superfund program within the current statutory authority. The plan, known as the "Superfund Administrative Improvements" (SAI), focuses attention on the four areas of most concern to the Administration, Congress, and the public. The four areas can be characterized as follows:

1. Enhance enforcement fairness and reduce transaction costs

2. Enhance cleanup effectiveness and consistency

3. Enhance meaningful public involvement

4. Enhance the States' role in the Superfund Program

Each of the four areas contains individual "initiatives" which call for specific actions designed to improve the program. Additionally, eight on-going initiatives which had been started under the previous administration were included as part of the SAI. These on-going initiatives can mainly be attributed to the recommendations from earlier internal studies, (i.e. 90-Day Study and the 30-Day Study). In total, there are nine new initiatives and eight ongoing initiatives under the SAI. (See Appendix A.) Further, many of the initiatives have pilot projects underway. (See Appendix B.) The work being performed under these initiatives will also be a feeder for CERCLA reauthorization scheduled to take place in September 1994.

At the conclusion of the House Ways and Means Committee testimony, the Deputy Administrator and the Inspector General were asked to return in a year to update the Committee. The Committee expects the Agency to testify on how it plans to implement the SAI and improve the Superfund program considering budgetary constraints and Superfund's past record of receiving minimum returns on Superfund dollars. The Inspector General is also expected to testify before other Congressional committees concerning reauthorization.

Accordingly, the Inspector General will be responsible for testifying, to the extent possible, on the Superfund Administrative Improvements' impact on the Superfund program, and the proposed legislative changes to CERCLA.

Assignment Objectives

1. To provide sufficient coverage of the Superfund Administrative Improvements to enable the Inspector General to present accurate and up-to-date testimony regarding the Superfund program.

2. To provide an analysis of, and timely input to the Agency regarding both Superfund Administrative Improvements and corresponding legislative changes.

Previous and Ongoing Survey/Audit Work

- HAD has completed a Headquarters survey for all 17 initiatives.
- WAD has completed survey work regarding integrated site assessment pilots under the SACM initiative.
- EAD has completed survey work and issued review reports regarding enforcement pilot projects.
- SAD has completed survey work and issued a review report regarding the SACM initiative. Additionally, SAD is currently (or planning) reviews of: 1) Accelerating Cleanup Through Removal and 2) Demonstration Pilots - Alaska Battery in Region 10.
- CAD has completed a review of site listings which included a review of the Comprehensive Site Settlement pilot.
- ESB is evaluating the quality and effectiveness of the accelerated remedial planning process. (Accelerating the ROD through the use of presumptive remedies - Lightning Rod.)
- GAO is planning work regarding cost recovery.

Scope and Approach

1. Monitoring Agency Progress

Pilot Projects

As of January 1994, the Agency has 110 administrative pilot projects at various stages. Some have just recently been identified as pilots, many are ongoing, and very few (16) have been completed. These 16 fall under the SACM initiative. (See Appendices C, D, and E.)

According to the June 23, 1993, Superfund Administrative Improvements - Final Report, priority was given to actions which could be implemented before September 30, 1994. Our survey work shows that many of the pilots will be implemented by September 30, 1994. However, most will not be completed before September 30, 1994. Further, completion of the pilots, Agency evaluation, and determining effect on the Superfund program may take several years. Therefore, determining the results of the pilots and effect on the Superfund program before reauthorization may not be possible. However, in order to provide the Inspector General with sufficient information regarding the Superfund Administrative Improvements, we propose to monitor the Superfund Administrative Improvements and the related pilot projects.

HAD will monitor the Superfund Administrative Improvements from the perspective of Headquarters officials. We will maintain contact with Agency officials responsible for the initiatives, and follow the progress of the pilot projects. HAD will keep the field divisions and Office of Audit Headquarters staff apprised of the activities.

Field divisions should review the pilot work being completed in the regional offices. This would entail: comparing the number and identity of pilot projects with Headquarters information; understanding the work performed under the pilots, including the timeframes for the projects, the roles of those involved (especially the Regional Decision Teams), and how performance (i.e. success) will be measured; and evaluating communication between parties. The number of pilots and the initiatives to which they relate vary from region to region. However, the work by the division could be limited to selected initiatives or pilots. We would like NAD to review ongoing initiatives for Allocation Tools, Mixed Funding, and Base Closures in Region 5, CAD to review all ongoing initiatives in Region 7, and WAD to review the Streamlining initiative in Region 9. ESB will provide support to the divisions to facilitate review of technical elements of the pilot projects.

Legislative Analysis

The Agency is in the process of developing the legislative specifications which will be presented to Congress for Superfund reauthorization. The legislative changes offered by the Agency may affect both the Superfund Administrative Improvements; and how the current Superfund program is administered. Thus, the Inspector General may be asked to comment on the proposed legislative changes during upcoming Superfund reauthorization hearings.

HAD, in a joint effort with the OIG Office of Management and with ESB assistance, will monitor the Agency's proposed reauthorization specifications. When appropriate, the proposed specifications will be compared with the initiatives and results of the pilot projects. As needed, we will discuss with Agency staff the basis for the specifications. The effort should provide, to the extent possible, an opinion on the proposed legislative changes.

2. Reviewing Completed Pilot Projects

As stated above, the Agency has 110 pilot projects. (Note: some pilots include more than one site.) While many of these pilots have begun, most will not be completed and evaluated before Superfund is reauthorized. Although other OIG divisional offices reviewed certain of these pilot projects, they were unable to determine the overall effects of the pilots on the Superfund program because the Agency had not completed enough work. Additionally, Agency officials are aware that many of the pilot projects will not be completed before reauthorization.

Thus, future reviews by the divisional offices should concentrate on, but not be limited to, completed pilot projects. In total there are 16 completed pilot projects under the SACM initiative. Each review should cover the purpose of the pilot, the work performed under the pilot, resources used under the pilot, and the potential effect (time and cost savings) of the pilot on the Superfund program. We recommend that NAD complete a review of the "Regional Decision Team" pilot, and the "Early Action Pilot" (Better Brite) pilot in Region 5. ESB will provide support to the divisions to facilitate review of technical elements of pilot projects.

3. Coordinating the Assignment

HAD has been designated as the control point for the reviews. HAD, in coordination with Office of Audit Headquarters staff, will also prepare the written testimony for the Inspector General.

Divisional offices, in consultation with HAD, are responsible for developing guides, conducting the reviews, and providing HAD with the report on the results of their reviews. ESB will aid in establishing consistency or conflict in EPA's application of existing Superfund authorities among pilot projects. In order to allow sufficient time for briefings and the preparation of testimony, reports should be provided to HAD by April 30, 1994.

Appendix A

I. NEW AND ENHANCED INITIATIVES

A. Enhance Enforcement Fairness and Reduce Transaction Costs

1. Greater Use of Allocation Tools

2. Foster More Settlements with Small Volume Waste Contributors (De Minimis)

3. Greater Fairness for Owners at Superfund Sites

4. Evaluate Mixed Funding Policy

B. Enhance Cleanup Effectiveness and Consistency

5. Streamline and Expedite the Cleanup Process

6. Develop Soil Trigger Levels

C. Enhance Meaningful Public Involvement

7. Implement an Environmental Justice Strategy for Superfund Sites

8. Early and More Effective Community Involvement

D. Enhance State Role

9. State Deferral of Certain Site Categories

II. CONTINUING MANAGEMENT AND ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES

10. Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model

11. Construction Completions

12. Contract Management

13. Enforcement First

14. Accelerate Cleanup at Base Closures

15. Promote Use of Innovative Technology

16. Compliance Monitoring

17. Improve the Effectiveness of Cost Recovery

Attachment B

	INITIATIVE	WRITTEN MEASURES (Y/N)
1	Greater Use of Allocation Tools	Y
2	Foster More Settlements with Small Volume Waste Contributors	N
3	Greater Fairness for Owners at Superfund Sites	N
4	Evaluate Mixed Funding	N
5	Streamline and Expedite the Cleanup Process	N
6	Develop Soil Trigger Levels	N
7	Environmental Justice	N
8	Community Involvement	N
9	State Deferral	N
10	Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM)	Y
11	Construction Completions	N
12	Contracts Management	N
13	Enforcement First	N
14	Accelerate Cleanup at Base Closures	N
15	Promote Use of Innovative Technology	N
16	Compliance Monitoring	N
17	Improve the Effectiveness of Cost Recovery	N

Appendix B

Regional Pilot Projects

	INITIATIVE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
1	Allocation Tools	2	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	10
2	De Minimis[1]											0
3	Greater Fairness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Mixed Funding	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	7
5	Streamline		1				1			1	1	4
6	Soil Trigger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Envir. Justice	1	2	1	1	6	3	2	2	1	2	21
8	Comm. Involve	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	13
9	State Deferral	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	5
10	SACM[2]	4	2	6	2	4	2	1	6	3	4	34
11	Const. Complete[3]											0
12	K-Mgmt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Enforce First	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Base Closure	0	0	0	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	16
15	Innov. Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Compliance Monitor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Cost Recovery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Pilot Projects per region	9	9	11	7	29	12	6	10	7	10	110

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[1] The Agency includes De Minimis pilots under the 34 SACM pilots.

[2] 15 of the 34 pilot projects were originally considered "true SACM". The remaining 19 were broken down into construction completion, presumptive remedy, enforcement, and other pilots.

[3] The Agency includes Construction completions under the 34 SACM pilots.

Appendix C

Status of Pilots and OIG Reviews

Initiative	Pilots Projects	Completed Pilots	Pilots Reviewed or Being Reviewed by OIG
Allocation Tools	10	0	0
DeMinimis	See SACM		
Greater Fairness	0	0	0
Mixed Funding	7	0	0
Streamline	4	0	0
Soil Trigger	0	0	0
Environmental Justice	21	0	0
Community Involvement	13	0	0
State Deferral	5	0	0
SACM	34	16	11[1]
Construction Completion	See SACM		
Contract Management	0	0	0
Enforcement First	0	0	0
Base Closures	16	0	0
Innovative Technology	0	0	0
Compliance Monitoring	0	0	0
Cost Recovery	0	0	0
TOTALS	110	16	11

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[1] See appendices D & E for a breakdown of the SACM Initiative pilot projects and completed/ongoing OIG review work.

Appendix D
(Page 1 of 2)

Status of Regional Pilot Projects for the SACM Initiative

Region	**Pilot Name**	**Pilot Completed?**	**Pilots Reviewed or Being Reviewed by OIG?**
1	Kearsarge Metallurgical	Y	N
	START/SACM Initiative Accelerating the RI/FS Process	N	N
	Settlement with Third Party Generators (Murtha)	Y	Y
	Expedite PRP Remedy Implementation	N	Y
2	Accelerate RI/FS Process	N	N
	Accelerate Federal Facility Agreements	N	N
3	Accelerate Cleanup To Reduce Risk	Y	N
	Innovative Data Validation Approaches	Y	Y
	Bring Sites To Completion by the End of FY 93	Y	N
	Integrated Site Assessment and Early Enforcement	N	N
	Proactive Settlement of DeMinimis PRPs	Y	N
	Accelerate ROD TO RD Process Through Early Enforcement	Y	N
4	Early Enforcement Prior To Listing	N	N
	Early DeMinimis Settlements	N	N
5	Regional Decision Teams	Y	N
	Early Action Pilot (Better Brite)	Y	N
	Integrated Site Assessment	N	N
	Wisconsin Single Site Assessment	N	N

Appendix D
(Page 2 of 2)

Status of Regional Pilot Projects for the SACM Initiative

Region	**Pilot Name**	**Pilot Completed?**	**Pilots Reviewed or Being Reviewed by OIG?**
6	Lightning ROD Project	N	Y[1]
	SACM Demo and Regional Decision Team (National Zinc)	N	Y
7	Remediation Goals and Presumptive Remedy	N	N
8	Accelerated Cleanups Pilot	Y	N
	RI/FS Acceleration Pilots	N	N
	Sandy Smelter, Utah Pilot	N	N
	PRP Incentives	Y	Y
	Comprehensive Site Management	Y	Y
	Cross Program/Multi-Media Approach (Annie Creek)	N	Y
9	SWIFTER/SACM Site Assessment	N	Y
	Plug-in ROD (Indian Bend Wash South)	N	N
	Early DeMinimis Settlements (Operating Industries)	N	N
10	Accelerate Cleanup Through Removal (Yakima and Allied Plating)	Y	[illegible]
	Demonstration Pilot, Alaska Battery Enterprises	Y	Y
	Outreach Specialist	Y	N
	PRP Search Initiative	Y	N

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[1] The OIG Engineering and Science Branch is in the process of reviewing two of the three sites under this pilot. Both are wood treater sites (Popile, El Dorado, Arkansas and American Creosote Works Inc., Winnfield Louisiana)

Appendix E

Breakdown of "True SACM" Pilots

Region	Pilot Name	Pilot Completed?	Pilots Reviewed or Being Reviewed by OIG?
1	Kearsarge Metallurgical	Y	N
	START/SACM Initiative Accelerating the RI/FS Process	N	N
2	Accelerate RI/FS Process	N	N
3	Accelerate Cleanup To Reduce Risk	Y	N
	Integrated Site Assessment and Early Enforcement	N	N
4	Early Enforcement Prior To Listing	N	N
5	Regional Decision Teams	Y	N
	Early Action Pilot (Better Brite)	Y	N
	Integrated Site Assessment	N	N
	Wisconsin Single Site Assessment Pilot	N	N
6	SACM Demonstration and the Regional Decision Team	N	Y
8	RI/FS Acceleration Pilots	N	N
	Sandy Smelter (Valley Wide Smelter)	N	N
9	SWIFTER/SACM Site Assessment	N	Y
10	Accelerate Cleanup Through Removal	Y	Y

SUPERFUND STREAMLINING AND REAUTORIZATION

Mr. STOKES. Thank you.

Have any of these concepts, including any EPA streamlining efforts for Superfund, been incorporated into the Administration's reauthorization proposal?

Ms. BROWNER. Yes. For example, in the case of tiny, tiny parties under the current law, we cannot protect them totally. We can do an awful lot, but we think they should be totally protected. That is a change that we have recommended to Congress in the legislation.

There are several changes of that nature where we are going as far as we can within the existing law, but we would like to go further. We need a change in the law.

ATSDR AND NIEHS FUNDING

Mr. STOKES. Referring again to your justification on page 13 through 42, the request once again includes reductions to both the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, the ATSDR, and the National Institutes of Environmental Health Sciences, NIEHS. Of the $27,915,000 requested for the NIEHS, how much of that is for worker training grants and how much is for basic research grants?

Mr. LAWS. Actually, for fiscal year 1995 the request for NIEHS is $41.8 million. We are requesting to fully fund the worker training programs at $20 millions with the rest going to the apllied research program.

When this Administration came in we were faced with a kind of "tortured history" between EPA and both ATSDR and NIEHS, where the President's request was consistently lower than those Agency requests for funding, and Congress in turn would provide a significant amount over the President's request.

When I came on board, I was troubled by this for a number of reasons, not the least of which was that I saw that there was a major need for the services that ATSDR provides, as well as NIEHS, especially in light of some of the priorities of this Administration.

The President's Request for both of these agencies are at the highest that they have ever been under the funding from the Superfund program. I have put in place a program with both NIEHS and ATSDR where they will be brought into the budget decision process earlier in terms of timing and working this out.

We were unable to implement this for fiscal year 1995, but for fiscal year 1996, we will be working very closely with them and they will be a part of the decision-making for the entire Superfund program. But when it was time to submit the budget this year, the initial request was much lower. We took some money from the RD RA budget to try to provide a more workable amount for those agencies. Unfortunately, we were unable to fully fund them last year at their request level.

But we do hope to work with the committee for this year and, hopefully, next year we won't find this disparity that has marked the history of the relationship between EPA and both of those agencies.

ATSDR'S RELATIONSHIP WITH EPA

Mr. STOKES. As you know from this morning's hearing, Dr. David Stacher, Director of CDC testified before this committee today concerning ATSDR's budget. It is my understanding that ATSDR has enjoyed a good working relationship with EPA. Would you agree with that assessment?

Ms. BROWNER. Since my tenure and since Elliott Laws joined us, we have really tried to improve that relationship, and I think there has been progress. We will absolutely involve them in the Superfund budgeting process from now on to see if we can avoid the disagreements that have happened.

Mr. LEWIS. We certainly had a sense that was positive movement.

Ms. BROWNER. Yes, I think there is.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Lewis.

Mr. LEWIS. If I could just for a moment.

Mr. STOKES. Sure.

CONTRACTOR ABUSE IN SUPERFUND

Mr. LEWIS. We are coming close to a vote.

You may have noted my colleague Dean Gallo has not been with us. He won't back with us until next week, so he has asked me—to ask some questions you know, the Superfund area is very important in New Jersey and his territory, so I have some questions I would like to submit. But let me be specific as though Dean were here.

EPA has been continually criticized for contractor abuses under the Superfund program, and in last year's appropriations bill the committee included language to cap inform or overhead costs at 11 percent. Have we moved in that direction?

Mr. LAWS. Yes we have.

Mr. LEWIS. Could you submit the administrative costs for 1994 and 1995?

Mr. LAWS. Sure.

[The information follows:]

ESTIMATE FOR FY 1994 AND FY 1995 PROGRAM MANAGEMENT COSTS

The appropriation language for FY 1993 stipulated a target of 12 percent for ARCS Program Management costs. For FY 1994 the appropriation language set the level at 11 percent. EPA was able to meet the FY 1993 goal. The actual percentage for FY 1993 was 11.0 percent.

Initial reports (i.e., through the end of the second quarter of FY 1994) indicate that EPA appears to be on track to meet the 11 percent goal for FY 1994.

It is important to realize that program management costs as a percentage will begin to increase as the ARCS contracts run out of capacity and near completion. Program management costs in absolute dollars will decrease marginally, but the program management percentage will grow, since the remedial work and other contract costs will begin to diminish.

Mr. LEWIS. How much money did the Federal Government recoup as part of their enforcement actions under the Superfund program?

Mr. LAWS. I don't have that.

Ms. BROWNER. We can give a specific dollar.

[The information follows:]

SUPERFUND ENFORCEMENT—COST RECOVERY

The amount of cost recovery dollars recovered in Fiscal Year 1993 as a result of Superfund enforcement actions was $181,724,560. In addition, fines and penalties amounting to $3,629,156 were collected.

Mr. LEWIS. Will the Superfund program have any carryover into the next fiscal year and has the money been obligated if there has been?

Mr. LAWS. We are estimating that there might be a small amount. I think the estimates are at the most it will be $70 million.

Ms. BROWNER. Out of more than a billion dollars.

Mr. LEWIS. Out of a billion?

Mr. LAWS. Out of a billion and a half, we are expecting at most, $70 million.

TAG GRANTS

Mr. LEWIS. Over the years we have heard a good deal about the lack of community involvement in any Superfund program. I know that EPA provides technical assistance grants, TAGs, I guess they are known as, however, in all cases these grants are given out after the cleanup plan and the record decision is completed; is that correct?

Ms. BROWNER. That is correct; and this is another thing we want to see changed in the reauthorization.

Mr. LEWIS. That was really Mr. Gallo's next question; you will be communicating with the authorization process?

Ms. BROWNER. Yes we have.

ROCKAWAY BOROUGH SUPERFUND SITE

Mr. LEWIS. At last year's hearing, Mr. Gallo told you about the Rockaway Borough Superfund site. As you recall, the borough was caught in a Catch-22 because it selected a remedy to provide drinking water to its citizens. Even though the ROD selected the remedy that the borough had implemented, the borough was not allowed to receive O&M money, it was basically struck by the bill to construct and operate the facility.

The EPA has taken a look at allowing a town that falls under this kind of circumstance some special relief. Could you respond to that?

Ms. BROWNER. According to my understanding of the current settlement, the PRP will assume the operational costs associated with the borough's water supply system. I think the issue was about the construction cost.

Mr. LEWIS. We required construction costs and yet they were——

Ms. BROWNER. There are two facilities, the town's drinking water system, and the system that has been built to treat the Superfund contamination. In some instances, it has worked to use the Superfund facility as the community drinking water source.

Apparently in this situation because of the nature of the contamination, one, there wouldn't be enough water coming through the Superfund system to meet the town's drinking water needs. Secondly, it will not be operating year-round because you run the system for water and then you shut them off and settle out and turn them back on. So it would not be a system that could fulfill all the town's drinking water needs, but it can fulfill a part of them during certain times of a year.

We can set up a briefing for Mr. Gallo.

Mr. LEWIS. If he were here, he would ask you how you could ask him for assistance in the reauthorization process. I think the balance of his questions were asked by the Chairman essentially.

Ms. BROWNER. If it would be helpful and we would be more than happy to sit down with him personally.

AIR AND RADIATION

Mr. STOKES. All right.

Let's turn to air and radiation, on page 2–1. The Agency is requesting a total of $606,480,000 for the air program for fiscal year 1995, an increase of $77,096,600. There are numerous mandates under the Clean Air Act amendments, and in the past we have discussed the many deadlines that must be met.

Ms. Browner, at last year's hearing, you indicated that the Agency's regulatory process would be streamlined as part of the Reinventing Government Initiative. What is the status of the streamlining initiative in the air program?

Ms. BROWNER. Across the Agency, Mr. Chairman, we are looking at streamlining our rulemaking process in a number of significant ways.

If I could ask Mary Nichols, the Assistant Administrator for the Office of Air and Radiation to speak to the impact within the air program.

Mr. STOKES. Ms. Nichols.

Ms. NICHOLS. Thank you.

We are benefiting from a tiering process within the Agency that has allowed us to move the many relatively ministerial rulemakings that we have to do through the system faster and with less review by other offices. We are also focusing more attention earlier on those more significant rules that require significant input from other offices outside of the air office, such at enforcement, general counsel or the other program offices.

I think that process is working well. We are in the process of compiling the actual statistics, but I am pleased to tell you that since I have been on the job since last November, we have been able to move forward on a number of rules that had been stalled in the administrative process. This includes major toxics rules and the reformulated gasoline rules, and a number of other important changes in our programs that were called for under the Clean Air Act amendments.

We have also instituted within my office, a computer tracking system for all of our deadlines under the Act. The system is not only for rulemakings but reports and actions on State implementation plans, and that has given us a management tool that was not there in the past.

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, I might also add that under the Executive Order signed by the President, OMB does not undertake to review every single rule put forth by an individual Department or Agency in the way that they have done historically. This has resulted in significant streamlining of the process. I think the air program has benefited greatly from that.

PROMULGATION OF CLEAN AIR REGULATIONS

Mr. STOKES. Has the use of "regulatory negotiations," proven to expedite the promulgation of the clean air regulations?

Ms. BROWNER. The term "regulatory negotiation" means negotiated rulemaking. You would think it would be "neg regs" but it is called "reg neg." It has been a very valuable tool for the Agency, and it is one we are interested in using to an even greater extent in some cases.

The Congress has mandated that the Agency utilize, in the case of the Clean Air Act, reformulated gas rule, a negotiated rulemaking. While it is a valuable tool, it is not appropriate for all rulemakings. It needs to be a rulemaking where there are a variety of stakeholders, all who want or need something, if you will, so you can have some discussion.

ALLOWANCE TRADING

Mr. STOKES. All right.

Under the Clean Air Act amendments a program was established to reduce the emissions total of sulfur dioxide through the trading of allowances. And although utilities are not required to record such transactions with the Federal Government, do you have an estimate on how many allowance trades have been made so far?

Mr. BROWNER. If we could could provide that for the record.

Mr. STOKES. That will be fine.

ALLOWANCES TRADED IN SO_2 EMISSIONS

The only allowance trades that EPA monitors are those which have been recorded in the Allowance Tracking System, which opened for business on March 14, 1994. As of April 21, we have recorded 109 transfers; 69 of these were for allowances purchased at the EPA auction held on March 28.

We understand from several allowance brokers that many other allowance trades are currently being arranged, but since they have not been made public, we have no way of estimating how many.

Mr. STOKES. Let me ask you if this program will solve the acid rain problem?

Ms. BROWNER. I think it is a significant component of that program. I don't think it is the silver bullet to deal with the acid rain issues, but we have made real progress and the credits are being traded on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Mary, if it is appropriate talk to that?

Ms. NICHOLS. I would say that the trading program has given us a tool for bringing down the emissions of sulfur very significantly and much more cheaply than our traditional regulatory programs would have done. However, we are still studying the acid rain problem, the acid deposition problem and the other components to acidification, including sulpherdioxide emissions.

But we are still working on the regulations for sulfur. It won't be the solution, but as the Administrator said, it is a major chunk of the reductions that are needed.

NO_x EMISSIONS

Mr. STOKES. Let me ask a question with reference to the NO_x issue out in Ohio. Of course, this is a big concern for communities all across America, and Cleveland in particular is one of the major cities along with the rest of the State of Ohio, which is concerned about limitations imposed by the Clean Air Act.

I know EPA has been working closely with States, cities, and local officials to establish clean air and transportation policies that work effectively towards the important goal of a clean environment. I would be interested in knowing how you perceive the Agency, the States and localities are doing as the Nation tries to meet these challenges that are imposed by law?

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, the conformity aspects of the Clean Air Act are I think a very, very valuable tool. The purpose, very simply put, is to require States to require municipalities to look at things like road construction as one example that would occur in the future, and evaluate its impacts on air quality. The danger is if we don't look at future actions, while we make lots of tough decisions and improve our air quality now, those improvements will be only of a short duration. We will find ourselves with another round of problems because we are not thinking ahead. That is the goal of conformity—to force a process, if you will, or to develop a process that requires people to look broadly at the air quality impacts of future actions. Roads are an easy example.

The issue of NO_x is that it is a recent rule put out by the Agency that requires States and municipalities in developing plans to take into account increases in NO_x emissions, and therefore that future activities don't result in increases of NO_x emissions.

What we have found out, is that this has been very controversial, and we are mindful of that. We have found in most instances where we work with the individual communities where there appears to be a problem, we were able to resolve the problem. We have had a number of sessions with the State of Ohio and with the cities in Ohio that are burdened with redesignation of their attainment, who believe this may be a problem for them. We are finding that the problem is less than they originally thought.

NO_x REQUIREMENTS—WAIVERS

Mr. STOKES. In that vein, I know you have had some recent correspondence with the Governor of Ohio about clean air issues of concern to our State. And in a recent letter to him announcing your intention to issue waivers to the conformity of NO_x requirements for several Ohio cities, you said those waivers would be granted under an expedited process. How quickly might those waivers be forthcoming?

Ms. NICHOLS. I had an estimate on that. We believe we will have that actual product out by the end of April.

Mr. STOKES. That is good.

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, if for some reason we are unable to meet that deadline, we will certainly let you know.

MTBES

Mr. STOKES. I appreciate that.

As I am sure you are aware, the use of oxygenate, MTBE, proved to be quite a controversial issue.

In fiscal year 1994, a limitation on appropriations was added to deal with this alleged health problem in Alaska. And over the course of this year, EPA in conjunction with other entities has studied and attempted to resolve any uncertainties regarding health effects of MTBEs. Could you give us an update on this issue?

Ms. BROWNER. The people of Alaska thought it was giving them a headache. We apologize for the problem, and we certainly attempted to see if we could resolve it outside of the appropriations process.

If Mary Nichols would explain the status.

Ms. NICHOLS. Let me just fill you in.

Not too long following that action, we held a consultation meeting with the CDC, and it was attended by a number of the members of the public, concerned citizens, as well as staff to some Members of Congress. It became clear that the evidence that had seemed to show some statistical linkage between complaints about headaches or colds and the introduction of MTBE, although it was suggestive, didn't really support much in the way of any conclusions on that.

We have asked for some additional research to be done on the health effects issue and it is being pursued through the Health Effects Institute. The Health Effects Institute is an agency that is a jointly funded project of industries and the Federal Government. They have some studies now underway on the topic.

In the meantime, I just parenthetically could note that after Alaska was exempted from the requirement for a year of using the MTBE in gasoline, we did experience carbon monoxide violations this winter, which other cities in the United States that were using gasoline with MTBE did not experience. And as a result of that, they are rethinking their opposition to the use of it.

But the program has gone well in the other cities. And not only have complaints dropped off, but the readings of carbon monoxide have dropped significantly and that is really good news for them.

Mr. STOKES. When will these additional studies be completed?

Mr. FOLEY. The research that we are undertaking is not going to come to fruition for a year or two. We used all of the short-term knowledge that we had in trying to assess the problem. I think everybody in the research community agrees that we need to do some very new studies here.

Those are the ones that are now in the planning phase. And health studies can take three, four, or even more than five years, depending on the way you approach them. So I don't feel there are any quick solutions. But we are pursuing it.

Ms. BROWNER. One of the things, Mr. Chairman, that created part of the problem last year was a disagreement between EPA and CDC on the sort of analyses that had been conducted. We would all agree that the relationship with CDC on this issue is resolved now and we are working together. There is no longer a disagreement. That was part of the problem last year.

The second problem is that we did have air quality issues in Alaska this winter and obviously that is nothing that any of us want to see because there are real health effects associated with that diminished air quality. So we are willing to work with you all and with the Alaska delegation over the next couple of months to see if we can avoid this being an issue in the appropriations process.

TOXIC AIR EMISSIONS RULE

Mr. STOKES. EPA recently announced a "chemical manufacturing rule" to reduce toxic air emissions. I understand this rule is projected to reduce toxic air emissions by nearly 90 percent over three years.

Ms. Browner, you have called this rule "one of the most sweeping air pollution rules EPA has ever issued—landmark for public health," if we quote you correctly. Tell us why this particular rule is so significant?

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, I think this is one of the most significant rules ever under the Clean Air Act, because of the reductions in toxic air pollutants that will be achieved. The Agency historically had looked at toxic air pollutants on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis, and the work under that kind of a approach had been not at a speed that I think anyone felt comfortable with.

With the Clean Air Act amendments of 1990, the Agency shifted its focus and instead focused on industries. And the choice of the chemical manufacturing industry as the first industry for focus has resulted in a large number, more than 113 toxic pollutants for which reductions will now be secured.

The effect in the communities where these facilities are located is quite significant. A number of these community facilities are in the community of low-income and minority people.

Mr. STOKES. Now, under this rule, you use the so-called "emissions averaging" concept. Tell us how that works.

Ms. BROWNER. Things at EPA take a long time because it is very difficult and complicated. This rulemaking was started prior to when Ms. Nichols and I came to the Agency. Under the original proposals, the facilities would have been allowed to trade across the facility if they could get more reductions on this smokestack, then they could get less reductions on another smokestack, as long as you were getting what the facility as a whole needed.

When we looked at that provision, we felt it was too broad, we felt that while trading was appropriate, it needed to be limited so you could ensure that the health benefits of the rule were, in fact, achieved, and so we do allow for trading.

One example would be if a facility has a smokestack that has certain toxic air pollutants that has already put in place technologies to get reductions equalling 75 percent. If the cost to get them into compliance under the rule is such that they don't believe that it is a beneficial use of that money, they could look for reductions elsewhere in the facilities. However, they have to get an extra reduction and they have to give something back to the environment.

So it is not a one-for-one trade. And it is the public's health that will benefit if this flexibility is used. So I think it is an appropriate flexibility. It can be used in a limiting manner and it is to the benefit of the public's health.

Ms. NICHOLS. I might just add that these chemical manufacturing plants will have hundreds of different emissions points in them, vents, valves, et cetera, and our rule will allow trading between 20 of those points pre-designated by the source.

And the concept, as the Administrator indicated, is that it is a way of making the company comply with the rule in a way most cost-effective for the company. At the same time, however, making sure that communities down wind of the facility are benefiting at the same time, because there will have to be an additional 10 percent overall reduction from the facility. In addition, the emission source, will have to demonstrate through a risk assessment that there is no increase in risk to an impacted community.

Again, the States are allowed to use this feature if they want to. They are not required to, but we are hearing from the States that this is a feature that they are planning to take advantage of because they think it will make for a really workable situation.

COST OF IMPLEMENTING TOXIC AIR EMISSIONS RULE

Mr. STOKES. Both of you have mentioned the high cost issue of implementation. What is the cost of implementing the new rule?

Ms. BROWNER. There was a cost-benefit analysis done on the rule. It was a detailed one, and we can provide the record. If we could provide it for the record.

[The information follows:]

COST ANALYSIS FOR THE TOXIC AIR EMISSIONS RULE

The regulatory impact analysis for the rule (EPA–453/R–94–019 March 1994) describes the benefit analysis and presents a summary of the analysis of the cost to implement this rule. The estimated nationwide costs and emission reduction from this rule are summarized in Tables 1 and 2 below. The cost estimates in Table 2 reflect the cost of new control equipment as well as the cost to operate and maintain the equipment. In addition, the estimated cost of the monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements for the rule is $70 million/year. The total nationwide annual cost of this rule is, therefore, $230 million/year.

TABLE 1. NATIONAL PRIMARY AIR POLLUTION IMPACTS IN THE FIFTH YEAR[a]

Emission Points	Baseline Emissions (Mg/yr)		Emission Reductions			
			(Mg/yr)		(Percent)	
	HAP	VOC[b]	HAP	VOC[b]	HAP	VOC[b]
Equipment Leaks	62,000	79,000	54,000	69,000	87	87
Process Vents	310,000	600,000	300,000	500,000	97	83
Storage Vessels	14,000	14,000	7,300	7,300	52	52
Wastewater Collection and Treatment Operations	130,000	490,000	100,000	370,000	77	76
Transfer Loading Operations	900	900	500	500	56	56
Total	520,000	1,200,000	460,000	950,000	88	79

[a] These numbers represent estimated values for the fifth year. Existing emission points contribute 84 percent of the total emission reduction. Emission points associated with chemical manufacturing process equipment built in the first 5 years of the standard contribute 16 percent of the total emission reduction.

[b] The VOC estimates consist of the sum of the HAP estimates and the non-HAP VOC estimates.

TABLE 2. NATIONAL CONTROL COST IMPACTS IN THE FIFTH YEAR

Emission Points	Total Capital Costs (10^6 \$)	Total Annual Costs (10^6 \$/yr)	Average HAP Cost Effectiveness[a] (\$/Mg HAP)	Average VOC Cost Effectiveness[a] (\$/Mg VOC)
Equipment Leaks	120	(0.26)	(5)	(4)
Process Vents	100	86	290	170
Storage Vessels	77	20	2,800	2,800
Wastewater Collection and Treatment Operations	140	50	490	130
Transfer Loading Operations	12	5	10,000	10,000
Total[b]	450	160	350	170

[a] Average cost-effectiveness values are determined by dividing total annual costs by total annual emissions reduction.

[b] Except for the Total Capital Costs column, the total figures do not include an element for equipment leaks because the analysis of equipment leak requirements indicated a cost savings.

Mr. STOKES. That would be fine.

Ms. BROWNER. The benefits to the public health in securing these reductions are very significant. I mean, what happens to people who are exposed to toxic air pollutants, chronic respiratory infections and lung problems, asthma, which we are seeing an increase in this country? There are real problems associated with exposures to these pollutants.

Mr. STOKES. Okay.

Mr. Lewis, I yield to you?

Mr. LEWIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Madam Administrator, it is very interesting the way I find myself in such a circumstance with Mary Nichols. Strange how time flies and people find themselves in unusual situations. Mary Nichols has made a great contribution to air quality efforts in California.

BASE CLOSURE—TRADING EMISSIONS

Ms. BROWNER. That is why we got her.

Mr. LEWIS. And you stole her from there. And about 99 percent of these issues, both our head and heart comes from the same place.

There is a subject area that I don't have idea where Mary comes from, but I am interested in knowing where the Agency comes from, and it relates to a major problem in California, and that again involves the fact that we have been almost devastated economically with base closures. San Bernadino County has had more than any other place in the county, and that has a very real impact upon local economies.

And it is my understanding that there are EPA policies relative to the way we bank savings, emissions savings from base closures that would appear to come in conflict with the administration's objective of expediting reutilization of those facilities in every way that we possibly can. Is this a typical issue?

Ms. NICHOLS. Yesterday, I received a request, or actually it was a copy of a letter from a California resident to the White House on this question.

I will be happy to provide a copy of our response to it. As I understand the issue, it is up to each military base and the Base Closure Commission to decide what to do with the saved emissions from the closure of a particular base. Apparently there are two bills in the California Legislature that are trying to deal with this.

The topic at the moment is that the military services, in some instances, seem to be transferring the credits from one base to another for their own purposes in order to increase their allotment of emissions as opposed to giving them back to the community which wants to use them for economic development purposes.

This is a very serious issue and clearly the policy of this administration is to facilitate the reuse of these bases. And I certainly don't intend, and I don't believe there is any requirement in our rules that is causing that to happen. But we want to make sure that is the case.

Mr. LEWIS. First, I don't know of any one community that is likely suggesting they are willing to give away credits that they might have back. The bases are spread all over the State.

There are 22 of them, and I don't know of such an exchange, or such a trading process. I certainly would want to know about the implications of that if, indeed, it were taking place.

Ms. BROWNER. We are talking to our colleagues at the Department of Defense. There would be real air quality issues associated with these kinds of trades, because there were models run based on where those trades were allocated. And you can't move from one end of State to the other without affecting air quality.

AIR BUDGET INCREASES

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate your patience with me in connection with this. I used to show a film, set a camera up on top of a mountain, and point it at LAX, and watch the cars start up in the morning and the emissions hit up against the mountains, and came out, at the end of day, one minute at a time, the smog was coming before the camera. So the trading of emissions is an item my district is very familiar with.

Over the past three years we have seen substantial increase in terms of our air programming at EPA and this pattern continues in fiscal year 1995 with the requested increase of $77 million that brings the total to $606 million.

Can you kind of outline what the key items in this pattern of increase and let us know what your top priorities are in terms of new expense and funds in 1995?

Ms. BROWNER. Just briefly, I think the subcommittee is aware that there was a cut in the air programs budget last year. When you are looking at the increase, you are looking at a portion which is a reinstatement of a cut.

Mr. LEWIS. If we give you more money, what are you going to do with it?

Ms. NICHOLS. It is spread in a number of areas between the headquarters and the regions in implementation of the Clean Air Act programs. Basically the increases are targeted at the areas where the compliance is coming due under the Act. Specifically it is targeted to areas dealing with toxics regulations, assisting the States in the development and processing of their nonattainment plans, in getting out the mobile source, the remaining mobile source rulemakings that are required under the law.

The biggest piece would be in terms of percentages, in the permit programs under Title V of the Act. This is in some ways the most comprehensive piece of the statute in terms of its impact on resources and States and local governments that have permitting programs, as we do in California. This is because of the requirement for there to be federally enforceable permits that utilize an enhanced monitoring system which will give much better data. So getting those programs up and running at the State level is going to be a major activity for us in the coming fiscal year.

Ms. BROWNER. I was going to say one of the investments that we will be making in our air program is implementation or development and finalization of Federal implementation plans for the State of California. That is an ongoing issue, and we are conducting public hearings.

Mr. LEWIS. You heard my comments yesterday relative to how easy it is to point one's finger at smokestacks. Years ago we had a set of car years in which those automobiles did not include the NOX device. That was a time when I really learned about the issue of affecting people's automobiles.

You screw around with their smokestacks, but you had better not screw around with their cars, and if it hadn't been for a State senator who carried a bill that eliminated that program, I probably would be on the other side of the table instead of on this side of the table today.

Ms. BROWNER. We would be glad to have you.

CLEAN AIR VEHICLES AND FUELS PROGRAM

Mr. LEWIS. I am really interested in knowing about EPA's plan for establishing clean air vehicles and fuels programs and how you are working with the various States, not just California.

Ms. NICHOLS. Well, let me just say a few words about that. First of all, we are working with California and one of my priorities, as you can imagine, has been to make sure that the EPA and the State of California are working together in the same way that we were back in the time when I was in the State. This way the State of California takes the lead on those measures that California has the ability and desire to step out in front on. The EPA facilitates that kind of innovation, that California is so good at rather than undercutting it. At the same time we make sure that the Federal Government is working on those sources that we have preempted that States aren't able to control. For example, new locomotive engines and some interstate heavy-duty engines are kinds of technologies that really can be met only at the Federal level.

At the moment we are in a couple of interesting proceedings regarding the future of automotive technology and fuels. EPA is a partner in the President's initiative for a new generation of vehicles. This is a project between the Federal Government and the auto industry aimed at producing by the year 2003 a production model of a car which achieves three times the fuel efficiency of today's automobile. At the same time it must meet the Tier Two Federal standards which have not yet been adopted.

In addition to that, we are seeing many States, including the States in the Northeast ozone transport region who are looking at the possibility of adopting California's vehicle standards as they now have the right to do under the amendment to the act. EPA is now in a position of holding hearings. We will be holding our first public hearing on May 2nd in Hartford, Connecticut, in response to a position from the OTC asking for the imposition of California low emission vehicle standards in that region based on a feeling that they need the additional pollution reductions that could be attained from the California cars.

Meanwhile, California itself is engaged in a review of their own standards. I think are likely to go ahead and maintain those standards which include very strong incentives for cleaner fuels as well as cleaner vehicles and the mandate for a zero emission vehicle which at this point is an electric car. There is a lot going on on this front and I think the big questions really have to do with timing and the appropriateness of different types of incentives versus mandatory programs. Those are the kinds of issues that we are going to be working through with the States in the coming months.

Mr. LEWIS. Well, we are still dealing with the reality of vehicle miles traveled and people in their automobiles, while it may be wonderful and educational, but they have fought all these years to move people in that direction and they continue to crowd the freeways.

I am just wondering what you think the chances are of our considering raising the CAFE standards camp. Is that in the ball park?

CAFE STANDARDS

Ms. NICHOLS. The idea of raising the CAFE standards is on the table as part of an ongoing process. A group of stakeholders and EPA, as a member of the steering committee for that under the guidance of the White House National Council on the Office of Environmental Policy and Office of Science and Technology Policy are leading the process. It includes representation from all interested parties, including State and local government industry, environmental organizations and consumer groups. Their goal is specifically to ask the question of whether or not we can raise the CAFE standards or in some other way achieve major breakthroughs in the amount of energy that is going into our transportation system.

I think many people feel that there are opportunities there that we are not realizing at this point. The issue is really more a debate about means than it is about ends. We are looking at what are going to be the most effective tools in what time frame in order to move us forward in the direction of a much more efficient overall transportation system.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR STUDY

Mr. LEWIS. It still is a reality that people not only don't want you to fool with their automobiles, but the fact is that dealing with public policy for a long time, the most significant pressure point we have ever developed was when OPEC came along and suddenly Detroit responded to do a car that had to have better gas mileage. I think one of our jobs is to keep that pressure on and the consumer is not necessarily going to be responsive to every government policy that suggests this is the logical way for us to go.

On another subject just briefly, the committee is aware of extensive efforts on the part of business and State government in California to generate support for PM–10 Clean Air Study, that study for the San Joaquin Valley in California. This unique coalition, which is raising a significant amount of private funding for this project, is requesting $2 million in fiscal year 1995 to support EPA's role in assisting with the study.

I understand that Mary has gotten herself in the middle of this. Would you provide for the committee's understanding, at least for mine, maybe an explanation of EPA's role in helping to ensure that this study is conducted?

Ms. NICHOLS. A study has been going on for several years that EPA has been a participant in along with, as you indicated, the State and private interests. I believe there has been an increase in funding this year. The Agency questioned the ability to participate at the level that they were asking for only because of our commitments with respect to the PM–10 issue nationally.

We are devoting increased resources in this budget, if we are permitted to do so, to review the overall PM–10 standard because of our concerns in two areas. First, there is new evidence indicating that the inhaleable particulate is a more serious health risk than previously indicated in its relationship with deaths in urban areas. At the same time, the wind-blown particulate experienced in agricultural areas in California and elsewhere in the West is a source which is extremely difficult if not impossible to control through any funding means, this may be a diversion of resources from more important health risks.

We indicated to the State that we had some concerns about the level of the study but not about the thrust of what the study was attempting to do.

CEMENT KILNS

Mr. LEWIS. Okay. I promised you yesterday that I was going to ask a couple of questions regarding cement kilns and the use of fuels in some kilns that may be more toxic than others.

For the record, Mr. Chairman, I want you to know that I am interested in cement kilns, but it nonetheless has come to my attention now since my district has some cement plants.

I have a number of questions for the record. Incidentally, the Administrator knows more about that than I could imagine. I would like her to comment on the subject and then we will submit our questions.

Ms. BROWNER. Just very briefly, I think the issue with cement kilns is the fuels that they burn. A large number of them burn hazardous waste under the reauthorization or were grandfathered.

My concern and the Agency's concern is that the disposal of hazardous waste needs to be consistent with strict health based standards. Therefore, we are working with the cement kilns across the country to ensure that those facilities that continue to burn hazardous waste meet the standards.

We have a lengthy document that we can provide that examines all of this. We have been calling the facilities in and going through the process with each facility.

EMISSIONS REDUCTION

Mr. LEWIS. I would appreciate your working with my staff. Just make sure that we are asking all of those questions and that they are relevant. The ARB in California supports the concept of emissions reduction as a means to facilitate emissions trading required by the district review rules.

For the record, Mr. Chairman, I would appreciate the Administrator working with my staff to make sure we expand on those questions for the record as well. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STOKES. Certainly.

Ms. Kaptur, I yield to you.

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I already start with parochial interests.

OHIO REDESIGNATION FOR NON-ATTAINMENT

I understand the State of Ohio in November made an application to EPA to be designated as an attainment area for some of the counties in Ohio. The application is at the regional level and is moving along, I guess, all right, but it is going to take another 18 months, they think, to do whatever EPA has to do to approve this. And it is my understanding that the emissions that have been declining and so forth, all the data is there.

I am wondering if you, Madam Administrator, could take a look at that Ohio application. I really don't understand why it takes so long.

Ms. BROWNER. Just briefly, when a community seeks redesignation for nonattainment, there are two things they seek to demonstrate. This is a gross simplification. One, they are in attainment. They have to show data that they have been in attainment for that particular air quality parameter for a particular period of time, generally a couple of years.

The second thing they have to show is they have a plan to stay in attainment. We don't want people to come into attainment, have us redesignate, and have them go back out. Frequently, the plans for maintaining attainment, for maintaining the good improved air quality are very comprehensive and the review can be complicated.

In the case of Ohio, what is involved is review of what we call State implementation plans. It is in those plans that the individual communities have sought to show us the method or the means that they will use to maintain attainment. There are two things: One, you have got to achieve attainment and show you have been in there for a while. Two, you have got to show that—you can stay there.

Ms. NICHOLS. We are monitoring data and specific elements and certain rules that are required to be adopted. There is a staff person in the regional office who is working on this issue with the State of Ohio.

Ms. KAPTUR. I am from the northwestern part of the State. So even if my communities are in attainment, Ohio has to apply to the Feds for this if some of the other areas in Ohio were not as good. We were lumped in with everybody else or can our region be looked at separately?

Ms. NICHOLS. It is up to the State to submit the specific rules. This is similar to the technology rules for those particular areas. Unless the county or the city has the level authority to adopt those specific elements, it normally has to go through the State.

If the State has done the actions that are needed for your particular area, but not for some other area, we can certainly do your partial processing.

Ms. KAPTUR. I was wondering if we are going to be lumped in with everybody else. Maybe that is why it is going to take 18 months, but if there is a way to look at our figures not knowing the paperwork that is up the chain somewhere.

Ms. NICHOLS. It is not the data of attainment. The demonstration is fine that they haven't violated the standards. It is a matter of submitting the additional elements for the maintenance plan that allows the final designation to take place.

Ms. KAPTUR. Well, we sent the administrator a letter on April 5th which summarized what our region says it has done and will do to maintain attainment, and if there is any way you could help us, knowing we are being held up because there is a lineup for the rest of Ohio and maybe we could be looked at, we would appreciate it.

Ms. BROWNER. The State law may be the problem, but we will work with your staff to see what your real problem is with your part of the State.

ETHANOL USE IN VEHICLES

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you very much. We were talking a lot of automotive. I am curious as to EPA's role about the use of ethanol in vehicles. How do you work with the other parts of the Government? Promoting ethanol use in fleet vehicles or whatever.

Ms. BROWNER. There are several issues here as it relates to the reformulated gas rule which EPA adopted on December 15th. Cleaner gas to the city has been mandated by Congress in the Clean Air Act and other cities have opted into the program. We are currently in a rulemaking process soliciting comment and reviewing comment on whether it might be appropriate to mandate that a portion of that reformulated gas be made from renewable sources.

For example, with ethanol we have not made a final decision because we have received more comments than on any other rule in the history of the Agency.

Ms. KAPTUR. Really? Well, I am not so far off.

Ms. BROWNER. It is a room about this size that is filled with things and we are doing our best to get through them. We made a commitment when we solicited public comment on how to increase opportunities for renewable energy sources in the reformulated gas program that we would announce a final decision by June 15th.

Ms. NICHOLS. Yes.

Ms. BROWNER. June 15th.

Ms. KAPTUR. That is very soon.

Ms. BROWNER. The reason, Congresswoman, is that the reformulated gas program takes effect on January of next year. The cities have to have the reformulated gas by January of next year. Last December, we completed the rule that gives the refiners what they need to make the gas to get it to the cities by next January. This would be an amendment to that rule.

Mr. KAPTUR. So you are looking at a range of fuels including programs like soy fuels as well.

Ms. NICHOLS. The proposal that EPA put out was for a 30 percent renewable mandate for the oxygenates that are used in the winter and summer renewable fuels. That could come from any renewable source, including corn, soy, and methane from landfills. Literally it is open as to what it would be.

The assumption has been based on what is out there now that initially at least most of it would come from crops and certainly there are a lot being made, primarily, as I understand, from corn. But there is no obstacle to it being made from any other grain type either.

Ms. KAPTUR. I am curious who is writing you all these comments. I am very interested.

Ms. BROWNER. We think everyone in the country has an opinion. We know that every Member of the Senate has written us. Every single Member. All 100 have taken a position.

Ms. KAPTUR. Do they like renewable fuel?

Ms. BROWNER. They were split 48 to 52.

Mr. STOKES. They are consistent.

Ms. KAPTUR. Once a final rule is promulgated, what happens operationally? What happens in the country?

Ms. BROWNER. Then the refiners, when they make the reformulated gas, will make it using a recipe essentially for reformulated gas. The recipe will now require that 30 percent of what is sent out to the cities be from renewables. Depending on which renewable resource is used, it is made differently.

There is splash blending versus blending at the refiner and we could provide you some information in writing. However, the refiners who send the stuff through the tanks to the gas stations, would have to demonstrate that 30 percent of the reformulated gas was from renewable energy sources.

Ms. KAPTUR. Now, they won't just sell it at the pump?

Ms. BROWNER. Yes. Just like regular gas. You won't even know in the cities where the reformulated gas program is. We know where they are because we have the list. In the same way, people don't know that MTBE or other oxygenates are in there. It is just a different recipe and better air quality.

[The information follows:

DIFFERENT TYPES OF RENEWABLE SOURCES USED IN GASOLINE REFORMULATION

On December 15, 1993, EPA proposed that 30 percent of the oxygenate content required in reformulated gasoline be derived from renewable resources (i.e., non-fossil resources such as corn, grain, wood and organic waste products). The requirement does not specify which oxygenates must be used, but given the current market situation it is expected that in the near term the requirement will be met primarily with ethanol produced from corn and/or ETBE, an ether made from ethanol. Ethanol and/or ETBE produced from other grains and agricultural producs are expected to be used to satisfy only a small fraction of the requirement. As different technologies develop in the future, oxygenates produced from other sources are also expected to enter the market. For example, ethanol from cellulose and methanol (used to produce the ether MTBE) derived from municipal solid wate streams are technologies that are currently in developmental and demonstration phases. The remainder of the oxygenate content required in reformulated gasoline which would not need to be derived from renewable resources is expected to be primairly MTBE produced from natural gas.

Ms. NICHOLS. Congresswoman Kaptur, in addition to the reformulated gas, which we believe that is the main tool that EPA has available to it because it is a regulation that we are legally obligated to promulgate under the Clean Air Act, we are also very interested in clean fuel. We have other programs underway that are designed to influence or to let people know more about their opportunities.

EPA itself has an ethanol car that we drive around in, as well as compressed natural gas and the other clean fueled vehicles. We test them in our Ann Arbor laboratory. We work with the States on clean fuel fleet programs. This is a requirement for areas that are serious nonattainment areas. They have adopted clean fuel programs under the Clean Air Act and we are providing them with information and help in getting those kinds of programs up and running as well.

REFORMULATION OPPOSITION

Ms. KAPTUR. I am curious of the number that are opposed to——

Ms. BROWNER. I can't remember if it is the 48 or 52.

Ms. KAPTUR. What are people opposed to, I am curious.

Ms. BROWNER. There is a legal question that is raised by some as to whether or not we have statutory authority to mandate a percentage of reformulated gas. I think that has been the focus of a lot of the opposition. This is a complicated issue and one that is worthy of the amount of comment we have received, quite frankly.

Ms. KAPTUR. Do you receive a lot of opposition from oil companies?

Ms. NICHOLS. Yes.

Ms. BROWNER. Yes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Okay. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STOKES. All right.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman, are we going to get off of air now?

Mr. STOKES. We have got a little more here.

Mr. LEWIS. Okay. That is fine.

CLIMATE CHANGE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

Mr. STOKES. Madam Administrator, last fall the Administration finally issued its Climate Action Plan with strategies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels in order to meet the goals established at the U.N. Conference on the Environment and Development in 1992.

The action plan relies heavily on strategies adopted by the EPA, and EPA supports programs which will account for 43 percent of the reductions necessary.

What other agencies are involved in the U.S. effort?

Ms. BROWNER. The national action plan developed by the administration involved a large number of agencies. The primary agencies involved include EPA, the Department of Energy, Department of the Agriculture and Department of Transportation.

Mr. STOKES. How much funding are other Federal agencies spending to meet the mandates of the Climate Action Plan?

Ms. BROWNER. I ask David Gardner and Mary Nichols to manage our efforts jointly. We will provide for the record what the total amount is. The Department of Energy has requested $205 million in fiscal year 1995 and we will get you an explanation of the other agencies.

[The information follows:]

EXPLANATION FOR THE AMOUNT OF FUNDING AND ACTIVITIES OTHER AGENCIES PUT INTO THE CLIMATE CHANGE NAP IN FY 95

The following tabe higlights the amount of funding that other Federal agencies are requesting to meet the mandates of the Climate Change Action Plan:

[Dollars in millions]

Other Federal agencies	Fiscal year— 1994	Fiscal year— 1995
Department of Energy	$4.4	$208.0

[Dollars in millions]

Other Federal agencies	Fiscal year—	
	1994	1995
Department of Agriculture	6.0	12.0
Army Corps of Engineers, HUD and Department of Transportation	0.6	1.0

GREEN PROGRAMS

Mr. STOKES. I understand that there are a number of EPA programs which will support this initiative. Tell us, why has EPA chosen to rely so heavily on the various "green" programs?

Ms. BROWNER. We believe that within what we refer to as our "green" programs we have seen real benefits, and real reductions that can be helpful in addressing the global climate change problems.

The Administration, in developing the plan, sought to develop a network of voluntary actions as opposed to more regulatory programs. The administration is committed to monitor success in achieving the goal and if we were not making real progress in achieving the goal then to evaluate regulatory actions.

Ms. NICHOLS. Could I just add another thing on that point?

Mr. STOKES. Sure.

Ms. NICHOLS. We are focusing on the "green" programs to some extent as an example of what we think the agency should be doing both under the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 and also under the requirement of Section 103(g) of the Clean Air Act. These required EPA to do some basic research on the issues of how to use nonregulatory strategies to achieve the goals of the Clean Air Act.

These are the first programs that EPA has launched that are the nonregulatory programs where we have been able to amass some real information about how to find economically beneficial solutions to company's energy problems. At the same time they help us achieve air quality improvements. We are pursuing these things because we think they are important to us, not only for reasons of the Climate Action Plan, but because we believe they will assist us in achieving clean air as well.

Mr. GARDINER. If I could also mention that the green programs are responding to the growing interest in the private sector to recognizing that energy efficiency improvements can actually be economically beneficial to the private interests. EPA's role in terms of providing technical assistance to those companies would be to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by undertaking a partnership with the Environmental Protection Agency. In this partnership we provide the technical assistance and they actually go ahead and make the efficiency changes that lead to emission reductions. That is a very positive development that we were trying to respond to.

Ms. BROWNER. One concrete example is the Green Lights Program which has been incredibly successful. Companies are only asked to change their lighting fixtures if we can demonstrate a cost savings.

CLIMATE ACTION PLAN—OTHER EFFORTS

Mr. STOKES. In addition to the "green" programs, what other efforts are under way to achieve the goals of the Climate Action Plan?

Ms. NICHOLS. In this case I might just mention that a number of them are looking on the supply side of energy. For example, the use of natural gas on a seasonal basis to cut smog emissions in areas that have serious urban ozone problems. At the same time there are beneficial improvements in carbon dioxide that we get by substituting natural gas for coal.

We are looking at methane reductions, which is a very promising area because methane is a very potent source of greenhouse gases. In that area, we are working with the coal industry on reducing the methane emissions from from coal mining operations which are a safety and fire hazard problem as well as an atmospheric problem.

We are working with the agricultural sector on methods to control methane emissions from farms and there is a program called ruminant efficiency, which looks at how to make cows give more milk for each ounce of methane they emit. I could get more graphic about how to get more milk out per cow and less waste product.

We are looking at automobile efficiency and transportation system efficiency improvements. There are a whole number of examples.

Mr. STOKES. Although it is rather early to measure the success of the various programs which support the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, do you believe it would be necessary to make modifications to the plan for the program in the future?

Ms. BROWNER. It may be. We are hopeful that our plan is adequate to cut or return greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000, but we believe it is essential that there be ongoing analyses as to whether we are achieving our goal. We have been, I think, very, very open with all concerned with this issue that we may have to make changes. We think we can get there.

The models tell us we can get there, but it takes a lot of work and we don't have a whole lot of people. If we can't make it, we have to make some changes.

MONTREAL PROTOCAL FUNDING

Mr. STOKES. Under the Stratospheric Ozone Protection Program the Agency supports the Montreal Protocol by enforcing the phase-out of ozone depleting chemicals.

For fiscal year 1995, the Agency is requesting approximately $16,000,000 for the phase-out of CFCs and the development of safe substitutes. Yet I note that recently the EPA, under pressure from certain groups, asked the major producers of CFCs to overturn its decision to voluntarily end the CFC production by the end of 1994.

I understand this decision was not well received by the manufacturers, DuPont, or environmentalists. Tell us why EPA chose to ask DuPont to postpone its plans to end CFC production?

Ms. BROWNER. The concern, Mr. Chairman, was that the alternatives, the recapture programs and the development of alternatives, had not proceeded at the pace that we had originally hoped. Then we would come into the summer and there would not be adequate CFC production to meet car refrigerant needs. So we worked with DuPont to determine the best way to proceed, including whether or not to take their allowances and transfer them to another manufacturer.

They felt like they should retain the allowances and enter into the production. The point was to make sure that there were CFCs available for the consumer in summer. We do not anticipate such an action again in the future. We think that there is more than an adequate supply.

Mr. STOKES. Tell us, can you reconcile this decision with the expenditure of funds that are being used to reduce CFCs?

Ms. BROWNER. Absolutely, Mr. Chairman. There is an international obligation that the United States has to the Montreal protocol. We are a signatory to the Protocol. That receives annual payments. We would call the committee's attention to the fact that those payments will be shared by others in the Administration.

They will not solely be the responsibility of EPA. I think they have been previously. The fact that we are past due is one of the problems we have right now. But in terms of the additional dollars for alternative development, we think that it is warranted and consistent with what we and what the statistics told us would be a shortfall of CFCs to service car air conditioning this summer.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Lewis, do you have additional questions in this area?

MANDATORY CAR POOLING

Mr. LEWIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I just have a couple more areas of curiosity. I would like to know what your studies or analyses tell you about our success or lack of success has been as it relates to encouraging the use of pooled vehicles, especially on the part of both large and small businesses. I am thinking specifically of emission, potential emission sources where they have available, overnight refueling where you have a fleet of cars that goes out in the morning, comes back at night, et cetera.

Are we having any pattern of success at people buying on to vehicles that impact those emissions per mile?

Ms. NICHOLS. I think the best data comes out of the South Coast air basin where there has been a very aggressive program there to promote mandatory car pooling programs and increases in passengers in each vehicle. Certain large employers that are very dedicated.

They have been able to get some very successful programs. For example, the Los Angeles Times has a fleet of compressed natural gas trucks that they use for delivering the newspaper. In addition, there are several big aerospace companies that have their employees using vans that they check out at night and drive their fellow workers along a fixed route every day. ARCO has a program like that.

Overall, however, those programs have not been successful in making much of a dent in the patterns. At least it is turning out like this in Southern California. I believe the studies I have seen are consistent on this.

Mr. LEWIS. Across the country?

Ms. NICHOLS. The amount of driving that is done on a fixed percentage like a home-to-commute basis on a regular daily trip is less than a third of all the driving that is being done. Most of it is being done in a much more random way and it is much more difficult to control through those kinds of mandatory measures. It is a serious problem for us because we are now in the process in the serious ozone areas of asking States to adopt employee trip reduction measures which we know are going to be very unpopular with employers and employees alike, while frankly we can't say that they achieve very much in the way of pollution reduction. So we are searching very hard with the help of our general counsel's office to see if there is some way that we can creatively interpret this section to give us flexibility to make it more of a performance-oriented standard. In that way, people could substitute alternatives like helping their employees with car tune-ups or assist in conversion to clean fuels.

There is a whole range of options that might be out there, but we are not at this point sure that we are going to be able to do that.

MACT STANDARDS

Mr. LEWIS. The untuned vehicles is as big a problem as anything.

In this subject area I am not really sure, but nonetheless I would like to have you try to help me understand for the record. Under the Clean Air Act Section 112(g) companies across the country would be required to perform what are called case-by-case maximum available control technology.

In order to obtain permits for expansion or modification and in many cases where EPA has not yet prepared a MACT database or a MACT for finding a source category, the burden of performing these time-consuming and expensive determinations falls entirely upon the company.

I am concerned specifically about small companies or medium-sized companies versus large companies. It might be more capital available for some of these transitions. Many of the major sources that will fall under the 112(g) requirements are, in fact, they tell me, small companies and I am thinking specifically about the composites in the plastics industry and that is kind of where this comes from.

Ms. BROWNER. Don't we have a proposed rule on the 112(g).

Ms. NICHOLS. There is a rule that is out in a proposed form, and we are still trying to get comment in on it. We are working with the State and local air pollution control organizations to try to develop on a partnership besides an alternative which could perhaps reduce the number of source categories and to simplify this process. However this is a rulemaking which is still in process.

Mr. LEWIS. So you are in the midst of that rulemaking?

Ms. NICHOLS. Yes.

Mr. LEWIS. When it is appropriate, once you have gone through that process that involves the national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants, for the record, if you would just give us that information so we can look at it.

Ms. BROWNER. Certainly.

Mr. LEWIS. Thank you.
[The information follows:]

NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS

The EPA has been working with state and local air quality program directors to address the development of MACT standards and case-by-case MACT determinations under Section 112(g). Together, we are developing an approach termed "MACT Partnerships." This approach will bring together Federal and State/local experts for sources affected by MACT and develop a presumptive MACT early in the standards development process. These experts discuss the presumptive MACT with environmentalists and industry to help reach a consensus on MACT and to identify critical technical issues. The "MACT Partnerships" program is in a pilot stage now and, if successful, will accelerate the understanding of MACT for sources affected by Section 112(g) and will increase EPA's chances of getting the MACT standards done on time.

We are receiving comments on the Section 112(g) rulemaking now and we look forward to addressing this issue in that rulemaking in greater detail. If you would like more information after we review comments on the proposed Section 112(g), we would be glad to do so.

POLLUTION PREVENTION, PESTICIDES, AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Mr. STOKES. We now move to pollution prevention, pesticides, toxic substances.

I note that, agency-wide, pollution prevention activities will increase significantly in fiscal year 1995 by more than $44 million above the 1994 level.

What activities will be expanded with this large increase in dollars?

Ms. BROWNER. If I may, I will ask Dr. Goldman, who is the Assistant Administrator for the program, to address that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STOKES. Sure.

Dr. GOLDMAN. Specifically, in a pollution prevention program, we are looking to expand activities in several areas. One is a project that we call the Pollution Prevention and Environmental Equity project, which I believe was discussed at the hearing yesterday as part of the environmental equity discussion. We are proposing to invest $6 million in grants to communities. This will allow them to become involved with pollution prevention and to learn how to use tools that are helpful such as the toxic release inventory.

The second area of expansion within the pollution prevention program is in the design for the environment program, which is a part of the environmental technology initiative.

This is not all of the environmental technology initiative; there are some other parts of that throughout the agency. In this program we are talking about an additional $2.2 million on top of a base of approximately $4.9 million. This involves dealing with some of the problems we have with existing chemicals and existing technologies by working with selected industries to improve the processes they use in order to reduce the pollution that is associated with those industries.

PESTICIDE PROGRAM REDUCTION

Mr. STOKES. For fiscal year 1995, EPA is requesting a total $103,537,500 for the pesticide program, a decrease of about $14,101,555 below the 1994 level.

I note on page 7–1 that the program account—the abatement, control, and compliance account—is reduced by almost $20,000,000 below last year's level. In what areas were the reductions taken, and tell us why?

Dr. GOLDMAN. Within the pesticide program we have been taking reductions in some areas and making investments in other areas. We are able to take reductions because we are instituting new efficiencies in the way that the program operates. For example, there are some not very risky substances that in the past we have spent as much time as we have with the riskier products and the riskier active ingredients. We are scaling back our efforts in those areas so that we have more time and effort to devote to other areas.

Another area that unfortunately we did reduce slightly is support for State and regional activities. This was partly because of a delay in putting into process a plan that had been planned a couple of years ago for specific pesticide and groundwater activities. A rule for pesticides in ground water has not yet been proposed. This is another area where there has been a small reduction in pesticide enforcement dollars.

On the other side, where we see the increase is in areas of reduced use and risk from pesticides. There are also increases in areas of encouraging safer pesticides and production of the food supply from the riskiest pesticides.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES—LEAD POISONING GRANTS

Mr. STOKES. Turning to toxic substances. EPA is requesting $129,479,000 for toxic substances in fiscal year 1995, a decrease of $4,498,000 below the 1994 level. In the 1994 appropriations bill, the committee provided additional funds for lead poisoning grants. What is the status of these funds?

Dr. GOLDMAN. They are maintained.

Ms. BROWNER. Actually, the grants are increased by $5 million, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. GOLDMAN. We maintained the increase that you made and we have proposed a small increase on top of that. Of the $4 million the Congress added, $2.8 million was used to fund nonprofit organizations for worker training and education activities. An additional 200,000 was added for the dissemination of information and education and encourage lead poisoning prevention activities throughout the country. Approximately one million dollars is going out to the States, either to help support their programs, or for tuition for training at the regional training centers that we have established.

These are the activities we are supporting with the 4 million, and we are planning to continue these kinds of activities into the next year.

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, I want to make sure we gave you the answer you were seeking. We did? Okay.

LEAD ABATEMENT

Mr. STOKES. As you are aware, the subcommittee has expressed some concern regarding the health-based standards regulations for lead abatement as required by section 403 of Title X. My understanding is that EPA has fallen behind schedule and will probably not meet its fairly short deadline of April 28th, 1994 for the promulgation of these standards.

When do you anticipate these standards will be promulgated?

Dr. GOLDMAN. I can address that question. We were given a large package of standards to put forward. That particular set, the section 403 standards, are indeed delayed. Because of this delay, we are looking at the possibility that we may need to issue guidelines.

Let me explain a bit. We have an interagency task force on lead poisoning prevention that involves the CDC, HUD and the EPA. Within the EPA both my program office and OSWER are concerned about the issue of standards, especially the issue of the standard for lead in soil. There we have hit a point where the scientists both in the EPA and in the Centers for Disease Control believe that some additional work is needed. At the same time people out in the States and people in OSWER need the guidance on the cleanup levels.

So we are looking at the possibility of issuing guidance while the scientists are continuing working on the science issues. The final standard will reflect that work, and I believe that that is the track that we are on.

Ms. BROWNER. The desire is to be responsive to the needs of the States and to do so quickly, but also to allow the science to shape the final decision. The concern is that the science is going to take longer than the States feel like they have.

Mr. STOKES. The committee has also expressed concern about the risk assessor training course, which should ideally coincide with the publication of the HUD guidelines and EPA regulations. Our understanding is that there is agreement from the various stakeholder organizations on the basic approach to risk assessment. This course can be developed for use by risk assessors.

I believe the HUD guidelines must be out by the beginning of 1995. How long will it be before this training course will be developed and tested for delivery?

Dr. GOLDMAN. We are targeting our efforts to have the training course in place at the same time as the guidelines come out. We are on a very fast track with trying to get the requirement out to an organization to put the course together for us.

Mr. STOKES. Any questions before we turn to management support?

Mr. Lewis.

OVERSIGHT OF WASTE PROCESSING ON INDIAN LANDS

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman, if I could inject one question at this point; it is kind of off the wall, but that is the way the day has been.

There are ambiguities that seem to exist relative to Indian land sovereignty, and the question of jurisdiction between State and Federal agencies has led to a lot of confusion, especially as it relates to what existed in southern California at any rate, known as "sludge farms," in which in some cases human waste becomes a part of a dump, and yet there is not any effective oversight from what we can tell.

The EPA has come under great criticism for its perceived failure to adequately monitor and address allegations of groundwater contamination as sewage sludge processing in the Torres-Martinez Indian reservation. Taking into consideration the issue of Indian sovereignty and EPA's regulation with local and State, what is EPA's standard operating procedure for the regulation or oversight of nonSuperfund RCRA waste processing storage activities on Indian lands?

Ms. BROWNER. Congressman Lewis, if we could provide that answer in writing. The reason I would like to do that is under each of our statutes, we are told to deal with tribal governments in a slightly different way. There is not necessarily consistency across all of our statutes. We convened a Federal advisory committee made up of tribal leaders across the country in an effort to develop a consistency in our relationship on everything from drinking water to clean water to air issues to the kind of permitting issues, RCRA, et cetera, that you raise.

I would like to answer your specific question relating to RCRA on tribal lands in writing.

Mr. LEWIS. This area of questioning goes right to the heart of that which the Chairman and I were discussing yesterday of there are areas like this where the Federal Government has an interplay, in this instance with Indian circumstances where average people end up not being served because of confusion. That is involved here, and it isn't just a western State problem; it is across the country.

So if you would give us a detailed response, I would appreciate it.

Ms. BROWNER. Certainly.

Mr. LEWIS. Thank you.

[The information follows:]

SEWAGE SLUDGE DISPOSAL ON INDIAN LANDS

Sewage sludge disposal on Indian lands is quite complex. In general, sewage sludge does not contain hazardous wastes which are regulated by EPA on Indian lands under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Individual tribal members choosing to enter into the sludge recycling business on their own allotments within reservations (as is the case on the Torres-Martinez Reservation in Southern California) therefore fall primarily under the regulatory provisions of tribal codes and regulations, if those facilities are not used for final disposal of sludge. Should a tribal government request assistance with code or regulation development, EPA may provide such assistance within the authorities the General Assistance Program for Indian Tribes or other relevant EPA programs.

If sludge operations on Indian reservations lead to unpermitted discharges to surface waters or ground water contamination, EPA may take appropriate action under the Clean Water Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act to protect these vital resources. Improper final disposal and/or use of sludge may also constitute a violation of Section 405(d) of the Clean Water Act and its implementing regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 503, sludge use and disposal regulations). If sludge removed from a domestic sewage treatment system is found to present an imminent and substantial endangerment to human health or the environment, it may be eligible for action under Section 7003 of RCRA or the emergency response provisions of Superfund Section 106. Under such facts, EPA's Superfund removal authority also allows the Agency to conduct investigations and remove sludge to address actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances to the environment. EPA Region 9 is evaluating the Torres-Martinez sludge site to determine if any such violations of federal statutes and regulations exist, including any violations of fugitive dust provisions under the Clean Air Act. In addition, if improper sludge disposal and subsequent violation of the nation's environmental laws on reservations is the result of knowing, fraudulent action on the part of a tribal member or a non-tribal partner, the EPA Office of Criminal Enforcement and the Federal Bureau of Investigation can conduct criminal investigations and criminal cases may be brought, where appropriate.

Mr. STOKES. Ms. Kaptur, any questions before we move on?

1995 FARM BILL AND EPA

Ms. KAPTUR. I just wanted to ask the Administrator, if I might.

You know, next year we have a new farm bill coming up. And one of the interesting discussions we have had in our committee on the subject of nonpoint source pollution prevention is a possible alliance—I know not everyone agrees with this—of the agriculturalists with the environmentalists. And I am curious to know, in your work, whether you have identified places in the country where you really think nonpoint source programs have made a demonstrable difference; and if so, where, and what role do you see EPA playing, if any, in working with Secretary Espy when we move into a new farm bill in 1995?

Ms. BROWNER. Within the administration, there are already discussions across agencies as we move toward working with the Congress on the farm bill. In fact, during the recess, we were talking about that very issue in terms of all the agencies and what the process will be within the administration. There are issues that will necessarily come up within the farm bill debate that affect agencies beyond the Department of Agriculture.

In terms of the other question, are there places where there have been nonpoint source programs developed, specifically focusing on agricultural lands, there have been some. We would provide you with a detailed list of the ones that we are familiar with and the pluses and minuses of those activities.

I know Mr. Perciasepe could speak to perhaps what has gone on in Maryland and Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania actually has State legislation about agricultural lands and nonpoint source issues.

Mr. PERCIASEPE. Pennsylvania, in the Chesapeake Bay's watershed, has passed a law to require nutrient management planning for each farm unit. That basically requires working with the soil conservation administration and other folks who look at minimizing through crop rotations and application timing the application of fertilizer to reduce the amount of runoffs and groundwater seepage.

But I would say the whole Chesapeake Bay area has some good things. Also some good things are going on in North Carolina, and also good things going on in the Great Lakes area.

Ms. BROWNER. And California.

Mr. PERCIASEPE. And other places, too. But we can provide a list.

[The information follows:]

NON-POINT SOURCE ACTIVITIES

To return to the Chesapeake Bay for a moment, one good example of the high degree of cooperation between EPA and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is the additional Soil Conservation and Forest Service staff resources which have been detailed to work with the EPA Chesapeake Bay Program and Virginia and Maryland state staffs in accelerating the development and implementation of farm and forest management plans within the Bay drainage. Maryland has for a number of years had a substantial state-funded agricultural cost share program which has been used in concert with USDA cost share funds to promote best management practices within the Bay basin.

Maryland's nationally recognized statewide erosion and sediment control program, together with strong freshwater and tidal wetlands programs, have been used very effectively to address agricultural as well as urban runoff problems. Finally, Maryland's Critical Areas program, requiring approved conservation plans for any agricultural, forestry or other activities carried out within 1000 feet of the Bay and its tidal waters has been an important tool in managing agricultural sources adjacent to the Bay. In 1992, North Carolina adopted a water quality rule requiring all animal waste operations, regardless of size, to provide certification that their waste management systems do not discharge to surface waters or to obtain permits which strictly regulate construction and operation of the systems and subject permittees to civil or criminal penalties if the systems are not operated as specified in the permit. The major accomplishment of this approach, and a primary reason for its adoption by the state, is that it prevents contamination of surface and ground water by animal wastes before it occurs rather than depending upon remedial action, often more costly and less effective, after damage has occurred. North Carolina also has a substantial state-funded agricultural cost-share program. In addition, North Carolina has attracted national attention through its innovative nutrient trading program currently being implemented in the Tar-Pamlico Basin. Under this program, communities are allowed to fund additional best management practices by farmers in exchange for not having to make costly, state-of-the-art modifications to their public wastewater treatment plants. Such enforceable trading between point sources and nonpoint sources presumes a high level of management control to be practicable but should lead to needed pollutant reductions at significantly lower costs. As part of the International Agreement on the Great Lakes, all of the Great Lakes states have for some time been engaged in addressing the interrelated problem of sediment and nutrient loadings from agricultural sources. Working from nutrient reduction targets established for each of the major river basins, the states have developed educational, demonstration and technical assistance programs to get farmers to adopt best management practices related to tillage, animal waste/fertilizer management and use of buffer strips around waterways. In all cases the programs have brought together in collaboration EPA, state water quality, USDA Soil Conservation and Extension Service and local Conservation District staff. Many Great Lake states have long histories of leadership in the nonpoint source area. For more than 15 years, Wisconsin has operated a watershed-based water quality improvement and protection program focused largely on agricultural nonpoint sources. The program relies on targeting efforts to specific watersheds on a priority basis, identifying key sources within the watershed, utilizing technical assistance and cost share from both federal and state sources (the state has a substantial agricultural cost share program of its own), and has recently been strengthened by a provision in the state's water quality law which enables it to bring enforcement actions against individual landowners whose operations are causing water quality impairment but who refuse to avail themselves of technical and cost-share assistance.

California's efforts to address the water quality impacts of agricultural activities have ranged from projects in the heavily farmed Central Valley to better manage irrigation and the application of pesticides and fertilizers to projects in coastal watersheds to manage and restore watersheds badly impaired by poor grazing and forestry practices of the past. One example of the latter type of project is Morro Bay on the central coast of California. 60% of the land in the watershed is classified as rangeland. Uncontrolled cattle grazing has in the past damaged the riparian areas by stripping the land of vegetation and breaking down bank stability, resulting in accelerated erosion and severe sediment delivery to the Bay. EPA, the state Water Quality Control Board, the Soil Conservation Service and Cal Poly State University have combined forces to work with landowners on implementing needed best management practices (BMPs). Among the BMPs now being implemented are fencing and revegetation of sections of the riparian corridor, creation of smaller pasture areas for better management of grazing activities, fencing to allow rotational grazing and creating water sources away from riparian areas. Other states have developed innovative and effective programs to deal with agricultural nonpoint source problems peculiar to their situation. Increasingly plagued by groundwater contamination and the inability to use individual wells for drinking water, as the preponderance of farming families once did, Iowa has developed a premier groundwater protection program focusing on better testing for and management of pesticides and nutrients funded largely through a tax levied on agricultural chemicals. Florida has developed an effective animal waste management program to address water quality problems in Lake Okeechobee caused in part by concentrated dairy operations clustered around the Lake's edge. Louisiana has worked extensively with rice farmers there to develop and implement best management practices designed to reduce nonpoint source pollution generated by that specialized farming activity. Delaware has pioneered in the development and use of a low-cost poultry composting process for dead birds that has vastly reduced nitrogen inputs through the ground water to their Inland Bays.

Ms. KAPTUR. This is an area I would really like to work with you on, I think; because as I look at our region, I think only about a third of our farmers belong to soil conservation programs, and such a small percentage of individuals are involved in farming anyway, when I look at nonpoint source titles, I wonder how much can be accomplished agriculturally.

We know some of the pesticide loads used to be a lot heavier than they are today, but in terms of dealing with the problem what can we really hope to achieve on nonpoint source reduction through agriculture. So few people are really involved in this now. So many acres have been taken out of production.

Ms. BROWNER. We can't be too clear that the nonpoint source issue is not solely an agriculture issue. Nonpoint source and the contaminants associated with the nonpoint source runoff come from a variety of activities, agriculture being one of them. What happens in the Potomac River from Washington is not insignificant if you have a heavy rain; events like those we are experiencing today, there are real impacts to a river like the Potomac, and there is a lot of stuff that runs off of the urban, developed areas.

In no way do we suggest that the nonpoint source issue is solely an agriculture issue. It is far more complex.

Ms. KAPTUR. Possibly less than 20 percent?

Ms. BROWNER. I don't know if there are any studies that have been able to reliably categorize what the source of the problem is.

Mr. PERCIASEPE. There have been some attempts to do that, and I think that it depends on where you are, and what watershed you are dealing with. Clearly, there are some watersheds in the country that are degraded almost solely from agricultural sources. Then there are some that are degraded totally from other sources.

Mr. LEWIS. Her question really addresses across the country, no doubt that the urban centers have runoff that I guess would be largely urban center initiated flowing to either underwater sources or streams and rivers.

Ms. KAPTUR. When you talk to nontechnical people, you say nonpoint source, a lot of people think farmer, agriculture, and in some places that is true. But I think we can only solve a small part of this, a small 15 percent—I don't know what it is—on the agricultural side; and the agricultural community, if you look at it, has only a certain ability to contribute positively to this problem.

In at least a lot of the general reading I have done, nonpoint source means every place else but urban, and we can take care of it.

Ms. BROWNER. That is certainly not our position on that issue; it is far more than agricultural.

NON-POINT SOURCE DEFINITION

Ms. KAPTUR. I am very glad you are talking to Secretary Espy. I know in northern Ohio we do a lot of pollution with a lot of wells. Some of them—92 feet down which is pretty far, and even some of those are getting chemicals and things in them now.

Mr. STOKES. Ninety-two feet down?

Ms. KAPTUR. Yes. That is a long way.

Ms. BROWNER. Definitely.

Ms. KAPTUR. They are drilling to clean water.

Ms. BROWNER. We would be more than happy to talk to the people out there about it. Obviously, that is something that would be of some alarm; 92 feet is a long way down for us to pick up chemicals.

Ms. KAPTUR. It is in the corn belt, so you have got a lot of the pesticides that have been running through there for many, many years. Even with this, I am beginning to question the definition of nonpoint. You know, if it is not a factory, it is something else; but only a certain percentage of it is agriculture.

Ms. BROWNER. The approach that we are advocating in the Clean Water Act is a watershed approach. You look at the watershed, and all of its impacts—the agricultural, the urban, the industrial. Then you figure out what is causing the problem, and what is the most cost-effective solution. It will not be the same for any two watersheds because of the historical programs and alterations that have taken place to that system over the last 100, 200 years. It is time for us as a country to recognize that we are going to have to deal with the water pollution problems that we have. They are serious. We are going to have to build on the successes of the last 25 years and develop a more site-specific approach. We have done what we can do through sort of end-of-the-pie command and control regulatory schemes. We will get some incremental improvements; technology will advance.

We need to start looking at the watershed as a whole and some of those alterations may not be chemicals because we diverted streams, we messed up estuaries. There are a lot of reasons why our water, our surface waters are not in the state they should be.

Ms. KAPTUR. This is a little off the subject of pollution prevention. However, we have a major problem in our community and our problem fundamentally is we don't have the money to clean it up. And we have one major river flowing into another major river; that is a multibillion-dollar cleanup job at this time, mainly because toxics were buried in wetland areas that have now washed out. They were not buried upland. And it is a serious problem, and through mapping, EPA helped us do—we have now identified several sites, probably up to a dozen more, where the stuff is washing out now into the streams and rivers. But I mean, it isn't technically a Superfund site, and yet where does the local community get the billions required to clean it up?

Ms. BROWNER. We are certainly interested in working with that community and seeing if there is something we can do. We are involved in things that are not Superfund sites. We are largely involved with Superfund sites, but there are some things we aren't.

Ms. KAPTUR. Can you find a way to get this multisite region declared as a Superfund site, even though it is more than one? I would appreciate your help on that.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. LEWIS. I just wanted to say, that is not to suggest that the automobiles in Mr. Torres' district, starting up early in the morning, are still the source of my problem.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. DeLay, I yield to you.

PESTICIDES REREGISTRATION FUND

Mr. DELAY. Madam Administrator, thank you. I apologize for not being here this morning. The two most important hearings to me are this one and the one that is going on over at Transportation, so I appreciate your indulgence and I appreciate the indulgence of the committee and staff.

I know you have been through this, but I would like to do some questions on pesticides and toxic substances, if you don't mind. Under the 1990 pesticide reregistration agreement, EPA was supposed to ensure that maintenance fees be used only to support activities associated with the nine-year program and expedited registration.

In accordance with that, EPA is required, under my understanding, to provide an annual accounting of all the funds collected for the pesticide reregistration program and all disbursements of those funds; and further, this list was to be made available to the public.

Has the EPA complied with this directive?

Ms. BROWNER. If I could ask Dr. Lynn Goldman.

Dr. GOLDMAN. Yes. Last year we complied with the requirement. We can provide details of that for you.

[The information follows:]

ANNUAL ACCOUNT REPORT FOR THE PESTICIDES REREGISTRATION FUND (PAST FY)

February 3, 1993

EPA'S USE OF REREGISTRATION RESOURCES -- FY 1989-1992

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was mandated by Congress to regulate the use of pesticides and to balance the risks and benefits posed by pesticide use. The agency regulates the use of pesticides through its Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP), within the Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances (OPPTS). OPP is a matrix organization consisting of seven divisions and a staff office. Over the past four years, OPP has spent a total of $136.2 million on the accelerated reregistration program. Attachment 1 shows a distribution by function of where the funds were used, and attachment 2 summarizes the accomplishments of the program through 1992. OPP uses both appropriated and revolving funds in accomplishing its mission.

Of the total funds spent on the pesticides reregistration program, $69.6 million went for salaries and expenses to support in-house OPP staff. The reregistration process is part of the broader pesticide program mission to serve the nation by safeguarding public health and the environment from risks posed by pesticides. The regulation of pesticides comes under two statutes - the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA). FIFRA gives EPA the authority and responsibility for registering pesticides for specified uses and the reregistration of existing pesticides that were registered prior to November 1, 1984. Pesticide regulatory decisions are based primarily on EPA's evaluation of the test data provided by applicants.

The reregistration process is conducted through reviews of groupings of similar active ingredients called cases. There are five (5) major phases of reregistration:

- Phase 1 - Listing of Active Ingredients. EPA had to publish lists of active ingredients and asked registrants whether they intended to seek reregistration. This was completed in 1989. 1153 active ingredients from 611 cases were initially listed as subject to reregistration.

- Phase 2 - Declaration of Intent and Identification of Studies. Registrants had to notify EPA of their intent to reregister and to identify missing studies. This was completed in 1990.

- Phase 3 - Summarization of Studies. Registrants had to submit required existing studies. This was completed in 1991.

- Phase 4 - EPA Review and Data Call-Ins (DCIs). EPA has to review the studies, identify and "call-in" missing studies by issuing a DCI. A "DCI" is a request to a pesticide registrant for scientific data to assist the Agency in determining the pesticide's eligibility for reregistration. 283 DCIs were issued through 1992.

- Phase 5 - Reregistration Decisions. EPA must review all studies and issues a Reregistration Eligibility Document (RED) for the active ingredient(s). A "RED" is a determination by the Agency whether products containing a pesticide active ingredient are eligible for reregistration. The registrant complies with the RED by submitting product specific data and new labels. On the basis of its review, EPA reregisters or cancels the product. Pesticide products are reregistered, based on a RED eligibility determination, a process designed to ensure that it has met all label requirements. This normally takes 14 to 20 months after issuance of the RED. As of June, 1992, for List A, 6587 studies were reviewed out of 11,700 received. We expect to receive another 1200 studies. Through 1992, OPP issued 28 REDs, reregistered 41 products, canceled 165 products, and suspended 308 for not responding to REDs.

$16.8 million in extramural funds were paid to contractors to review scientific studies submitted by registrants in support of pesticide registrations. The types of studies examined range from minor product chemistry data reviews to complex multi-year oncological studies. The results of these studies and subsequent reviews form the basis for a set of actions required in the REDs. These required actions impact one or more of the three risk reduction measures (dietary exposure, non-dietary exposure, and environmental fate and ecological effects).

In order to process all the data required by the accelerated reregistration effort, $14.9 million were spent on a local area network, basic ADP operations, and numerous specialized information systems (see Attachment 3). These systems provide support for the following reregistration phases and functions: List A Inventory; List A DCIs; Phase II -- Lists B, C, and D; Phase III -- Lists B, C, and D; Phase IV -- Lists B, C, and D; Reregistration and Maintenance Fees; On-going DCI Management; REDs; and Product-level Reregistration.

$9.3 million in extramural funds were used in the following areas to supplement in-house reregistration staff: AARP Support; Special Review and Reregistration Division support; Communications/Outreach; Universities/IAGs/Research Groups for determining chronic effects of pesticides, risk assessment methodologies, assessment of toxicological data, and other research functions; word processing support; and other pesticide reregistration support projects.

From 1989-1992, $9.0 million were used by the following other Agency offices in support of pesticide reregistration (see Attachment 4): Office of Compliance Monitoring ($5.7M), Office of Administration and Resources Management ($1.6M), Office of Water ($1.0M), Office of Enforcement ($0.5M), and Office of General Counsel ($0.1M). Totals do not add due to rounding. Starting in 1993, OPP will be the only office using revolving funds.

Standard overhead expenses totaling $6.4 million went to the Office of Administration and Resources Management for agency facilities support.

$7.3 million were spent to purchase personal computers (PCs) and related software; and to install, upgrade, and maintain Local Area Network (LAN) systems (see Attachment 4). The number of personal computers has grown in OPP from 125 PCs for 570 staff in 1988 to 805 PCs for 803 staff in 1992.

$1.6 million were used for space moves ($0.3 million) and purchasing furniture and other equipment ($1.3 million) needed to support additional staff hired to perform reregistration functions.

$1.3 million in extramural funds were used to support the processing of fast track amendments and old chemical reviews. The funds were used to hire AARP employees through the Senior Environmental Employees (SEE) program. These AARP employees are located in OPP's Registration Division and perform front end processing and other functions in support of fast track registration work. Through 1992, OPP completed 3568 fast track old chemical registrations and 10,466 amended registration reviews.

Attachment 1

02/03/93

EPA'S USE OF REREGISTRATION RESOURCES -- FY 1989-1992
($millions)

Function	Appropriated Funds	Revolving Funds	Total
OPP Personnel Costs	46.0	23.6	69.6
Science Reviews/DCIs	7.4	9.4	16.8
Information Mgmt Sys	8.0	6.9	14.9
Other OPP Extramural	2.1	7.2	9.3
Other Offices' (non-OPP)	0.0	9.0	9.0
Agency Facilities Support	0.0	6.4	6.4
Local Area Network	0.3	5.0	5.3
Personal Computers	0.6	1.4	2.0
Space Moves and Furniture	0.0	1.6	1.6
Fast Track Processing (E/M)	0.3	1.0	1.3
Total	64.7	71.5	136.2

Attachment 2

Summary of Accomplishments under FIFRA '88

1) Completed 283 Comprehensive Data Requirements in Data Call-Ins (DCIs),

2) Completed 28 Reregistration Eligibility Documents (REDs) or "other appropriate regulatory action,"

3) Completed 206 Product Specific Reregistration actions,

4) Completed 3,568 "Fast-track" Old Chemicals, and

5) Completed 10,466 "Fast-track" Amended Registrations.

Attachment 3
8/24/90

OPP Computer Systems Supporting Reregistration

	ARTS/SMART	AUSS	DCI	LUIS	PPIS/REFS	PRES	PRATS	PDMS	Phase III Inprocessing	Fee Systems
System Functions:	• Capture & Analysis of Phase I/II Responses • Manage Waiver Requests, Time Extensions, Etc. • Capture Science Decisions • Generate Phase III Materials	• A-List History • Capture Science Decisions • ID Data Gaps, Overdue Studies, Etc.	• ID Data Requirements • ID Companies & Products for Each AI • Generate Complete DCI Forms • Capture 90-Day Responses • Track Data Packages to/from Science (with PRATS) • Consolidate All DCIs for All AIs • Track Suspensions (With PRES) • Track Waivers, Time Extensions, Etc. • Track Study Dates, Receipts	• Capture Labeling Information, i.e. Sites, Pests, Application Rates, Use Restrictions • Aggregate Analysis by AI • Science Decisions • Record Reregistration Decisions on Uses (RED) • Identify Products Needing Changes	• Capture Labeling Information, i.e. Sites, Pests • Capture & Maintain Chemical Vocabulary, Company Name & Address, General Product Information (e.g. Registration Status), Etc. • Generate Mailing Envelopes • Analysis of Impact of Dropouts	• Support OCM/OPP in Managing Suspension Information • Generate Notice of Intent to Suspend (NOITS) • Process Suspensions	• Manage Information on All Types of Regulatory Actions/Submissions • From RD/SRRD to/from Science • Record Science Results • RD to/from Registrants • Identify Pending/Over-due Actions/Submissions	• Manage Information on All Studies/Summaries/Reformats • Bibliographic • Science Results	• Capture Phase III Responses • Microfiche Studies, Summaries, and Reformatted Studies	• Market Share Analysis • Generate Bills • Track Payments • ID Non-Respondents
Status:	• In Use on LAN • Just Modified to Accept Phase III Information	• In Use on LAN • Still has a Few Bugs	• DCI Generation in Use in Standalone Mode, LAN Version to be Completed 9/90 • 90-Day Response Module to be Completed 9/90 • DCI Management Module to be Completed 12/90	• List B Data Entry Almost Complete • First Reports Being Generated • Dosage Conversion Not Yet Complete • Reports Need Refinement • No Online Queries Yet	• In Use on Mainframe/LAN • Completing Conversion of PPIS to ADABAS • Data in REFS on LAN is Stale • Not Integrated With Other Systems	• In Use on LAN • No Automatic Loading of Information From Other Systems	• In Use on LAN • No Guideline Level Tracking • Not Integrated With Other Systems	• In Use on Mainframe	• In Use on Standalone PCs	• In Use on Standalone PCs
Plans:	• Maintenance Mode • Complete Data Capture for All Lists	• Maintenance Mode	• LAN Version of DCI Generation to be Completed 9/90 • 90-Day Response Module to be Completed 9/90 • DCI Management Module to be Completed 12/90	• Complete Dosage Conversion 9/90 • Refine Reports • Complete Data Entry for Lists A-D in CY91 • Integrate With PPIS/REFS/Section 7 Data on the LAN	• Complete ADABAS Conversion in FY91 • Integrate With LUIS on the LAN in FY91 • Maintenance of Integrated System on the LAN in FY91	• Integrate With ARTS/AUSS/DCI/PRATS/LUIS/REFS • Impact Analysis of Dropouts	• Add Guideline Level Tracking • Integrate With Other Systems on the LAN • Add Letter-writing Support • Incorporate Science Branch Systems	• Maintenance Mode	• Complete Inprocessing Lists B, C, D	• Complete Reregistration Fee Processing in FY91 • Process FY91 Maintenance Fee Cycle

Attachment 4

BREAKOUT OF OTHER OFFICES USE OF REREGISTRATION RESOURCES
($millions)

1. OCM -- $5.7 (personnel costs: $4.0; contracts: $1.7)
2. * OARM -- $1.6 (personnel costs: $1.6)
3. OW -- $1.0 (personnel costs: $0.3; contracts: $0.7)
4. OE -- $0.5 (personnel costs: $0.5)
5. OGC -- $0.1 (personnel costs: $0.1)

Total $9.0 (personnel costs: $6.6; contracts: $2.4)

* (additional $6.3 went to facilities support)

Note: Total does not add due to rounding.

Ms. BROWNER. And the actual document.

Mr. DELAY. That would be very helpful. I just have a concern about that in regard to the information that was submitted last year. It wasn't clear exactly how the funds were spent.

Could you also provide for the record an annual accounting of all the funds collected through reregistration fees from their inception?

Mr. CANNON. We do a financial statement on the fund and the revolving funds.

Mr. DELAY. That is great. And in those financial statements, what I need is the first lump sum to come out and annual contributions and precisely where those funds are being spent.

Ms. BROWNER. Certainly.

[The information follows:]

FUNDS COLLECTED FOR THE FIFRA FUND SINCE THE INCEPTION OF FIFRA 1988

Each year's contributions are distinguished as either Pesticide Registration Maintenance fees or Reregistration fees.

	Pesticide registration maintenance fee	Reregistration fees
Fiscal year:		
1989	$7,376,455	$7,700,000
1990	11,519,809	16,501,480
1991	10,821,425	3,956,445
1992	15,171,000	1,259,842
1993	14,649,125	1,346,905

REGULATION OF AMMONIUM SULPHATE

Mr. DELAY. I would also like you to specify which funds were spent directly on the pesticide reregistration process and which funds were funneled to the other parts of the Agency for the reregistration process.

I want to quickly go through this one. I have a number of questions that relate to the issue of delisting ammonium sulfate from the toxic release inventory, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act.

In a March 28th, 1994, letter to me, signed by AA Lynn Goldman, EPA states its intention—quote, "to issue a final regulation on EPA section 313 ammonium sulfate solution listings by midsummer."

Given that the petition requesting AMS delisting was filed with EPA in 1989, five years ago, how do you account for the unusual delays?

Ms. BROWNER. We will accept responsibility for the last year.

Mr. DELAY. Right. I appreciate that.

Ms. BROWNER. But perhaps Dr. Goldman could explain what has ensued over several years.

Dr. GOLDMAN. This issue has gone on for a long time. There was actually a proposed rule that was issued in 1990, and at that point in time there was a 90-day notice-and-comment period during which many comments came in. After the notice and comment period, many of those who were involved parties continued to come forward with more information. In fact, since that time, there have been approximately nine face-to-face meetings between members of the involved industries and the Agency to go through many of the issues that were raised by that petition.

Early on, almost as soon as I was confirmed, I had a meeting with some of the industry representatives and I promised to them to bring this issue to resolution. I felt that this issue had been dragging out long enough between them and the Agency. Since that time, I have been studying the issue, and, in fact, there is a meeting with them again later on this month in order to have some further discussions.

Mr. DELAY. Great. That is super.

In 1990, the EPA promulgated a proposed rule with regard to ammonium sulfate delisting. This proposed rule has never been finalized. One of the options presented in the proposed rule is to propose the deletion of ammonium sulfate from the EPA section 213 list of chemicals and at the same time revise the release reporting of ammonia.

Are there public policy questions that EPA must answer before it can implement this option, and if so, what are they?

Ms. BROWNER. The law that you make reference to is the toxic release inventory; and that is where the reporting occurs. We do undertake an extensive analysis when we add requirements or remove requirements, and Dr. Goldman's office is responsible for that.

Mr. DELAY. All right.

Maybe, Dr. Goldman, you can answer this. Can you give me scientific evidence that the EPA may have that concludes that ammonium sulfate is toxic and therefore should be listed on the TRI?

Dr. GOLDMAN. The issue is that there is ammonium sulfate which is a soft form of ammonia. The ammonia is ionized to ammonium and then there is ammonia. The problem here is that when ammonium, the ionized form, is released through water, a large amount of it, depending on the pH of the water will immediately be transformed to ammonia. This is very readily taken up by fish and is toxic to fish. This has been the rationale for the listing of ammonium, along with ammonia. That particular proposed rule has the option—that they would all be just grouped together as total ammonia counts, both the ammonia and ammonium. That is what the science issue revolves around. The question is whether there really is a distinction between ammonia and ammonium, given the very rapid conversion between the two once they are in water.

Mr. DELAY. Are you citing the Duluth study?

Dr. GOLDMAN. The Duluth study gets to get an even more complex issue scientifically. Given the toxicity, then what kind of a standard should you have for different waters that are at different pH levels. That has been used in the Office of Water for setting standards for surface water, and that even gets into more complicated issues.

Mr. DELAY. Is the study part of your conclusion, that you need to do list AMS?

Dr. GOLDMAN. The study contributes to the scientific evidence that the program is looking at, and the assessment about whether under section 313, ammonium, as well as ammonia, fits the standard.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE IN FERTILIZER

Mr. DeLay. Well, it seems to me that if the EPA believes that AMS may be toxic, it seems to be contradictory that it allows thousands and thousands, hundreds of thousands, probably, tons of pounds of the substance to be used in fertilizer, on food crops.

Dr. Goldman. Many of the substances used for fertilizer, used in another place, like a water body, can cause adverse effects. There is such a thing as too much.

Mr. DeLay. I have got some questions I will give to the record along that same line. I don't want to belabor the point. I know the Chairman is being very gracious.

Let me just say something about the capture efficiency standard. Due to the potentially huge costs, EPA in 1992 suspended its 1990 requirements that states an emissions source is used called total enclosures around each production line, the volatile organic compound emissions.

Ms. Browner. Yes.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

Mr. DeLay. The suspension was ordered so that EPA and the industry could work together to come up with a less costly but reasonably reliable alternative.

Ms. Browner. I think you are referring to the capture, around industrial facilities for VOCs.

Ms. Nichols. I am sorry, I really can't answer the question.

Mr. DeLay. Due to potentially high costs, the EPA in 1992 suspended its 1992 requirement that states that emission sources use total enclosures around each production line to measure the amount of smog-forming VOC emissions. The suspension was ordered so that the EPA and the industry could work together to come up with some less costly, reasonable alternative.

The industry has spent over $750,000 working with the EPA to develop an alternative. It costs one tenth as much without compromising compliance or enforcement, falling within the top 25 percent of all EPA-approved test methods.

I understand it saves $20 million a year to the industry, freeing up money that could be spent on emission reduction or pollution prevention as opposed to simply measuring emissions.

The EPA is on the verge of promulgating new guidelines under the capture efficiency standards, which I understand would require all users of solvent coatings to construct enclosures surrounding the application points or comply with an extremely tight 5 percent error band on any alternative.

Adoption of these new guidelines would prohibit the industry option at substantial economic hardship to the industry. I would like to point out that the cooperative effort by the EPA and the industry is a positive one. I am not criticizing it. And I appreciate those cooperative efforts. I think they ought to be encouraged.

I just hope the EPA could work closely with the industry to reach a solution that all the parties could agree on. Is that what you are trying to do?

Ms. Nichols. That would be our intention, yes.

Mr. DELAY. What about this new guideline? Where is it and when do you think——

Ms. NICHOLS. In all honesty I can't answer the question. I certainly have not seen anything coming forward through my office. I haven't had a briefing requested on it. But I will be happy to check and get back to you.

Ms. BROWNER. We can respond for the record the status of any guidance.

[The information follows:]

INFORMATION ON THE VOC EMISSIONS RULE

In 1990 EPA recommended application of the temporary total enclosure (TTE) methods for determining compliance with capture efficiency regulations. These methods provide EPA and industry with a reasonable level of confidence that the data obtained represent the true performance of the system. The Can Manufacturers Institute (CMI) has taken the position that the TTE methods are overly costly and the additional cost is not warranted given the availability of less expensive alternatives. To this end, CMI conducted a test to investigate the precision of the TTE methods and CMI's "improved" liquid/gas method. The results of the CMI study showed that the TTE methods have a much greater precision than the CMI "improved" liquid/gas method. Under EPA's Method 301 procedure for assessing the validity of alternative methods (*Federal Register* December 29, 1992), the CMI method can only be approved if a greater number of test runs are conducted.

To address CMI's cost concerns, and still ensure the quality of data, we have developed an innovative data quality approach to allow industry the flexibility desired while ensuring the data generated are sufficient for EPA's needs. Under this approach, a facility would be allowed to use any method, including liquid/gas test methods provided the data meet the data quality objective (DQO). This approach has been discussed with CMI and other industry representatives and the draft technical guidance document has been reviewed and approved by EPA staff. We plan to have further discussions with CMI on a few lingering issues. Provided that no new issues arise, distribution of the official guidance should be soon thereafter.

BRIO SUPERFUND SITE

Mr. DELAY. I have one more line of questioning, Mr. Chairman. It all comes back to Brio. I am sure you are familiar with Brio. Everybody is trying to get you to talk about Brio, as well as any other Superfund site.

I inherited this, as you know, in a new district, and Brio has caused my constituents monumental concern.

John Martin, the Inspector General, issued a report on April the 1st that some may wish was an April fool's prank, but some of my constituents praised it as a Good Friday godsend.

As you know, the year-long internal investigation of activities at the site resulted in many recommendations that recognize and legitimize concerns that my constituents have been relaying to me since I have been representing them.

It is my hope that the EPA can benefit from the lessons learned at Brio. But I have got to tell you, now that that is behind, I thought you did great work, and I said so yesterday. And I really appreciate it.

I found that this report has raised, though, some very serious questions about the cleanup. And I hope you don't mind if I take just a moment to focus on its implications.

I found that what was not in the report is as significant as what is in it. And the preliminary draft that I reviewed last November stated specifically EPA's endorsement of incineration. And its recommendations were implemented. Again, in the briefing I received from your agency, that support was reaffirmed, or I misheard what was told me, because I asked it several different ways.

Two days later when the final report was released I learned there was no mention of the agency's support for incineration in the recommendations. And the response was that the report objective was not to address the viability of the remediation method and that it was leaving that decision up to EPA's Region 6.

Why was support for incineration omitted from the final SRO report? In light of the report's conclusions and recommendations, do you feel incineration is an appropriate remedy at Brio?

Ms. BROWNER. If I might ask Elliot Laws, the Assistant Administrator for the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, to respond.

Mr. LAWS. Congressman, like you, I have heard this as well—but my understanding was that all along the thrust of the SRO report was that as long as the recommendations were implemented, that incineration could proceed. There was really never a yea or nay as to whether this was an appropriate decision, but with additional testings and new recommendations, it was declared safe to proceed with the incineration.

I don't think that was changed in the final report. The original office is looking at the recommendations and the regional office is also looking at additional information.

Our environmental response team in New Jersey is down at the site, as you probably know, with mobile and air monitors, going through the neighborhoods throughout the site correcting air monitoring data. That, of course, has given us some good information about the air quality, the background as well as information about the concerns of emissions coming from the site from areas where we don't expect that emissions should occur. That data will determine how fast we should proceed.

But the bottom line was that from the SRO perspective, as long as the recommendations were implemented—and we are going to review those and make a decision quickly about implementation so that incineration can proceed.

Mr. DELAY. In light of what you just said, do you feel the recommendations could be implemented in parallel to the procedure as it has been going on to test burn and—

Mr. LAWS. Based on the information we have at this point, it could. Like I said, we are gathering additional information, which is primarily monitoring information. A lot of the information is being gathered at the request of ATSDR, which is very concerned about the off-site monitoring. I think we are going to be constantly evaluating the status.

When the new data comes in, I am fairly confident the region is going to look and see if they agree with our initial understanding that the select remedy can proceed while the recommendations are being implemented.

Mr. DELAY. Can I assume that my constituents can understand very clearly that the omission of the statement about incineration that was in the draft, that did not appear in the final report, is no statement by EPA as to whether incineration is not a viable remediation process?

Mr. LAWS. Yes. And again, I am not really sure. I will have to find out exactly which statement it was. But there was never any intent to somehow change the selected remedy in conjunction with the recommendations from the draft to the final report.

Mr. DELAY. As you can imagine, some people are pulling out anything they can grab.

Mr. LAWS. Sure.

REOPENING OF THE CONSENT DECREE

Mr. DELAY. We are in this consent decree that is very tenuous. Be that as it may, there has been concern that if these recommendations are implemented, that the consent decree may have to be reopened, possibly disrupting the cleanup activity. That is something I want to avoid at all costs.

Will implementing these recommendations in your opinion necessitate reopening the consent decree?

Mr. LAWS. I will defer to the enforcement office, but our initial read was that the recommendations could as a practical matter be implemented under the provisions of the consent decree.

Mr. DELAY. The PRPs are claiming this is going to cost an additional——

Mr. LAWS. I know, they are coming into our office either this week or next week to discuss that concern. We were surprised at that number. Hopefully it is a misreading of something. We are comfortable that we can at least start negotiations.

There are a lot of options that are on the table that we have discussed with Region 6 administrators. We don't want to get into a situation, quite frankly, of having to reopen the consent decree. Problems would result from having to stop the ongoing work as well as the new recommendations contained in the report. So we are trying as best we can do operate within the parameters.

Mr. DELAY. That is super, and I appreciate it.

Mr. TORRES [presiding]. Mr. DeLay, how much longer do you anticipate you will be?

Mr. DELAY. Just about five minutes.

Mr. TORRES. That will be half an hour for you. I have questions to ask and I want to follow the Chairman's line. You may conclude, if you could.

Mr. DELAY. I will just wrap it up.

Mr. TORRES. Please.

BRIO SITE FINDINGS

Mr. DELAY. Should there be new findings as a result of the additional testing or any other new information that would cause EPA to recommend the change in the remedy or be outside the scope of the consent decree? Would this necessitate a reopening of the consent decree?

Mr. LAWS. Again, I don't want to wade too far into the enforcement office's province. If it reached the point that we have some sort of impasse with PRPs, the consent decree does contain provisions for resolving disputes. There is a dispute resolution provision. So that is an option as to what might be the best way to approach it, again, without having to totally reopen the consent decree.

The way I believe the consent decree is crafted, it could very well turn on what the specific nature of the dispute is. If for one reason or another, the dispute falls outside the consent decree, that will necessitate reopening it.

Mr. DELAY. Can the PRPs walk away? If they do, where are my constituents?

Mr. LAWS. They can't walk away. They would put the government in the position of having to do whatever testing is required in order to look at the recommendations. Then we will have to decide whether to pursue them in a separate action. But walking away is not an option.

Mr. DELAY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have other questions I will submit for the record. Thank you.

Mr. TORRES. Without objection.

[Questions submitted are included immediately following the transcript material.]

Mr. TORRES. Ms. Browner, I am happy to assume the Chairmanship at this point. I have a number of questions. I was absent during the Superfund testimony, but I think I will submit those questions in writing to you.

Ms. BROWNER. Thank you.

[Questions submitted are included immediately following the transcript material.]

PESTICIDES EXPOSURE

Mr. TORRES. And I also have some questions on air items, and I will submit those in writing as well.

But I do want to deal with this one. As I said yesterday, I was very pleased with the EPA's response to the assault on the pesticide worker protection standards. As you know, I am also interested in the ongoing studies at EPA in cooperation with the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences and the National Cancer Institute which are being conducting on the long-term consequences of pesticide exposure?

I am very much impressed with the overall design of this new 10-year worker exposure study. So, while I am pleased to see this type of multi-disciplinary, multi-agency study designed to acquire a wide range of information, I am very much concerned about the failures of this or any study in the past to address the issue of migrant worker pesticide exposure.

I was a migrant worker when I was a young person. I have followed this issue over the years. I am convinced that migrant workers are exposed to a wider variety of pesticides, and probably exposed in greater concentrations, since they go from field to field, as opposed to family farmers who obviously are more knowledgeable in these areas and are more careful, and they are very stationary.

My staff has been consulting closely with your office on this problem, and has concluded that your pesticide program office is fully aware of the problem, and has undertaken steps to develop a migrant worker study.

I realize that the development of such protocols for migrant worker pesticide program exposure study is not an easy task. But I assume your staff is up to the task.

Ms. BROWNER. Yes.

Mr. TORRES. And I need to have your assurances that you will move on this immediately. It is really something of tremendous concern to many of us, and we would like to see some expedited approach on this.

Ms. BROWNER. Yes.

Mr. TORRES. I am concerned that so much of your resources are going to go into the family farmer study as opposed to the migrant worker study, and that one will slip because of concentration on the other.

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, we also share the concerns. You have our assurances that both studies will move forward in a timely manner.

We will be more than happy to provide for the record a detail of the resources and the time frames associated with even of those studies.

[The information follows:]

PESTICIDE STUDIES ON FARMWORKERS

Farmworker Health Study

EPA has provided $768,000 for the Farmworker Health Study ($250,000 in 1988, 1989 and 1990, as well as $17,608 in 1992 for data review analysis). In 1988, designs were developed for two protocols: an epidemiological study of the health effects of pesticides on migrant farmworkers and a study of the feasibility of using biomarkers to determine exposure. Progress reports and design protocols for both studies included a two-year proposal for carrying out the farmworker epidemiological study and the results of pilot testing for biomarker exposure. In 1989 and 1990 we funded the two-year farmworker epidemiological study through San Diego State University. Data on the health status and pesticide exposure of farmworkers was gathered in Ohio and Florida. Site visits by EPA found the study's progress to be satisfactory. This data is being reviewed and analyzed. The final results will be published in October 1994.

Farm Family Exposure Study

EPA has provided $315,000 for the Farm Family Exposure Study ($220,000 in 1991, $50,000 in 1992, and $45,000 in 1993). The purpose of this study is to determine whether children of agricultural families (living on or adjacent to farms) have higher exposures and higher body burdens of pesticides than children who have no direct connection to agricultural pesticides. Preliminary findings confirm higher levels of pesticides in house dust and play area soil of farmer/farmworker homes. The project involves two major farming regions, the Eastern Washington State apple growing region and the Central Florida citrus growing region. Crop management and pest control methods differ dramatically in the two regions, but most of the pesticides used on the crops are not registered for use in the home. To date, we have collections of the representative house dust, soil and surface wipe samples in and around residences of study families, information regarding pesticide use, sources of pesticides and residential behavior obtained through interviews of study participants, and methods developed for analysis of the samples.

Poisoning Data Review

In 1992, EPA provided $42,000 for a Poisoning Data Review. This study was conducted through the California Department of Food and Agriculture. The purpose of this study was to compile data on all organophosphate insecticide poisonings from 1982 through 1990 among all occupational cases. Approximately half of all poisoning reports in California's occupational reporting system occurred among farmers and farmworkers.

Description of Study	Dollars Expended for Study
Farmworker Health Study (OH and FL)	$ 768,000
Farm Family Exposure Study (WA and FL)	315,000
Poisoning Data Review (CA)	42,000
TOTAL	$1,125,000

Ms. BROWNER. We would also like to thank you for your assistance on the worker protection standard issues. That was something about which we cared greatly. We believe that they are standards that will result in clear benefits, particularly to migrant farm workers.

TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUPS

Mr. TORRES. Thank you.

Turning to another item, one of the things I admire about the Administration is their commitment to innovative technologies and new ideas. I have been very pleased to see the wonderful cooperation between EPA and other local community colleges, one in particular in my district, Rio Hondo College. A number of years ago the president of that college, Dr. Sanchez, realized the college was in a unique position to serve as a working environmental laboratory. I was glad to hear from Dr. Sanchez that Region 9 will soon be announcing a small grant to start planning for a curriculum for a solid waste recycling program at that college.

This is especially appropriate in that the college is located adjacent to one of the largest landfills west of the Mississippi, and it is also in an area that has both extensive air quality problems and groundwater problems that I talked about earlier.

The Puente Hill landfill provides methane gas for electricity for the college and they are also planning for more cooperative activities. So the college is putting some of their very scarce local resources toward development of a comprehensive environmental training and education center.

Now, the majority of the students at this college, given where it is located, are Hispanic, and there is a large, growing number of Asian students; probably the enrollment now is about 17,000—a really large center. There are an increasing number of jobs for environmental technicians that serve as a model for community colleges across the country in this type of endeavor.

I am frequently on the campus, and I can tell you that the people there, the administration, the students, are can-do type of individuals. As I indicated our community has many environmental concerns: solid waste, air, water, pesticides, and environmental justice. So I am glad that Region 9 has taken this approach to recognize this college.

My question is, will you help Rio Hondo and other community colleges to develop work force training programs to enable citizens to benefit from the environmental cleanups in their own communities?

Ms. BROWNER. Yes, we are very, very interested in working with community colleges and other colleges across the country to help develop the workers that will be necessary for environmental cleanups.

As I said, we have several initiatives under way. We are putting programs together in lead abatement. We also see the universities and the community colleges as institutions that can stimulate environmental technology development. We look forward to working with them in that capacity also.

Mr. TORRES. If I might add, I appreciate your commitment to this. If I might ask you to bring this worthwhile project, which has been housed in the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, to the attention of other AAs for air and water, et cetera, et cetera, to help the Rio Hondo project move along.

Ms. BROWNER. Certainly, we will do that.

CONTRACTOR CONVERSION

Mr. TORRES. As I said, I will transmit to you the other questions in writing. I would like at this time to pursue the Chairman's line of questioning that he had prepared. We should expect him to be back in a little while, but I indicated to him that I would pursue this.

As he briefly discussed earlier, OMB approved a major component of EPA's contract reform initiative by allowing the conversion of a significant number of contract activities and the associated dollars into funds for additional workyears.

I know that you have touched on this briefly, but could you explain to me the rationale for making this particular proposal?

Ms. BROWNER. Yes. I think you are aware that over the last several years EPA's use of outside contractors has gone up significantly as the number of environmental statutes has increased, and our responsibility under the individual statutes has also increased. We look to outside contractors to help us in the work that we do.

We worked with the Office of Management and Budget to design a program of contractor conversion to allow us to bring back into the agency certain functions that we think are more appropriately handled by government employees. This was also a result of recommendations made by our Inspector General and the General Accounting Office where they address concerns that inherently governmental functions might perhaps be performed by contractors and these functions would more appropriately be performed within the agency.

We requested from OMB 1,300 FTE for conversion. OMB approved our request for 900. The request that is now before the subcommittee is for those 900.

The agency has undertaken an extensive process in developing plans for how we would make use of the 900. This is strictly contractor conversion. This is not in any way an effort to supplement our FTEs, but rather to bring into the agency work that is currently done outside of the agency.

Under the OMB guidance, we would have to achieve a 10 percent savings. We believe we would be able to achieve an even greater savings when we bring this work back into the agency.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DOE'S AND EPA'S CONTRACTOR CONVERSION

Mr. TORRES. If I may indicate here that the Chairman and the staff here have been under the understanding that the Department of Energy received an approval by OMB to implement a contractor conversion proposal as well.

Ms. BROWNER. Yes.

Mr. TORRES. How are the two initiatives similar or different from one another?

Ms. BROWNER. I am not as familiar with the DOE contractor conversion as I am honestly with the EPA. As I understand it, both agencies had to agree to meet the conditions and the terms that OMB put forward.

I think that the DOE contractor conversion is largely within one program at the Department of Energy, and that is the cleanup program. I think it may all be in that cleanup program.

Mr. TORRES. I see a lot of heads nodding.

Ms. BROWNER. Yes. That is not the agreement that we reached with OMB. Ours are not limited to a particular program. Although within the agency we have made an initial decision, which we would be more than happy to work with the subcommittee on, as to how we would allocate the FTE if they were to be authorized by the committee.

That allocation would be 265 into our Office of Research and Development.

That would allow us to convert contractors in a number of our labs to in-house scientists and technicians. We think approximately five or six of our labs can have a total conversion. 250 would be allocated to the Superfund program . The issues in the Superfund program that we would hope to address are largely oversight and quality assurance functions associated with the analysis of site samples. 30 would be for oil spill work required under the oil spill act. 44 would be for managing data management within the agency. This is a subject that this committee and others have been quite interested in, in terms of how we manage the oversight and the security of the agency's most sensitive information systems. Then 311 would be for other purposes. We can provide a detailed explanation of that in writing.

[The information follows:]

BREAKDOWN OF THE 900 FTE IDENTIFIED FOR CONTRACTOR CONVERSION

PROG.	ACTIVITY	APPROP.	TOTAL FTE
OAR	Acid Rain - Emissions Tracking Systems	PRO	5
	NVFEL - CFEI Systems (OMS Lab)	PRO	6
	NVFEL - Computer Operation Services (Lab)	PRO	10
	Type C Concensus Mact	PRO	8
	Operating Permit Review	PRO	7
	NAAQS Review	PRO	2
	Quality Assurance	PRO	13
	NAREL, Health Assessment Evaluation	PRO	5
	NAREL, Health Assessment Evaluation	SF	5
	LAN Admin*	PRO	2
	OAR TOTALS		63
OARM	Acquisition Support at NDPD (RTP)	PRO	21
	Admin Support for PR Prep at NDPD (RTP)	PRO	4
	IRM Security Program	PRO	9
	IFMS	PRO	8
	Cost Recovery/Cost Documentation	SF	66
	LAN Admin*	PRO	6
	LAN Admin*	SF	1
	OARM TOTALS		115
OECA	System User Support	PRO	11
	Data Entry and Maintenance	PRO	27.5
	Systems Operations and Maintenance	PRO	18.5
	RCRA Compliance Monitoring Inspections	PRO	22
	Enforcement Program Support - Oil Spills	Oil	7
	Computer Operator at NEIC	PRO	1
	NEIC Lan Support	SF	1
	NEIC Cost Recovery Support	SF	2
	LAN Admin*	PRO	1
	LAN Admin* (NEIC)	PRO	1
	OECA TOTALS		92

BREAKDOWN OF THE 900 FTE IDENTIFIED FOR CONTRACTOR CONVERSION

PROG.	ACTIVITY	APPROP.	TOTAL FTE
OPPE	Climate Change	PRO	12
	Economic Analysis	PRO	12
	Statistics	PRO	4
	Modeling	PRO	3
	Statistics	SF	2
	SF Analytical Support	SF	3
	LAN Admin*	PRO	1
	OPPE TOTALS		37
OPPTS	Medical Sterilants	PRO	4
	Chem. & Pest. Scientific Analysis & Review	PRO	25
	Economic Analyses	PRO	4
	Sci. Database Integrity & Info Systems Support	PRO	11
	Toxic Release Inventory	PRO	7
	LAN Admin*	PRO	3
	OPPTS TOTALS		54
ORD**	Scientists, Technicians, Quality Assurance, etc	PRO (R&D)	250
		SF	15
	ORD TOTALS		265
OSWER	Waste Minimization/Combustion Strategy	PRO	11
	Data Management & Support	PRO	24
	RCRA Rulemaking/Implementation	PRO	9
	DAS - Sample Management Office	SF	35
	DAS - ESAT	SF	35
	DAS - QATS (CLP Audit)	SF	9
	Technical Assistance Teams (Emergency Resp.)	SF	50
	ADP Support	SF	20
	Technical Assistance Teams (Oil Spill Resp.)	Oil	23
	LAN Admin*	SF	5
	LAN Admin*	PRO	1
	OSWER TOTALS		222

BREAKDOWN OF THE 900 FTE IDENTIFIED FOR CONTRACTOR CONVERSION

PROG.	ACTIVITY	APPROP.	TOTAL FTE
OW	Ecological Risk Assessment	PRO	4
	Drinking Water Criteria Risk Assessment	PRO	3
	Solid Waste Municipal/Other Permitting	PRO	1
	Effluent Guidelines	PRO	12
	Core Science (Chesapeake Bay Program)	PRO	4
	Data System Design	PRO	3
	Information Systems Admin (Gr. Lakes Prog.)	PRO	2
	LAN Admin*	PRO	1
	OW TOTALS		30
OA	LAN Admin*	PRO	1
OIA	LAN Admin*	PRO	1
Regions	Total LAN Admin*	PRO	15
RTP	LAN Admin*	PRO	2
	LAN Admin*	SF	1
Cinc.	LAN Admin*	PRO	2
AGENCY TOTALS - All Accounts			900

Notes:

* These FTE are part of the 44 FTE centrally set-aside for LAN administration

** Final decision on the distribution of ORD FTE to be determined after review of NAPA/Mitre study

Mr. TORRES. All right.

Ms. BROWNER. If I might just add, again, the goal was to address concerns raised by our Inspector General and by the General Accounting Office. Our Inspector General participated in all of the processes within the agency in deciding what the parameters should be in terms of the use and how to measure our success. We put in place a whole system of measurement in terms of how the contractor responsibilities are actually being converted back into the agency that we would use.

In terms of the 311 that would be distributed across the agency, which we will give you a detailed answer to, essentially that will be to bring back into the agency core capabilities in regulation and policy development as well as some additional data management needs.

Mr. TORRES. Earlier I asked you a question and you said in your answer that you had requested 1,300, and you received approval for 900. That was 900——

Ms. BROWNER. FTE.

Mr. TORRES. Is that what it was?

Ms. BROWNER. Yes, full-time equivalents, sometimes referred to as 900 workyears. We had requested 1,300. After we undertook an analysis based on the I.G. and the GAO reports, we thought 1,300 is what would be necessary to avoid problems and to address the concerns that had been raised. OMB approved 900.

DETERMINATION OF CONTRACTOR WORKYEARS TO BE CONVERTED

Mr. TORRES. All right. Well, according to the justification, the total reduction in contracting was for $6 million, and the commensurate increase in work force funding was the same amount, and 900 workyears. That is 900 that we are talking about. How is that number determined?

Ms. BROWNER. Let me ask——

Mr. TORRES. The 900.

Mr. CANNON. The 900 is basically the number of workyears that we were provided. It is important to understand that they do not require an increase in our budget authority. It simply entailed shifting funds from what we call our AC&C and RED accounts, which is used to pay, among other things, contractors, to the account from which we pay EPA employees. As well as shifting resources within the superfund and oil accounts.

We are hopeful, as we said before, that when we conclude our analysis, we will be able to indicate that there will be some savings associated with that transfer. So it will be at least a wash and maybe hopefully better than that.

Mr. TORRES. So is this number of workyears sufficient to address the contracting problems that have been identified?

Mr. CANNON. We think it is an extremely good start to deal with some problems that have plagued the agency. We expect a lot of progress out of this and we will take a hard look at it. As the administrator said, we are building this, I think, in a very vigorous way so that we actually have performance measures to see what benefit we are getting from this conversion. We will be able to come back to the committee and to others in the government and say what the benefits have been and whether, if that is the case, we might benefit from further conversions.

FUTURE CONTRACTOR CONVERSIONS

Mr. TORRES. That was my next question. Should the contractor conversion initiative be agreed to by Congress, do you expect an additional contractor conversion dollars and workyears that will be requested next year?

Ms. BROWNER. We don't know the answer to that. We want to evaluate the success of this effort before we decide what we would do in the future. Again, this is not an increase in resources that we are seeking. It is an increase in FTE. The dollars would be moved from one account to another or shifted within accounts.

PROCESS TO DETERMINE RECIPIENTS OF CONVERSION WORKYEARS

Mr. TORRES. There were probably many requests for these 900 workyears. How did you determine which offices would receive those workyears?

Ms. BROWNER. We had a process within the agency which I will ask John Cannon to explain. It was a fairly competitive process and it involved commitments on the part of the individual AAs in terms of measurements of success and hiring practices and diversity and things like that.

Mr. TORRES. And you are going to explain to me the methodology you used?

Mr. CANNON. Yes. We instituted a process, as the Administrator indicated, which had some very clear criteria. One criteria specified that the new workyears would not be used to fill in for existing shortfalls or shortcomings in our programs, but would be directed specifically at vulnerabilities pointed out by GAO and the I.G.

We asked that proposals address functions that were vulnerable to the development of personal services relationships. For example, where contractors and EPA employees were working side by side and it was difficult to manage the relationship between the two. Other criteria include areas where we were suffering the effects of the loss of critical in-house expertise that we needed to do our job credibly and do it well.

The total FTE proposed across all programs far exceeded the 900 FTEs. The administrator appointed a senior-level career panel that included a representative from the I.G.'s office to review those proposals. They came up with the configuration that the administrator has outlined to you, which represents our best judgment about where these FTE can best be applied to meet the vulnerabilities that we discussed.

We will work collaboratively with the program offices receiving these FTEs to develop a plan specifing exactly where the FTEs are going, and how the performance will be measured. Each program will be accountable for the use of those FTEs in specified functions. This will allow us to evaluate the benefits that have come from this exchange.

Mr. TORRES. Did you experience any difficulties in determining which offices?

Ms. BROWNER. There were a lot of debates. This was not something that was easily done.

Mr. CANNON. It was spirited debate, and as you might imagine. The FTEs were much desired by offices around the agency.

Ms. BROWNER. But again, we wanted to make sure that we could measure the success of this effort. So in our selection process that was a significant criteria.

I think I would just like to say in general, this is a very, very important component of the request before this committee. I am concerned, and I think all of us who are here today on behalf of the Environmental Protection Agency, share this concern that we are losing some of the technical knowledge. Some of the know-how that we really need to do our job is not available within the agency. The effects of that over the long term for this country's leading environmental agency could be quite significant. Having seen the problem, I think we have a responsibility to try and address the problem. That is why a large number of these positions do go to the research and development side.

CONTRACTOR CONVERSION FUNDING LEVEL

Mr. TORRES. Again, the agency is requesting a total of $64,664,000 for this conversion of contractors and the various appropriation accounts. How did you determine the amount of funds needed to convert 900 workyears?

Ms. BROWNER. Just a point of clarification, that is not a request for new dollars. That would be a transfer of dollars from one account to another or a shift of dollars within accounts.

Mr. CANNON. That would simply be our estimate of the amount of dollars that would be needed to cover the salaries and travel of the employees who would be coming into the agency as a result of the conversion.

Now, I should say that that number assumes that all of the employees would come in at the beginning of the next fiscal year. I think reality would suggest it is going to take us some time to move through this process.

We had discussions with the committee about some flexibility in terms of how those accounts are managed. But with that flexibility, I think we will be able to manage this.

Ms. BROWNER. We also took into account the distribution at the different levels that would occur. All 900 would not be entry level positions. There would be positions at different levels throughout the agency.

CONTRACTOR CONVERSION HIRING

Mr. TORRES. My next question is probably related to what you are just saying, if not maybe right on target. A primary concern is whether the agency can actually hire this large number of persons within a year. Do you expect to be able to convert and hire all 900 workyears allowed under the proposal?

Ms. BROWNER. As John Cannon said, we don't expect that if Congress gave us 900 we could do all of this in November and December. But we are developing plans for how we would undertake the hiring process so that if this request is approved, we would be able to hit the ground running. We are more than happy to share those plans as they are developed with the subcommittee staff.

I see a real opportunity for diversity. We have been exploring some interesting ways of reaching out to potential candidates across the country. This includes going into certain universities, perhaps, and soliciting applications from people of color.

For most of our colleagues in the Federal Government, the President has not recommended an increase in their workyears. Something of an honor has been bestowed on us, and we have a responsibility to use it wisely.

Mr. TORRES. You touched on a methodology for this, but could you be more specific. What means will EPA use to expedite the hiring process?

Mr. CANNON. We are preparing to implement a hiring process whereby we will advertise for these positions if this request is approved. A lot of them are laboratory positions. Those would be advertised in the locality. We will be screening applicants and completing the process as quickly as we can. We feel if we plan it in advance, we have some chance of pushing it through in an expedited way and may have the effective use of many of those FTEs for next year.

Mr. TORRES. So an implementation plan has been formulated?

Mr. CANNON. We are in the process of formulating it now, yes. We understand this is a major logistical challenge. In the past we hired 500 FTE in the enforcement program in Superfund and I think we will be able to do this within even larger numbers in this case.

CONTRACTOR CONVERSION TRANSFER AUTHORITY

Mr. TORRES. I note in the bill language for EPA's 1995 budget, the agency is requesting transfer authority from the program and research operations account, the salaries account, to both the research account and the abatement, control and compliance account. Why has this transfer authority been requested?

Mr. CANNON. Is this in terms of the multimedia transfer we are talking about?

Ms. BROWNER. This is just general transfer authority?

Mr. CANNON. Oh, this is for contract or conversion. I am sorry. You are talking about transfer authority from PRO into AC&C and R&D accounts?

Mr. TORRES. Yes.

Ms. BROWNER. Again, it is the moving of dollars from the account that we currently pay salaries out of to the account that we pay contractors out of, if I understand the question. We need the authority to make the transfer.

Ms. SCHMOLL. The request for the transfer authority is based on what you all asked about before. The budget assumes that all 900 of those people will be on board on October the 1st. What we are asking is, knowing that this may not happen, but not able to predict right now how many we will have on board early and in what time of the year, we would like the transfer authority in order not to have to come back to you with a supplemental to get accounts changed.

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, let me say this. However you all would like to resolve this, we are more than happy to work toward that end. The main thing is we would like to get the 900 FTE and then be able to pay them.

Mr. TORRES. I note that the request includes the total amount needed for the conversion in each of the accounts. For instance, it is assumed in the budget there will be a reduction of $18,865,000 in research contracting funds with a commensurate increase in the salary account. However, under the language, the full amount may be transferred.

Does this mean that there is the possibility that although this conversion may be allowed by Congress, EPA may not be able to convert any of the contractors and therefore have the ability to transfer all of these funds to the program accounts?

Ms. BROWNER. It is not our intention to do anything here but seek authority to make sure we can pay the people if you give us the people or the slots to hire the people. We are more than happy to work with you all to develop whatever is the appropriate language in terms of the safeguards.

My sense is you are concerned we will end up with salary dollars and no people to pay. We don't want that to happen.

Mr. CANNON. I agree; I think we can work out a set of appropriate controls between us that would accommodate this issue.

TERMINATION OF CONTRACTS

Mr. TORRES. One of the components of this proposal is the termination of certain contracts. How will the termination of the various contracts be handled?

Mr. CANNON. We obviously have to explore each contract to see what its terms are, and to handle the termination of that contract or some portion of it appropriately. So that is really a case-by-case determination.

I will say that some of these conversions are portions of contracts, very large contracts, and will have to be handled as such. We think it is manageable.

Mr. TORRES. Are there significant costs involved in terminating certain contracts?

Mr. CANNON. There may be some costs, although we think that those will be minimal. Of course, we have the benefits of not having to manage contracts or portions of contracts that may be terminated, which is part of the savings that we expect back from this.

Mr. TORRES. Do you have an estimate?

Mr. CANNON. Our overall goal is, and this is a goal set by OMB, a 10 percent savings in the process of the conversions. We hope to do better in some areas.

Mr. TORRES. Is the number included in the $64 million request for contractor conversion?

Mr. CANNON. No, we have not documented that. We are in the process of doing that. We will supply the estimate of savings to the committee when we have established it.

Ms. BROWNER. But also we can supply for the committee any costs associated with termination of contracts or portions of contracts. Again, that is a case-by-case analysis, but we would be more than happy to provide that.

[The information follows:]

ESTIMATE OF SAVINGS AND COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH CONTRACT TERMINATION DUE TO CONTRACTOR CONVERSION.

We are following GAO's recommendation to use OMB's Circular A–76, Cost Comparison Criteria to calculate the savings from converting contractor resources to in-house FTEs. This estimate will be finalized in about 2 months. Any costs or saving associated with contract termination are difficult to determine until we have established an implementation schedule. One goal is to mitigate termination costs by selecting conversion dates when a contract is up for option renewal, or about to expire. We will supply these cost estimates to the committee when they are developed.

Mr. CANNON. I would also note that these savings will go on. The savings will be realized hopefully from the beginning, but we expect those savings to continue year to year as we are able to manage resources from within the agency without the additional costs associated with contractor management for these FTEs into the future.

Ms. BROWNER. We touched on it but let me speak to it specifically, as the use of contractors has grown within the agency, larger numbers of people within the agency have had to assume responsibility for managing these contracts.

One of the benefits as we bring some of these functions back in-house, people will not have to continue the supervision and the management of those contracts. You get some additional benefits by bringing responsibilities back in-house.

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Lewis?

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman, I don't have any questions.

Mr. TORRES. I am having a field day here.

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, the Chairman is back.

Mr. TORRES. The Chairman is back. Wonderful. Great. Good timing.

Mr. STOKES [presiding]. Have you been keeping Jerry Lewis in line?

Mr. TORRES. He didn't have any questions. I can't believe it.

WORKYEARS IN FY 1995

Mr. STOKES. According to page 1–3, the fiscal year 1995 request fully funds the requested workyears. How many workyears will the fiscal year 1995 request support in all the accounts?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, we have recomputed our work years so that there is a change in the basis. We are asking for fiscal year 1995 19,418 workyears. It does include the contractor conversion. That is a net increase of 793 over fiscal year 1994.

Ms. BROWNER. Again, we take the 1 percent reduction, and then we receive an increase for contractor conversion.

LOCALITY PAY AND COLA ASSUMPTIONS

Mr. STOKES. What were the assumptions made in the workyear accounts for locality pay and for COLA for fiscal year 1995?

Mr. CANNON. We assumed a cost-of-living increase I think of 1.6 percent and a locality pay of 3.3 percent across the agency.

Mr. STOKES. Is there any locality pay assumed in the budget for fiscal year 1995?

Mr. CANNON. Yes, there is. We do not have that assumed for fiscal year 1994, which has been a rigorous effort for us to accommodate, but we have built that into our fiscal year 1995 proposal.

CURRENT ON-BOARDS

Mr. STOKES. What is the current number of on-boards at EPA?

Mr. CANNON. The current number for fiscal year 1994 is 18,625. Those are the authorized FTEs. I can't give you the on-board number.

Ms. BROWNER. We will submit that in writing.

[The information follows:]

CURRENT EPA ON-BOARD LEVELS

EPA's current on-board level as of April 18, 1994 for both ceiling and nonceiling employees is 18,245 employees. This figure includes both full time and part time employees as well as stay-in-schools. However, it does not include any employees in our transfer allocation accounts with other Agencies.

Mr. STOKES. How many employees do you expect to have on board by the end of fiscal year 1994?

Mr. CANNON. We will supply that for the record also. We would expect it to be moving toward the authorized level.

[The information follows:]

EPA'S ON-BOARD LEVELS AT THE END OF FY 1994

Our FY 1994 FTE ceiling is 18,625 employees. Our FY 1995 ceiling is 19,418 and includes 98 new workyears for the National Action Plan and 900 new workyears for Contractor Conversion. The conversion of contractor work to in-house will not begin until after the end of the fiscal year. Our FY 1995 ceiling also encompasses a 1% workyear reduction (186 workyear). Currently, with our tight resource situation the Agency is under a limited hiring freeze and expects low attrition levels through the end of FY 1994. We do not expect much change in our on-board level through the end of the year and feel that this will appropriately position us for 1995.

Mr. CANNON. The reason there may be a discrepancy is because we have had to have some hiring freezes during fiscal year 1994 in order to accommodate the locality pay situation we find ourselves in.

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, if I just might add, within several of our regions, the locality pay issue has been a difficult issue for us. We have developed a plan agency-wide to address the locality pay issue so we will not have furloughs, and those sorts of things.

It does necessitate some hiring freezes in order to have the salary dollars.

COST PER FTE BY ACCOUNT

Mr. STOKES. We also ask you to provide for the record, the average cost per FTE assumed in the various appropriation accounts for fiscal year 1995.

[The information follows:]

PC&B Average Cost Per Workyear—Fiscal Year 1995

Appropriation	*AMOUNT*
Program and research operation	$68,100
LUST	70,300
Inspector General	69,000
Superfund	68,700
Oil spills	68,800

HEADQUARTERS, REGIONS AND FIELDS WORKYEAR LEVELS

Mr. STOKES. For the record, please provide a table showing the work-year levels between headquarters, regions and field offices for fiscal years 1993 and 1994. You will find a similar table in last year's hearing record.

[The information follows:]

WORKYEAR LEVELS
FY 1993 - 1994

	Air		Water		Drinking Water		Hazardous Waste		Pesticides		Radiation	
	FY 1993 Actuals	FY 1994 Cur Est	FY 1993 Actuals	FY 1994 Cur Est	FY 1993 Actuals	FY 1994 Cur Est	FY 1993 Actuals	FY 1994 Cur Est	FY 1993 Actuals	FY 1994 Cur Est	FY 1993 Actuals	FY 1994 Cur Est
Region												
I	63.0	68.8	143.9	143.2	29.5	31.2	71.2	75.1	8.2	9.2	5.0	4.6
II	77.4	79.7	162.9	153.1	39.5	40.3	91.7	94.1	10.7	10.5	7.5	6.4
III	90.2	94.7	170.7	154.4	40.6	44.8	99.9	98.0	7.6	11.5	5.3	5.3
IV	97.7	113.4	236.6	226.7	59.7	62.4	135.2	142.8	22.0	21.4	6.1	6.8
V	173.2	172.1	248.6	244.1	62.7	67.4	156.4	163.5	16.9	18.5	6.0	6.6
VI	82.8	84.6	213.7	204.9	57.1	57.1	144.2	143.5	14.3	13.7	4.6	5.6
VII	50.5	47.9	83.5	88.5	22.5	26.0	81.9	78.0	21.9	22.1	4.6	4.4
VIII	52.8	55.6	96.3	91.6	49.2	49.6	56.7	56.0	17.5	17.3	6.1	6.6
IX	101.6	107.7	132.9	124.3	47.0	46.7	97.9	100.0	15.4	15.4	3.9	4.4
X	44.7	47.0	125.0	125.9	35.4	34.9	56.5	56.3	11.6	11.4	2.7	4.8
Total	**833.9**	**871.5**	**1,614.1**	**1,556.7**	**443.2**	**460.4**	**991.6**	**1,007.3**	**146.1**	**151.0**	**51.8**	**55.5**
HQ Total	**1,427.0**	**1,424.8**	**682.7**	**648.8**	**326.2**	**309.8**	**602.8**	**585.0**	**939.2**	**925.0**	**243.1**	**251.1**
TOTAL AGENCY	**2,260.9**	**2,296.3**	**2,296.8**	**2,205.5**	**769.4**	**770.2**	**1,594.4**	**1,592.3**	**1,085.3**	**1,076.0**	**294.9**	**306.6**

	Multimedia		Toxic Substances		Management		LUST		Superfund		Oil Spills	
	FY 1993 Actuals	FY 1994 Cur Est	FY 1993 Actuals	FY 1994 Cur Est	FY 1993 Actuals	FY 1994 Cur Est	FY 1993 Actuals	FY 1994 Cur Est	FY 1993 Actuals	FY 1994 Cur Est	FY 1993 Actuals	FY 1994 Cur Est
Region												
I	27.1	29.4	13.1	12.9	101.3	83.2	6.6	6.6	208.4	228.2		7.4
II	45.0	44.5	23.8	24.1	102.0	95.9	3.7	4.1	353.8	378.4		6.3
III	43.8	41.5	18.9	16.6	117.8	102.8	5.0	6.7	349.6	359.8		8.1
IV	44.7	42.7	21.1	21.2	123.6	107.9	8.3	9.0	355.9	350.6		9.5
V	73.6	68.0	29.1	31.2	147.3	130.4	7.6	7.4	414.3	440.6		8.1
VI	51.0	51.2	19.1	19.6	111.4	96.4	5.4	5.7	184.5	189.6		7.5
VII	31.3	30.4	19.5	18.2	77.7	77.8	5.8	5.9	173.6	171.6		4.2
VIII	29.1	28.2	11.7	12.8	83.9	80.4	5.5	6.7	186.2	184.2		5.9
IX	42.9	42.2	15.5	15.8	93.4	93.2	4.8	5.1	232.8	268.6		5.6
X	30.3	30.7	11.4	12.2	78.5	78.6	4.8	4.9	158.8	165.3		5.7
Total	**418.8**	**408.8**	**183.2**	**184.6**	**1,036.9**	**946.6**	**57.5**	**62.1**	**2,617.9**	**2,736.9**		**68.3**
HQ Total	**558.3**	**721.3**	**672.2**	**646.5**	**2,404.1**	**2,456.4**	**28.2**	**38.5**	**1,001.1**	**1,032.0**		**19.3**
TOTAL AGENCY	**977.1**	**1,130.1**	**855.4**	**832.1**	**3,441.0**	**3,403.0**	**85.7**	**100.6**	**3,619.0**	**3,768.9**		**87.6**

Mr. STOKES. Also for the record, please provide the administrative ceiling levels assumed for the various appropriations accounts for fiscal year 1995.

[The information follows:]

Administrative Ceiling Levels—Fiscal Year 1995

Appropriation	*Dollars*
Research and development	$55,067,000
Abatement control and compliance	316,722,500
Superfund	348,674,600
LUST	8,737,700
Oil spills	9,527,600

NUMBER OF CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL

Mr. STOKES. According to the table provided by EPA in last year's hearing record, approximately 8,520 contract employees were estimated for 1994. What is your current estimate of contractor personnel for 1995?

Mr. CANNON. Our estimate for 1995 would be approximately 7,300 employees although it would be reduced obviously by the 900 work-year conversions we are requesting in the 1995 budget.

CONTRACTOR TRENDS

Mr. STOKES. We ask you to also provide a table on contractor trends in the agency. A similar table can be found on page 372 of last year's hearing record.

[The information follows:]

CONTRACTOR TRENDS

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL

	Fiscal Year			Estimated Fiscal Year		
	1991	1992	1993	1994 Current Estimate	1995 w/o contractor conversion	1995 w/ contractor conversion
Account						
Program and Research Operations	753	743	0	0	0	0
Superfund	2,699	2,937	2,518	2,518	2,724	2,474
Abatement Control and Compliance	2,502	3,035	2,994	2,994	3,239	2,869
Research and Development	1,007	1,179	1,036	1,036	1,121	871
Buildings and Facilities	69	121	128	128	138	138
LUST	34	28	18	18	19	19
FIFRA	58	28	1	1	1	1
Inspector General	58	57	28	28	30	30
Other			62	62	67	37
Total	7,180	8,128	6,785	6,785	7,339	6,439
Contract Obligations (in Billions)	$1.19	$1.39	$1.16	$1.16 *	$1.26	$1.19
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	$6.1	$6.6	$6.9	$6.7	$7.2	$7.2

* FY 1994 contract obligations includes carryover resources.

FACILITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE PRIORITIES

Mr. STOKES. Ms. Browner, in your testimony you state that one of your management priorities is improving facilities and infrastructure. Exactly what does this priority include?

Ms. BROWNER. There are several facilities that are somewhat problematic for the agency. The headquarters operation here in Washington, D.C. is spread across 10 different locations. We have recently reached an agreement with the GSA, and the agency is beginning the process of moving to government-owned space. We are currently in leased space and have been for 20 some years.

We are moving, and the move will take more than four years to complete, to space in the downtown Washington area.

In addition to that, included in the facilities provision is money for the lab. It is construction money, isn't it?

Mr. CANNON. Exactly. We had $11 million, Mr. Chairman, in construction money for a regional lab for Region 3 that would consolidate the existing Region 3 lab in Annapolis, and a pesticides lab that we now have in Beltsville.

RELOCATION COSTS

Mr. STOKES. You mentioned the relocation of the Agency. How much is requested in the fiscal year 1995 budget for the cost associated with that relocation?

Mr. CANNON. We have requested $19.7 million for the headquarters relocation, for fiscal year 1995. Basically that is money to retrofit the building according to standards that we have worked out. It is targeted toward heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems that meet our air quality standards.

It provides for upgrade of some space related to special uses, conference rooms and copying facilities and so forth, and also for energy savings devices that are a part of EPA's commitment——

Ms. BROWNER. EPA's commitment to indoor environment. We think our building should be environmentally correct.

Mr. STOKES. Yes, as an example at any rate.

Mr. Lewis, any questions?

Mr. LEWIS. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Mr. STOKES. We will move now to international activities.

Mr. LEWIS. Very briefly.

Mr. STOKES. There was some discussion on this earlier this morning. And of course, Monday night we had received some information concerning the establishment of two new offices along the U.S.-Mexico border. You had some discussion with Mr. Torres about that this morning.

As we understand it, a primary function of the new EPA border offices will be to conduct outreach activities, to affect the border communities and the public. We can't help but note that at the end of March, EPA announced the establishment of these two new offices; a new policy initiative without prior consultation of the committee.

The question is, wasn't this announcement somewhat premature given that no details had been provided and the committee had not been consulted?

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, I apologize for our failure to work with the committee. That is not perfect behavior and we will see that it does not again occur.

These offices would be from within existing resources, within Region 9 and Region 6. There are people who work on these issues from San Francisco and Dallas. The purpose of these offices is to have those people relocated to the area where they end up traveling to frequently. We think that the job can be better done from those areas. There are a large numbers of issues, as we talked about earlier today, affecting those areas and we would like to work with the subcommittee staff in developing appropriate plans for the implementation of those offices.

Mr. STOKES. Let me ask you this. Given the fact that the agency and the Federal Government in general is trying to streamline its activities, including the potential consolidation of the EPA laboratories, tell us why two new offices are being established?

Ms. BROWNER. I think that the demands and the responsibilities that the agency has in those areas have grown dramatically. We can better serve those areas with the relocation of our employees to those areas.

This is a difficult issue for the agency at large. When we have the employees living in the community where they are working, I think that the job, quite frankly, can be better done in many instances. But we are organized on a regional basis and not on a State-by–State or community-by-community basis.

In the Superfund program, for example, we frequently have people from our regional offices who relocate for periods of time to the community where the cleanup is. To be responsive to those communities and to be available on a regular basis to those communities. In the case of these two offices, that is the desired outcome. We hope to have people who are available, who are living in the same communities, and working with the communities.

Mr. STOKES. We have received information that an agency work group will be formed to determine the schedule and costs of the offices. What are the approximate costs of these offices?

Mr. CANNON. We have, and Bob Sussman, who is involved in this effort, may want to comment, but we haven't identified the cost. We have done a preliminary identification of the number of work years that would be involved, and I think we are anticipating now that it would be two or three for each office before the end of this year, and maybe four to seven within the time frame of next year. So there will be some salary money associated with that in some modest amount. Perhaps some contract money may also be required, but we have not costed that out yet.

Mr. STOKES. When might we expect some better numbers on this?

Mr. SUSSMAN. I think we are moving as quickly as we can. I would hope that within the next two or three weeks we will have some better numbers than we have now.

Ms. BROWNER. At which point I think we would like to sit down with the staff to discuss those numbers and discuss what might be appropriate.

Mr. STOKES. We would appreciate if you would do that.

My understanding is that for fiscal years 1994 and 1995, resources necessary for these offices will come from existing resources. What programs will be reduced to pay for this new initiative?

Ms. BROWNER. It will come from the resources that are currently being applied to these activities. We are not anticipating a reduction in other activities to meet these needs.

Mr. SUSSMAN. If I can comment. We view these offices as having the function of doing outreach on border activities in support of our binational relationship with Mexico to implement the border plan, which are now being performed at headquarters and in our region. We would anticipate that as we increase staffing at these offices, we would decrease the resources that are being devoted to these same functions elsewhere in the agency.

COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION

Mr. STOKES. For fiscal year 1994, EPA reprogrammed $2 million for the new Commission on Environmental Cooperation to address concerns about the environmental implications of the North American Free Trade Agreement.

How much funding is requested in fiscal year 1995 to support this commission?

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, we are requesting $5 million. The Council on Government Cooperation was the subject of some debate during the NAFTA debate hearing in Congress. We don't know exactly how much money we will be using because we will only use whatever is equal to what our colleagues in Canada and Mexico use.

We had the first meeting of the environment ministers approximately a month ago in Vancouver. There was not an agreement on commitment of resources and so we will have another meeting the week of July 25th here in Washington. As we develop an agreement with Mexico and Canada—because everyone has to sort of agree to do the same thing—we will keep the committee staff informed of the progress in those discussions in terms of developing a budget.

As you know, there were several commissions or groups created through the NAFTA. There was the labor one which will be located in Dallas. The environment one will be located in Montreal. The trade will be in Mexico. Then there are staffing and costs associated with each of those.

Mr. STOKES. Are other entities supporting this commission?

Ms. BROWNER. Mexico and Canada will be supporting this commission.

PROBLEMS ADDRESSED BY THE CEC

Mr. STOKES. How are the environmental concerns and problems addressed by the new border offices different from those addressed by this commission?

Ms. BROWNER. The commission has very particular responsibilities under the NAFTA. There is the creation of a joint public advisory committee made up of 15 individuals, five from each country. There is also a partition process that is created within the law which the commission has responsibility for.

There are different functions in the anticipated border offices. The EPA border offices look at a whole variety of activities, some of which would fall within the purview of the work that would be done by the commission, but lots of it is within the work that is done under the agreement we have with Mexico. Those activities focus on all of our areas.

RESPONSIBILITIES IN MEXICO CITY

Mr. STOKES. In the fiscal year 1994 operating plan, EPA proposed that additional staff and resources be devoted to an office in Mexico City. Exactly what are the responsibilities of the staff in Mexico City?

Ms. BROWNER. Historically, we have had an individual in Mexico City. I don't think we are suggesting that it would be more than an individual. We would be more than happy to talk with the staff about that and look at the documentation.

What that individual did was work on a variety of issues. One that I thought was quite useful was with American businesses, environmental technology firms, for instance, interested in doing business with Mexico. We have a number of successes there.

Mr. SUSSMAN. I was going to clarify that this individual would be the environmental attache who would be working through the embassy. This would not be an EPA office as such. This would be an individual who would be part of the staff of our Embassy in Mexico City.

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, I need to correct the record. I have made a mistake. It is one professional staff and two support people, pursuant to the 1994 operating plan and I apologize for that error. These three workyears are not included within the Agency's fiscal year 1995 request.

FUNDING FOR MEXICO CITY ACTIVITIES

Mr. STOKES. How much funding is being requested for this?

Mr. HECHT. I don't have the exact amount. We cover the salary of the attache and the two secretarial staff.

Mr. LEWIS. This person is an EPA employee not an embassy employee.

Ms. BROWNER. But they are housed at our embassy.

Mr. LEWIS. Do they have a desk?

Ms. BROWNER. Right. The American Ambassadors to Mexico, the former and the present, have found this person to be extremely useful and have spoken highly of the job that is done by these people.

FUNDING INCREASE FOR INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Mr. STOKES. For fiscal year 1995, the Office of International Activities is requesting a total of $10,797,600, an increase of 37 percent above the 1994 level. Why is this office receiving such a large increase?

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, that increase represents several numbers that are important to look at. One is the $5 million for the Commission on Environmental Cooperation.

Mr. HECHT. The increase is $5 million for the Commission on Environmental Cooperation which we are holding for the agencies. There is a small increase for part of our U.S. environmental technology, an issue that we are responsible for. The rest of money remains level, funded from the previous year.

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY OIA OFFICE

Mr. STOKES. In addition to the NAFTA-related responsibilities, what are the primary activities conducted by this office?

Ms. BROWNER. The primary activities of the Office of International Affairs are really quite extensive. We work around the world with countries to develop their environmental programs. We have memorandums of understanding with 25 different countries—we can provide you with a list of all of those—where we work on a variety of problems. In some instances, developing environmental programs and environmental laws; in other instances, providing specific technological needs to deal with water and air problems.

If you would like we could give you sort of an accounting of our activities in each country.

Mr. STOKES. We are going to ask for that, and for the record, a list of the international activities in which EPA is involved and the associated dollar amounts.

Ms. BROWNER. Certainly.

[The information follows:]

LIST OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES BY COUNTRY AND ASSOCIATED DOLLAR AMOUNTS IN FY 1995

(Dollars in Millions)

COUNTRY	ACTIVITIES	DOLLARS
Canada/Mexico	Commission on Environmental Cooperation (CEC)	$5.0
Mexico	Mexican Border/NAFTA	$4.1
Numerous Countries	Environmental Technology Initiative (ETI) - U.S. TIES Demonstrations	$4.1
Russia/Newly Independent States	Gore/Chernomyrdin Environmental Commission - Several Issues	$0.5
Caribbean	Caribbean Environmental Information Center and Caribbean Environment & Development Institute	$0.3
	TOTAL	$14.0

EPA's/OIA's MEMORANDUMS OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU's)

The following list of countries have Memorandums of Understanding (MOU's) with EPA/OIA:

- Brazil
- Canada
- Mexico
- China
- Germany
- India
- Isreal
- Italy
- Japan
- Korea
- Netherlands
- Poland
- United Kingdom
- Australia
- Taiwan
- Chile
- Turkey

Cooperative Agreements:

- Czech Republic; Slovakia
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Estonia
- Bulgaria
- Hungary

Joint Committee - Defacto 15:

- Russia
- Estonia
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Ukraine
- Armenia
- Azerbaijan
- Belarus
- Georgia
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Moldova
- Tajikistan
- Turkmenistan
- Uzbekistan

Mr. STOKES. Anything further, Mr. Lewis, on this issue?

Mr. LEWIS. No, Mr. Chairman.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Mr. STOKES. Turning now to the Office of Inspector General, the total request for the Inspector General Office for fiscal year 1995 is $45,194,000, an increase of $599,000 above the 1994 level. As we all know, the EPA has had numerous contracting problems for the past several years which are now being addressed.

Mr. Martin, would you comment on the Agency's contracting initiatives in general and specifically on the contractor conversion proposal?

Mr. MARTIN. The Agency is undertaking an extraordinary number of initiatives, Mr. Chairman, to once and for all put its contractor management problems to rest. We would be happy to give you our own analysis, which we have done recently, of how the Agency is really on top of many of the issues that it needs to deal with.

[The information follows:]

ANALYSIS OF HOW THE AGENCY IS ON TOP OF THE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT ISSUES.

The Agency convened a Standing Committee on Contract Management and completed its review of EPA contract management practices across-the-board. The Standing Committee's report, issued June 1992, proposes a series of "far-reaching changes" which are ultimately designed to change the EPA management culture. While several of these changes are currently in process, others are being vigorously implemented.

Far Reaching Changes Include(d):

- Restructure EPA's central procurement functions to increase their visibility and accountability;
- Integrate accountability for program results and contract management at strategic, operational, and project levels;
- Develop a comprehensive training program to ensure that EPA personnel have the knowledge and practical skills required for effective acquisition management;
- Revamp EPA procurement guidance documents and policies to ensure consistency and provide more effective tools for contract managers to carry out their responsibilities;
- Revise EPA's human resources policies to provide appropriate, formal emphasis to acquisition management; and
- Adopt aggressive policies and programs to ensure effective contractor performance and rigorous control of contractor costs.

Per the Agency's Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act report to the President and Congress for the period ended September 30, 1993, the Agency continues to identify Contract Management as a material weakness. However, EPA has completed 15 of the 40 Standing Committee recommendations in FY 1993 and projects that they will complete the remaining recommendations by the end of FY 1997.

However, until these actions are fully implemented, we will not be able to adequately evaluate their effectiveness in changing EPA's management culture.

Mr. MARTIN. The number one issue which the Administrator mentioned to you earlier in this hearing, was that this is a problem that cannot be solved overnight. It takes a sustained effort, that she personally has led. I know that her executives have bought into this effort throughout EPA which is a very diverse organization that is spread all around the country. Not all EPA employees buy into all the reforms that are necessary. It takes a sustained effort over a long period of time. That is the one thing that we are really counting on. The Administrator continuing to lead that kind of an effort.

As far as the contractor conversion issue, I believe it is the greatest single thing that the Agency can do to regain vital expertise that it has lost over many years. It was something that we think we had a lot to do with encouraging because of the audit work we have done over the past several years. We think the processing the Agency went through was a very rigorous one and a solid one.

As Jon Cannon explained to you just a little while ago, they do have a follow-up process in place that will be essential to make sure that the gains that they intend to have in the program are actually realized. If they do, then they have done a fantastic job both in contractor improvements and contractor conversion.

Mr. STOKES. If I were to ask you to identify for us two or three key problems currently existing at the Agency that need to be addressed, what would they be?

Mr. MARTIN. Probably in the same area of contracting. The greatest concern we have right now is competition in contracting. It is something that has cut across a lot of the discussion we have had in the various program offices where you are concerned about minority participation, as is the Administrator.

We have found, unfortunately, as we continue to look at how the Agency handles its contracts, that a far smaller number of contracts than there appear to be are actually awarded on a competitive basis. Rather, many are awarded almost on a sole-source basis, with basically one bid, one viable bid, and it is a real problem. The contracts, in many cases, are much too large for smaller businesses to be able to even compete for.

In some cases, the specifications are written to favor the incumbent so that there virtually can be no competition. That is an area that we think is just absolutely vital for EPA to improve.

There are two other areas in the management area that we have just finished reporting on in cooperation with the Agency. As a matter of fact, they were discussed as one of the first things in the hearing yesterday. They are the reports we have done on information resources management and financial management.

They are crosscutting issues that really get at the heart of how the Agency does its business.

If we don't have information that you can rely on and that the Agency can rely on, we can't as an agency get our job done in the most effective way possible. If we are not effectively managing the finances of the Agency, and we don't have the kind of a concern for that that we should, then we are not serving the American public well and we are not serving the Congress well. So, from an administrative point of view, those are really key issues that have to be dealt with.

In a program area, we have just issued a report in the pesticides program that, from comments Dr. Goldman has made to me, has helped her in her management of that program. They have a lot of things that they can work on to improve their day-to-day business activities. I think that program can really use the kind of leadership that she is bringing to it to try to bring order to a process that for many years has been shifted resources from one crisis to another.

Mr. STOKES. Thank you.

Mr. Lewis, I yield to you.

OIG'S FUNDING INCREASE

Mr. LEWIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

To the Inspector General, we are talking about an Agency in fiscal year 1995 that only involves $7.177 billion and recognizing that you are asking for a $599,000 increase, that is a drop in the bucket when you think about all those dollars.

In your reports you have raised a number of questions that we tried to focus on during these hearings. In initial stages we asked the Administrator a number of questions that were directly a result of your reports. The ones that I personally focused on were around the subjects you discussed here, that is recognizing that we are dealing with financial managers in this process, that is real money that needs to be out there in a way that will get results in terms of the environment, not just employee FTE.

I, frankly, have been very pleased with these hearings, but I would—this is a new job for the Chairman and myself and I am very anxious to establish some guidelines using your reports as my own baseline this year, using that as a basis for measurement next year as well. So even though it is only a $599,000 increase, we are going to be looking very closely at the results that we see from those new FTE.

I think progress is being made in this Agency, and your report helped me at least to evaluate a lot of what I was concerned about.

Mr. MARTIN. The increase that we are asking for is going to be used entirely to fully fund our work force, which is a priority the Administrator has us finally achieve. I think we have been treated very fairly in the Agency's budget process. The Administrator has given her personal support over and over again to the kind of work we do, both investigative work, when issues of that nature arise, as well as audit work.

Over many years we have had a fine working relationship with your committee staff and we regularly provide them with all the reports that we issue. We are available to meet with them to discuss technical issues they may have a concern about.

The new Administration has tried to put an emphasis on cooperation between the Agency and the Inspector General. Rather than just throwing rocks back and forth, we are working together to try to get at root causes of problems and to try to deal with them as real issues.

I would say that the Administrator has gone overboard to try to make sure that that kind of a spirit is present throughout the Agency.

Mr. LEWIS. When we were looking at a $45 million piece of responsibility here, to find ourselves in a position where our fine staff can only find two questions to ask, I am a little concerned.

Mr. MARTIN. I wouldn't want to leave the wrong impression with your staff.

Ms. BROWNER. Mr. Chairman, if I might say something on the Office of the Inspector General; it is an office that I think is an asset to the Agency. We have worked very closely with Mr. Martin, involving him in our budget process in a way that I don't think his office had previously been involved, and in the contractor conversion efforts.

And I see the Inspector General's activities as an asset. They are one of the management tools that are available to an organization of our size and we appreciate the work that he is doing. We look forward to continuing some of the joint efforts that we have been able to initiate in the last year, which I think is perhaps a first in some ways for EPA.

Mr. MARTIN. You don't equivocate on that. They are a first.

Ms. BROWNER. We actually work together.

Mr. LEWIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CLOSING REMARKS

Mr. STOKES. I want to take a moment, Ms. Browner, to express to you our appreciation for the time you have spent here with this subcommittee. Both yesterday and today have been rather lengthy days, today in particular. And of course, we had more votes on the Floor today which prolonged things. But you have sat here patiently, you have given us good answers, and for those areas in which you were not able to give us answers, you are going to provide us good answers for the record.

I want to say that we get a lot of testimony from a lot of agencies, but I am impressed by what you have done in a short period, just over a year, in a very important and extremely large and complex agency. The initiatives that you have taken and those which you have made a special commitment, have been very impressive to me.

I am particularly impressed with what you are doing in terms of diversity and changing the complexion of the Agency with qualified individuals. I know of your commitment and that commitment does come from the top. You are making the kind of progress that I think is to be commended, and we are just very pleased with what you are doing.

Ms. BROWNER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STOKES. This concludes our hearing until 10 a.m. tomorrow morning.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD BY CHAIRMAN STOKES

OCEPA FUNDING TO HBCUs AND HSIs

Question: How much of education funding in FY 1994 and FY 1995 in the Office of Communications, Education, and Public Affairs is awarded to Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) and how much is awarded to Hispanic Serving Institutions (HSIs)?

Answer: EPA just completed the FY 1994 environmental education grant cycle authorized under the National Environmental Education Act of 1990 (NEEA). Since the grant program is decentralized among EPA's ten regional offices, exact statistics and project profiles on the FY 1994 grant awards will not be available until later this fiscal year. Of the $2,924,000 that is being awarded to more than 260 projects, we expect approximately 50 environmental justice projects will be included during this FY 1994 NEEA grant cycle. Once we have compiled exact statistics and project profiles of the grant recepients, we will forward a copy of the results to the Congressman.

In FY 1995, EPA's solicitation for environmental education grants will again place a priority on addressing environmental justice concerns through the environmental education program. The FY 1995 budget includes over $7.2 million within the Office of the Administrator for environmental education efforts. Approximately $2.7 million of that amount will go toward environmental education grants, and $1.8 million will be for training grants.

Congressman Stokes

CERTIFYING UNIVERSITIES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY TRAINING

Question: At EPA, which office is responsible for certifying universities for environmental technology training? To date, how many universities have been certified vis-a-vis your training? Of those universities certified, how many of these institutions are HBCUs and many are Hispanic Serving Institutions (HSIs)?

Answer: EPA is not a certifying agency for universities or their curriculum, as it is beyond the scope of the congressional mandate for this agency.

However, through a grant to the University of Connecticut, OSWER has developed a course in innovative cleanup technologies. This course has been made available to all universities and colleges at a nominal fee, and has been widely used in their programs.

However, the Agency is engaged in a wide variety of outreach activities to minority serving institutions, including but not limited to; the Campus Executive Program, Superfund Research Lab Consortiums and recruitment efforts through the Office of Human Resources Management.

Congressman Stokes

OSDBU BREAKDOWN BY OBJECT CLASS

Question: Of the funds estimated in FY 1994 and requested in FY 1995 for the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, please provide a breakdown by object class, particularly personnel costs, travel, contracts and grants?

Answer: The object class breakdown of the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization for FY 1994 and FY 1995 follows. This breakdown by object class does not include resources in the administrative and programmatic expense categories.

	FY 1994	FY 1995
Personnel costs	$820,300	$874,400
Travel	$28,900	$15,200
Contracts	$313,100	$401,100
Grants	$2,172,700	$125,000

Congressman Stokes

OSDBU CONTRACTS/GRANTS TO WOMEN/MINORITIES

Question: What percentage of OSDBU contracts and grants, respectively, are to women and what percent are to racial minorities?

Answer: OSDBU, per se, has no contracts with women. The office has made awards to the National Association of Minority contractors, Inc. to provide training for women and minorities. In FY 1994, OSDBU is committing $800,000 for training grants; $300,000 for Superfund training, $100,000 for Asbestos removal and abatement training, $100,000 for Radon mitigation training, $100,000 for LUST training, and $200,000 for Lead abatement training.

A complete FY 1993 breakdown of EPA's contracts and grants with the percentages that were awarded to women and minority owned enterprises is attached.

Congressman Stokes

SUPERFUND JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Question: What type of job opportunities and careers are available through Superfund?

Answer: There is a wide range of positions in the Superfund program including contracts specialists, community relations officers, policy analysts, enforcement specialists, information/resources management, and program analysts. These positions all offer a variety of job opportunities within OSWER and across the Agency.

In the Superfund removal program, the majority of job opportunities are as Federal On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) and Remedial Project Managers (RPMs). OSCs plan, coordinate, manage and/or oversee Superfund and Oil Pollution Act responses to emergencies and other releases of oil and hazardous substances. RPMs ensure that sites are cleaned up efficiently and meet all federal, state and local standards. This requires close coordination with responsible parties to build consensus in a complex technical and political area.

Question: What training skills are needed for these positions?

Answer: OSCs are generally hired as Environmental Scientists, Environmental Engineers, or Environmental Protection Specialists. They have at least a Bachelor's degree, usually with an emphasis in chemistry, environmental engineering, and/or environmental science. EPA also provides training to OSCs in the technical areas of hazardous materials and oil spill response and cleanup. RPMs generally come from a science/engineering background which is considered critical to understanding the multimedia interaction of site cleanup. These technical skills enable the RPMs and OSCs to interact effectively with other parties involved in the cleanup process, as well as other federal agencies and EPA laboratories. In addition, contract management skills are highly valued in both positions to assure accountability in managing large contracts for the Agency.

Question: Are there skills needed prior to an individual being eligible for EPA technical training?

Answer: OSCs and RPMs have a technical background in science or engineering or related fields prior to being hired by EPA and bring the skills of those disciplines to the Agency. There are no formal requirements for the variety of training that the Agency offers to these employees.

Question: What is needed for one to be technically qualified and eligible for these jobs?

Answer: Specific requirements for OSC positions vary by EPA Regional hiring office. Generally, at least a Bachelor's degree and/or significant field experience in scientific, engineering, or related fields is required to be eligible for these positions.

Congressman Stokes

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Question: Of the funds requested in the FY 1994 and requested in FY 1995 for the Office of Environmental Justice, please provide a breakdown by object class.

Answer: The breakdown is as follows (dollars are in thousands):

Object Class	FY 1994	FY 1995
PC&B	$489.1	$654.2
Travel	$67.4	$79.4
Oper. Expenses	$50.0	$50.0
Admin. Expenses	$50.0	$50.0
Grants	$1,200.0	$2,855.0
TOTAL	$1,856.5	$3,688.6

Congressman Stokes

CLEAN WATER ACT REAUTHORIZATION

Question: At last year's hearing you stated that you hoped the Clean Water bill would be enacted prior to the beginning of fiscal year 1994. As we all know, this did not occur. Should this bill be authorized by the end of this legislative session, what is the timetable for the implementation of this new program?

Answer: The implementation of the new program will build on the existing State Revolving Fund (SRF) Program. EPA has the funding mechanism in place to move funds quickly to the states. It may, however, take states up to a decade to fully integrate the new eligibilities into their programs.

Question: What are the disadvantages to not enacting clean water legislation?

Answer: The most immediate effects of not enacting legislation are that the authorization to fund the State Revolving Loan Fund--an important part of building critical infrastructure--will expire, and the mandate to require stormwater permits for millions of sources will be reinstated. The resulting program would not target the country's expenditures to the most serious water quality programs, and would impose unnecessary expenses on many commercial and industrial sources.

In addition, we will all lose an important opportunity to make progress in addressing serious water quality threats from non-point sources such as from farm and urban runoff. We will also lose the opportunity to increase flexibility and to cut red tape for states, municipalities and the private sector.

Question: How long will it take for the states to establish SRF programs or to adjust their current programs? When do you anticipate monies can be expended in this new program?

Answer: States currently have a system to manage the Clean Water SRF program that will continue. We anticipate states to start expending the monies as soon as they are available.

Congressman Stokes

MUNICIPAL WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

Question: On page 6-3 of the justification it states that "while our investments have paid off..., we have not finished the work begun in 1970."

The justification also states that the most recent survey of municipal water quality infrastructure needs topped $137,000,000,000. According to the justification, the Federal government has provided approximately $8,800,000,000 to date.

How much more funding is needed to capitalize the wastewater state revolving funds? How many more years do you anticipate the EPA will request funding for the wastewater/Clean Water SRF?

Answer: The Administration, as stated in the Clean Water Initiative, is committed to continued capitalization of the SRF program to ensure that a steady level of funding of about $2 billion (in 1992 dollars) is available for loans on an annual basis.

In order to accomplish this goal, the Administration has proposed continued capitalization of the CW-SRF through 2004, with levels declining in later years as repayments to the SRF become available to reloan. Funding levels proposed are as follows:

1995	$1.6 Billion
1996 - 1998	$2.0
1999	$1.5
2000	$1.25
2001	$1.0
2002	$0.75
2003	$0.5
2004	$0.25

Question: On page 6-4 of the justification, it states that within the fiscal constraints, EPA continues to look for new and better ways to do business. It also states that EPA has adopted a watershed approach to focus the most serious threats to ecological resources. Does this mean that with an increased emphasis on the watershed approach, fewer dollars will be needed for wastewater treatment facilities?

Answer: Potentially it could. For example, if a municipality were planning to go beyond treatment in order to meet water quality standards, those costs might be avoided by targetting other, more cost effective projects that could allow the waters to improve to meet water quality standards. The focus on watersheds will drive EPA and others to improve the targeting and coordination of resources to solve the most critical ecological problems first. In the case of the SRF program, we plan to issue guidance to the states to help them expand and improve their priority setting systems so that loans are targeted to projects to address the specific needs of watersheds. The watershed approach is a framework for prioritizing problems and for selecting and applying the most appropriate solutions to those problems.

As a nation, we need to continue to address the needs of the municipalities as documented in the 1992 Needs Survey. The watershed approach will help us decide how to prioritize these needs and, perhaps, even how to best address them.

Congressman Stokes

MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY DRINKING WATER

Question: At last year's hearing, Ms. Prothro stated that the expenditure of funds for the drinking water fund might take a little longer than with the wastewater because many States did not have the proper authorities in place. Given the fact that many States are aware that a drinking water fund is anticipated in the near future, have most States sought the necessary authorities?

Answer: In the FY 1994 Appropriation Act, $599 million is reserved for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund until the program is authorized. (Funds are currently in a set aside under CW-SRF--we will do a reprogramming once authorization is received.) We are working closely with Congress to develop an authorizing bill and hope this will happen this spring. Assuming this happens this spring, we believe that approximately 5 states will develop state DW-SRF programs and be ready to receive resources in FY 1994. We anticipate that 36 additional states will be ready to receive funding by the end of FY 1995. Our FY 1995 President's Budget requests $700 million for the DW-SRF.

A key provision of the Administration's Statement of Principles for the DW-SRF is that FY 1994 funds must be obligated to approved states within three years, after this funds must be obligated within two years. We are assuming this incentive will result in all states having programs approved by the end of FY 1996.

Congressman Stokes

MUNICIPAL ECONOMIES OF SCALE

Question: At last year's hearing we discussed the economies of scale that could be achieved by combining the drinking water facilities needed by communities with the facilities for wastewater treatment. Ms. Prothro stated that although the EPA would probably not require it, there are efficiencies that can be gained by running these two funds together. Does the Administration's proposed legislation for clean water and for drinking water address this issue? If these facilities are combined, how will EPA ensure that the funds provided for the Clean Water SRF and for the Drinking Water SRF are used for their respective purposes only?

Answer: There probably are administrative efficiencies that can be gained by allowing States to combine the operations of the two SRF funds, but the Administration's proposal requires States to have a seperate dedicated account for the receipt of each SRF funds, including capitalization grants, State match funds, interest earned and loan repayment funds.

Congressman Stokes

FY 1995 DRINKING WATER PROGRAM

Question: According to page 5-4 of the justification, the 1995 drinking water program differs from the 1993 and 1994 program in several ways including improving the science.

Answer: In addition to improved science for decision making, the 1995 Drinking Water Program differs from or expands the 1994 program through initiation of a Source Water Protection Program; support for small systems viability; strengthened enforcement; and acceleration of a new data management system. These activities will be accomplished through a combination of new investments and reductions to more routine activities.

Congressman Stokes

DRINKING WATER COST SHARE

Question: For fiscal year 1994, the proposed language stated that these monies would only become available after an agreement has been made with the affected State on cost-share. For fiscal year 1995, this language was not included -- does this mean that a cost-share agreement has been reached? Also, last year, the proposed language stated that these funds would be available after the successful completion of an appropriate minute -- this language is not requested for FY 1995 -- what is the status of this minute?

Answer: Language concerning the state cost share was not included in the fiscal year 1995 budget request because this request addresses only Federal funds. Senator Baucus' bill for reauthorization of the Safe Drinking Water Act, which was recently passed by the Senate, requires a 20% state match for each year that grants are given. If authorizing legislation is passed this year, fiscal year 1994 funds for capitalization grants will become available when a State has met all requirements, including the 20% State match requirement.

Congressman Stokes

DRINKING WATER LEGISLATION

Question: In the Safe Drinking Water legislation proposed by the Administration, several changes to the current law would be made. What is the estimated savings of the suggested changes to the current law? What new costs will have to be incurred by states and local governments to meet compliance requirements?

Answer: EPA is currently involved in a detailed study to determine costs and benefits of each of the Administration's ten recommendations for the reauthorization of the Safe Drinking Water Act. We anticipate having a draft of this analysis later this spring.

Congressman Stokes

DRINKING WATER ENFORCEMENT

Question: The justification states that to ensure that water supplies remain safe, a strong enforcement presence is critical. I note, that the total dollars for drinking water enforcement do not increase substantially. In addition to increased financial resources for the enforcement of drinking water requirements, what other methods will be used to ensure that safe drinking water requirements are met?

Answer: We will concentrate on aggressive enforcement of the requirements of the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR), the Total Coliform Rule, the Lead and Copper Regulation, and other acute contaminants (for example, nitrates). We anticipate that noncompliance will increase as new rules become effective. To help address this situation, we are increasing our fiscal year 1995 enforcement resources (Regional enforcement FTEs were increased by 10.0, from a base level of 95.5 FTEs, primarily to address SWTR and Lead and Copper), continuing to work with the States to build effective State enforcement programs, and encouraging expanded use of our 1431 emergency authorities. We are working closely with the new Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance to maintain and increase program momentum and ensure a smooth transition.

Congressman Stokes

NONPOINT SOURCE PROGRAM

Question: The EPA has chosen to make the nonpoint source program a cornerstone in its environmental protection efforts. Could you briefly tell us how and why this particular program was chosen?

Answer: EPA has identified an improved nonpoint source program as a top environmental priority based on voluminous information indicating that nonpoint source pollution is the leading cause of water quality impairments throughout the United States. An indication of the significance of nonpoint source pollution is provided by the National Water Quality Inventory: 1992 Report to Congress ("1992 Report"), submitted by EPA to Congress on April 20, 1994.

The 1992 Report is based upon water quality assessments submitted by 57 states, territories, interstate jurisdictions, and an American Indian Tribe (hereafter collectively referred to as states). These state assessments describe water quality conditions in the United States during 1990-1991.

The 1992 Report indicates that while much progress has been made in improving water quality during the past two decades, much work remains to be done. For example, 38% of all assessed river miles are not capable of fully supporting their designated use, and an additional 6% are threatened; 44% of lake acres are similarly impaired with an additional 13% threatened; and 32% of estuarine square miles are impaired and an additional 12% threatened.

The 1992 Report identifies agricultural runoff as the leading source of water quality impairment of rivers and lakes in the United States and the third leading source of impairment to estuaries. Specifically, agriculture is identified by the States as adversely affecting 72% of all impaired river miles and 56% of impaired lake acres. Other nonpoint sources identified as leading sources of water quality impairment include urban runoff, hydrologic/habitat modification, and onsite wastewater disposal. Still other nonpoint sources, such as silviculture, have been reported to be locally significant.

Since 1990, EPA and the States have implemented extensive regulatory programs to address point sources of pollution such as factories and municipal wastewater treatment plants, and government and private sector have invested sums of money to achieve improvements. However, we have not placed the same emphasis on addressing nonpoint sources of pollution, with the result that these sources are now the leading causes of water pollution in many waterbodies.

EPA has also chosen to make the nonpoint source program a cornerstone of its environmental protection efforts because of the opportunities to achieve significant gains cost-effectively, particularly on a watershed basis. Most of the protective practices used as a basis for nonpoint source control efforts are relatively inexpensive and can be achieved to a large degree through improved information, education, and technology transfer activities. As indicated by President Clinton's Clean Water Initiative, we believe that an upgraded national nonpoint source pollution program can be tailored much more flexibly than other traditional "command-and-control" programs to achieve our national water quality objectives.

Congressman Stokes

CLEAN WATER INITIATIVE

Question: The Administration has proposed a Clean Water initiative, including Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF). How does the Administration's Clean Water SRF proposal differ from those submitted by various Congressional members and committees?

Answer: There are two main differences in the authorized levels of funding and the amount of set-asides in the SRF. The Administration proposal sets realistic authorization levels that reflect the budget constraints we are facing and our goal of ensuring about $2 billion per year in loan funds available from the SRF over time (including new Federal and State funds, plus loan repayments and leveraging). The other proposals set much higher authorization levels, beyond what we feel is realistic.

Concerning set-asides, the Administration supports relatively few such provisions, such as the set-aside for Indian tribes and an amount for administrative costs. The Administration is committed to ensuring that the state SRFs provide a perpetual source of funding for loans for eligible projects.

We are concerned that the number and amount of set-asides in other proposals would decrease the long-term viability of the fund.

Question: What new eligibilities will be included under the new SRF?

Answer: The Administration's proposal to broaden eligibility under the new Clean Water Initiative for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund includes the following:

- Restoration and protection of riparian areas that are publicly-owned or managed.
- Initial capitalization of a wetlands mitigation banks.
- Development and implementation of water use efficiency activities if the activities are cost-effective alternatives to expanding treatment capacity for treatment works which are publicly-owned or managed. SRF assistance would be restricted to agencies operating systems, not to individual users.
- Expansion of SRF priority systems and project priority lists to include all SRF-eligible activities, with emphasis on SRF priority system projects contained within approved watershed management plans.
- Removal of the cap that currently exists restricting the amount States can allocate to combined sewer overflows, stormwater controls, and sewer rehabilitation.

Question: Is the legislation you are proposing in the Appropriations Bill in the Clean Water Act legislative proposal?

Answer: The Clean Water Initiative did not contain a specific discussion of Mexican Border resources or the Special Needs program; however, legislative language authorizing grants for wastewater treatment in the Mexican region has been sent to the Hill. Legislative language for the special needs is expected in the near future. We expect that the authorizing committees will look favorably upon our proposals as part of their consideration of the Clean Water Act reauthorization. We understand that Public Works Committee Chairman Norman Mineta plans to hold a markup of a reauthorization bill in the near future.

Question: Given the budget constraints we face over the long-term, how does the Administration's Clean Water proposal address substantial wastewater and other eligible needs.

Answer: The 1992 Needs Survey identifies needs of $137 billion, including needs for wastewater treatment, CSOs, stormwater, nonpoint sources, and others. These are presently identified needs which factor in potential growth so that projects constructed today will continue to meet the needs of these communities for at least twenty years. The Needs Survey, however, does not include projections of future needs. Also, it should not be considered an annual estimate.

The Administration's proposal for additional capitalization of the CW-SRF would continue until 2004. The total federal contribution will then be approximately $22 billion (not including the nearly $60 billion in federal funds invested under the Construction Grants program) and will allow the state SRFs to issue loans in of about $2 billion annually for the foreseeable future. The SRF is intended to help make the costs of sewage treatment affordable rather than pay all those costs, many of which have historically been a local responsibility. We want to ensure that around $2 billion dollars in low interest loans are available each year for States to direct to priority projects to clean up the Nation's waters. It is also important to note that the Federal government funds many other programs in addition to the SRF, to help substantially finance added federal wastewater treatment requirements.

Congressman Stokes

DWSRF - AUTHORIZATION

Question: As you know, this Committee has set-aside funds for a drinking water state revolving funds program until such activities were authorized. If the safe drinking water state revolving fund is not authorized, how should the $599,000,000 be expended?

Answer: EPA anticipates that requests to authorize this portion of EPA's 1994 Water Infrastructure Fund (WIF) appropriation will be favorably acted upon by Congress and the President. However, we recognize the busy legislative schedule and competing priorities this year may not ensure passage this fiscal year. If this happens, the $599,000,000 for the Drinking Water SRF will be held in reserve pending authorization. Given the tremendous need to upgrade local drinking water systems to comply with the SDWA, we believe these no-year funds should be held specifically for these purposes. Congress, however, must approve our plans before those funds are made available. These funds are currently held in the WI/SRF account. The 1994 Appropriation Report states that EPA should make a request to Congress to reprogram these funds once authorization is received.

Congressman Stokes

TIJUANA INTERNATIONAL SEWAGE FACILITY

Question: A total of $52,500,000 has been requested for the Tijuana International Sewage Treatment Facility. Once the requested funds are provided, EPA will have reached its legislative cap on the amount of funds it is able to provide. Will EPA attempt to seek additional authorities to fund additional costs of this facility in future years?

Answer: The need for Federal funding beyond the legislative cap will depend on several factors. First, the level of participation in project costs by other sponsors (such as the City of San Diego) has not been fully determined. Second, the final design has not been completed, so refined cost estimates are not available. Finally, construction of the primary treatment units has not yet been advertised for bidding (this will occur after completion of the final design), so final construction costs for the first phase of the facility are not available. Once construction bids are received and agreements are concluded for sponsorship by others, EPA will be in a position to better evaluate the need for future funding for the project.

Question: How much funding has been provided by other Federal agencies for the construction of this facility to date? How much funding is requested by other Federal agencies in FY 1995?

Answer: The U.S. Department of State, through the International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) has committed to funding $4 million for the construction of the pipeline which will connect the Tijuana, Mexico system with the new international treatment facility. Further, the IBWC has committed to providing $16 million toward the remainder of the project, with the understanding that this amount will be reimbursed by the Government of Mexico. The following amounts have been appropriated to IBWC for the Tijuana project to date:

Fiscal Year 1991:	$1.000 million
Fiscal Year 1992:	$3.000 million
Fiscal Year 1993:	$2.376 million
Fiscal Year 1994:	$0.021 million

The IBWC has requested $0.7 million for Fiscal Year 1995, and will request an additional $12.903 million in future years toward the Tijuana project. Additionally, IBWC requested $2.3 million annually for FYs 1994 and 1995 for the purpose of paying the operating costs associated with temporary treatment of Tijuana wastewater in the San Diego City system.

Question: What has the Mexican contribution to this project been thus far? How much do you anticipate the Mexican contribution will be for the coming year?

Answer: The Government of Mexico has committed to contributing $16 million to the international treatment facility project as outlined above. This does not include the amounts which Mexico has already spent in recent years on improvements to wastewater infrastructure within the City of Tijuana. These improvements have resulted in significant reductions in wastewater discharge into the Tijuana River. Further, the U.S. negotiating position with Mexico is that Mexico will pay for the cost of all future expansions of the Tijuana international facility.

Question: What has been the contribution of other entities, such as the State of California been to date? How much more is anticipated under the cost-sharing agreements?

Answer: Contributions thus far include $17.7 million from the City of San Diego. It is anticipated that the City will pay 35% of the cost of the remaining outfall project (total cost of the project is presently estimated to be $ 158 million), even though the City has not yet formally committed to this amount. The State of California has paid $5.3 million for various project component costs, but due to budget constraints, we do not anticipate further funding contributions from the State.

Congressman Stokes

MEXICAN BORDER PROJECTS

Question: Similar to the FY 1994 proposed language, the proposed FY 1995 bill language states that these funds are also for the planning and design of other high priority international wastewater facilities in the area of the Mexican border. Please provide for the record the amount of money being contributed by other entities, including other Federal agencies, State and foreign governments, for these facilities.

Answer: The facilities for which funding has been requested in FY 1995 are in the initial stages of development and it is too early to determine the levels of contribution by non-Federal entities. However, based on experience with other facilities already constructed along the border, we anticipate that contributions can be expected from local and State governments as well as the Government of Mexico. For example, the Nuevo Laredo wastewater facility project included contributions of over $30 million from Mexico and $2 million from the State of Texas. When the Nogales wastewater facility was expanded, the Government of Mexico contributed over $1 million.

Congressman Stokes

WATER QUALITY AGREEMENTS

Question: For fiscal year 1995, EPA is requesting language that would authorize the Administrator to fund $21,500,000 for Water Quality Agreements within the funds provided under Title VI, the funds for the construction of the wastewater facilities, rather than a direct appropriation. Why has the Agency chosen to request this language?

Answer: The Agency exercised its discretion in FY 1995 to continue to allow funding for the Water Quality Cooperative Agreements under Title VI.

Congressman Stokes

WETLANDS DELINEATION & MITIGATION BANKING

Question: It is expected that by the end of this calendar year, the National Academy of Sciences will complete its study of wetlands delineation. Do you believe that the findings and recommendations of this report will affect the Administration's position on this issue?

Answer: The Administration is committed to ensuring that Federal wetlands policy is based upon the best scientific information available. In that regard, we support the continued use of the 1987 Wetlands Delineation Manual pending completion of the Administration's evaluation of the NAS study. If the Federal agencies jointly conclude that the 1987 Manual should be revised to respond to the recommendations of the NAS, any proposed changes will be the subject of a process that will provide full opportunity for public comment, and any proposed changes will be field tested by the agencies prior to final adoption to determine their impact in the real world.

Question: According to President's Clinton's Clean Water Initiative package, the Administration favors the initial capitalization of a wetlands mitigation bank -- eligible for SRF assistance. Could you please explain this proposal?

Answer: The Clinton Administration's package for wetlands reforms includes a provision recommending that Congress make SRF funds eligible for the capitalization of wetland mitigation banks. Mitigation banking refers to the restoration, creation, enhancement, and in exceptional circumstances, preservation of wetlands expressly for the purpose of providing compensatory mitigation in advance of discharges into wetlands authorized under the Clean Water Act Section 404 program. Units of restored or created wetlands are expressed as "credits," and accumulated credits are subsequently withdrawn to offset "debits" incurred at the development site. The provision recommending expansion of SRF eligibility is intended to provide an incentive for the establishment of environmentally-sound mitigation banks. This would be helpful, but is not essential to expanding use of mitigation banking. State and local governments and the private sector have already repeatedly undertaken mitigation banking without access to SRF funds. Nonetheless, the ability to draw upon SRF funds would provide a useful source of initial capitalization that is currently unavailable, thereby further promoting mitigation banking. Low interest SRF loans would be available for the initial purchase of suitable mitigation sites, as well as for the design and implementation of the proposed restoration or creation activity. Subsequently, it is anticipated that fees generated by the sale of credits to permit applicants would generate revenues needed to repay the loans.

Congressman Stokes

ACID DEPOSITION MONITORING RESEARCH

Question: I note on page 1-15, that the acid deposition monitoring research will be shifted to the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program. The justification states that the originally planned research will still occur and will benefit the acid deposition program. Why has this change been made?

Answer: As part of the Agency's efforts to more effectively and efficiently manage its resources, several environmental monitoring programs being carried out by the Office of Research and Development (ORD) have been consolidated under ORD's Integrated Ecosystem Research Issue. This consolidation will result in both management and other program improvements. The consolidated program will allow us to more easily merge data on stressors (wet and dry acidic deposition, airborne concentrations of ozone and its precursors) with data on ecosytem responses (forest and aquatic ecosystem health and visibility impairment) and enable us to make a more comprehensive assessment of ecosystem health. Through consolidation we will be able to maximize the amount of data gathered at monitoring locations and conduct more extensive monitoring at selected sites.

Congressman Stokes

TROPOSPHERIC OZONE AND PARTICULATE MATTER

Question: I note that there is an increase in resources for Tropospheric Ozone and Particulate Matter. -- Why have these areas been made priorities?

Answer: Tropospheric Ozone (O_3) and particulate matter (PM) are the two criteria air pollutants currently viewed as likely posing the most widespread and potentially serious public health threats for the general U.S. population. More than 50 million individuals live in U.S. urban areas not in attainment for the current 1 hour O_3 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and are thought to be at potential risk for acute exposure adverse health effects. Concern is increasing about (1) whether short-term O_3 exposures at lower concentrations for more prolonged periods (e.g., 6-8 hours versus the current 1 hour standard) or long-term chronic exposures to even lower levels pose serious health threats; and (2) evidence of widespread ecological and agricultural damage due to ambient ozone. To help states design effective contol stratategies to meet the O_3 NAAQS, extensive further efforts to better understand and model atmospheric chemistry processes involved in production of ozone are needed. This is an especially true because the control strategies that are needed are likely to vary from region to region or city to city depending on VOC/NO_x ratios, biogenic vs anthropogenic VOC emission levels, etc.

As for PM, new studies are suggestive of increased mortality and morbidity risks being associated with inhalation exposures to PM at levels distinctly below the current PM NAAQS. Substantial additional research is needed to better characterize specific types of particles (by size, chemical composition, etc.) that may be responsible for increased toxic risks at low PM exposure levels. Such research is essential in order to reduce uncertainties surrounding upcoming decisions on the possible need to revise the PM NAAQS or to greatly increase enforcement measures targeted to reduce human exposures to those classes of particles found to pose the most significant health threats.

In each case, the upcoming O_3 and PM decisions expected in the 1996-1998 timeframe may ultimately cost billions of dollars to implement. The high priority placed here on O_3 and PM research aims to provide an improved basis for Agency decisionmaking and, possibly, to avert unnecessary implementation costs while still adequately protecting public health. These programs were also identified as the highest research priorities of the Office of Air and Radiation.

Congressman Stokes

INDOOR AIR POLLUTION

Question: Indoor air pollution is one of the most significant public health risks facing the Agency and has been identified by the Science Advisory Board as a high risk area. Ms. Browner, how is the Agency addressing this form of public health risk?

Answer: Because of the possibility of serious impacts on the health of individuals who may experience indoor air quality problems, and the dollar cost to society if indoor air pollution is not addressed, EPA has developed a comprehensive program to better understand the indoor air pollution problem and to take steps to reduce people's exposures to indoor air contaminants of all types. The program is predicated on three primary principles:

(1) Even in the absence of complete scientific understanding of indoor air pollution, prudent public policy dictates that reasonable efforts be undertaken to reduce people's exposure to potentially harmful levels of indoor air

pollutants, using the authorities available to the Federal government under current laws.

(2) Pollution prevention, and the efficient resolution of indoor air quality problems of all types, must become a routine aspect of the design, construction, maintenance, and operation of public and commercial buildings, homes, health and day care facilities, educational institutions, and other special use buildings.

(3) An effective research and development program must be conducted to achieve a more complete understanding of the factors affecting indoor air quality, exposure patterns, health effects, and control techniques for improving indoor air quality.

EPA is working to implement these principles using non-regulatory as well as regulatory tools available under a number of Federal laws to provide information and incentives for action to product manufacturers, architects, engineers, builders, building owners and managers, and building occupants.

The primary objectives of EPA's program are to:

- Establish effective partnerships with organizations representing the range of target audiences for indoor air quality information to communicate specific guidance and information and promote timely action on indoor air quality issues;
- Forge constructive alliances with other Federal agencies to leverage resources and ensure that existing statutory authorities are used most effectively;
- Develop practical guidance on indoor air quality issues utilizing a broad-based consensus approach which includes representatives from industry and public interest groups to ensure that information provided is accurate and practical;
- Design market-based incentives for industries to lower chemical emissions from their products and provide consumers and other decision-makers with information needed to make informed purchasing decisions;
- Sharpen the focus of the chemical screening and risk management program under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) to ensure that chemicals that pose unreasonable risks indoors are identified and addressed;
- Identify and fill research gaps in order to provide information to address outstanding indoor air quality policy issues;
- Select appropriate environmental indicators to measure progress in reducing population exposure

to indoor air quality problems as the program matures;

- Bring about substantial reductions in human exposure to the entire range of indoor air pollutants.

To bring about pollutant level reductions indoors, EPA has set a high priority on improving the way in which buildings are designed and operated, having concluded that people's exposure to indoor air pollutants can be reduced significantly by implementing current knowledge about sound building operation and maintenance practices. Some of the major actions to date include: issuance, in cooperation with the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, of comprehensive guidance, entitled *Building Air Quality: A Guide for Building Owners and Facility Managers*, on how to prevent and resolve the full range of indoor air quality problems in public and commercial buildings; and, publication of *The Inside Story: A Guide to Indoor Air Quality*, to help people identify and correct potential indoor air quality problems in their own homes. The Agency is currently establishing the Building Air Quality Alliance, a broadly representative group of indoor air quality community leaders. This program will provide incentives and recognition to building owners and managers for taking actions to improve the indoor air quality of public and commercial buildings.

In addition, EPA is developing guidance for school facility managers, new home buyers, and architects and design engineers, to acquaint them with the most current information on how to prevent indoor air quality problems from occurring or resolve them quickly if they do occur.

This emphasis on a 'buildings approach' holds the most promise for addressing all of the factors -- those related to the ventilation system, as well as sources of individual pollutants, especially environmental tobacco smoke -- that affect indoor air quality. However, the Agency also utilizes its combined statutory authorities to identify specific pollutants that present direct health risks in the indoor environment, and to use a variety of means to reduce their levels indoors. Indoor air pollutants that are currently receiving significant Agency attention include radon, environmental tobacco smoke, asbestos and other specific toxic substances regulated by the Agency under the TSCA, lead, pesticides, and airborne pollutants that reach the indoor environment through drinking water supplies.

In our current non-regulatory environment, the key strategy to increasing awareness of indoor air quality problems and solutions include: information dissemination programs such as EPA's Indoor Air Quality Information Clearinghouse (IAQ INFO), which in FY 1993 answered 17,000 telephone requests for information and mailed out over 130,000 publications; training course development and delivery; and active partnerships with public and private sector groups to leverage our resources and to transfer information to target audiences who can implement our policies and take actions to improve indoor air.

Congressman Stokes

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY PHASE-OUT HCFC

Question: According to page 2-90, the European Community has adopted a HCFC phase-out deadline by 2015 -- which is 15 years earlier than the Montreal Protocol agreement. How is the European Community able to meet its deadline earlier than initially agreed upon?

Answer: The European Union (EU) has tentatively decided to accelerate the date for phasing out the use of HCFCs to 2015 instead of the Protocol's 2030 phaseout. Additionally, like the U.S. rule, the EU rules call for certain categorical bans before that time. However, the EU rules provide for an exemption for uses determined by the Union to be "essential." Further, while the EU's pending 15 year acceleration of the phaseout may look very significant, the Protocol agreement, which is consistent with the current U.S. schedule, calls for a 90% phaseout by 2015, and a 99% phaseout by the year 2020. Thus, the difference in our plans, which in terms of ozone depletion is slight, could be totally vitiated by a liberal use of their essential use exemption.

Question: Is the U.S. planning to accelerate its efforts in this area?

Answer: The U.S. is not planning to accelerate its efforts at this time. However, it is likely that the EU will push to negotiate a stronger HCFC phaseout schedule for all the Protocol Parties during next year's negotiations, and in that context, we will be reviewing our use of HCFCs as well as the deployment of newer technologies to assess our latitude to achieve a stronger phaseout schedule if it is determined that one is necessary.

Congressman Stokes

FY 1995 RADIATION PROGRAM

Question: For fiscal year 1995, EPA is requesting a total of $46,914,800 for the Radiation program, an increase of $14,000,000 above the current level or about 44 percent. This is a sizeable increase for this program. Could you explain why such a large increase is being requested for FY 1995.

Answer: This increase is misleading. Most of the funding increase ($11.6 million) for radiation programs reflects a shift in the funding for two projects from DOE to EPA. In FY 1992, the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) Land Withdrawal Act was passed, giving EPA oversight responsibility over DOE's radioactive waste disposal activities. At the same time, DOE and OMB were urging EPA to exercise its authority under the Atomic Energy Act and develop cleanup standards for radioactively contaminated sites. EPA standards are critical to DOE as it proceeds with its $150-$200 billion effort to clean up contaminated weapons production sites. In FY 1993 and FY 1994, the Department of Energy provided EPA resources for the implementation of the WIPP Land Withdrawal Act and establishment of Radiation Site Cleanup Standards. However, DOE and EPA agreed the resources in FY 1995 for these projects must be in EPA's budget request, but the amount has not changed from FY 1994 ($6.8 million WIPP, $4.8 million cleanup standards).

The remaining increases in the Radon and other radiation programs actually restore the programs to the FY 1994 President's Budget request level (prior to congressional and internal Agency reprogrammings). This is still below the FY 1992/93 resource levels for radiation programs. A small increase is also included to fund the expected rise in workyear costs associated with benefit increases, as applied across the Agency.

Congressman Stokes

WASTE ISOLATION PILOT PLANT

Question: In 1992, Congress enacted legislation for evaluating the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, a radioactive waste disposal site. EPA is responsible for the oversight of the Department of Energy waste disposal activities. How is this effort proceeding?

Answer: EPA's oversight effort of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) project is in full gear and proceeding smoothly.

Since the WIPP Land Withdrawal Act passed, EPA has actively worked with the Department of Energy to review WIPP's plans to demonstrate compliance with disposal regulations. In December 1993, EPA issued the final disposal rule (40cFR191) establishing radiation protection requirements for WIPP. This rule addressed the issues identified by the Court of Appeals in its 1987 remand of this rule. EPA was not sued on this rule.

EPA is now developing criteria (40cFR194) for the decision on whether WIPP complies with the disposal rule. EPA has issued an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, analyzed the comments received, prepared a draft proposed rule, circulated the draft proposed rule to interested parties for comment, and is considering the comments received in the development of what will be proposed.

EPA is also preparing for rulemaking on DOE's application for certification that WIPP complies with the disposal standard. EPA and DOE have been holding a series of open meetings to identify technical and regulatory issues related to the certification decision. Related to this, EPA has conducted extensive technical reviews of key DOE documents related to assessment of the performance of the WIPP. EPA has reviewed or is reviewing the 1992 Performance Assessment to provide DOE with input that will be used in developing the compliance certification application; the Experimental Program Plan to provide input on DOE's planned laboratory experiments; and DOE's format and content guide to address the completeness and organization of the application.

Congressman Stokes

MONTREAL PROTOCOL FACILITATION FUND

Question: I note on page 2-90 that $24,000,000 is requested for the Montreal Protocol Facilitation Fund which provides financial assistance to developing countries to help in the reduction of ozone-depleting chemicals. My understanding is that $24,000,000 plus $24,000,000 requested by the State Department will fund the 1995 U.S. commitment as well as pay a portion of the amounts not paid in previous years. Although Congress has always funded the full U.S. commitment, it is my understanding that each year's commitment was not fully requested by the Administration -- for instance in FY 1994, the U.S. commitment was $38,000,000, yet the Administration request was only $34,000,000 -- is that correct? For the record, please provide a funding history of the Montreal Protocol Facilitation Fund.

Answer: In past years, our ability to have our appropriations request match our contribution level was made difficult by the fact that our contribution level is established for a calendar year, and is not finally established until October or November of the prior calendar year - at least 8 months after our appropriations request is due. As a result, our appropriations requests in the past have been based on a best possible estimate of the likely contribution level to be assessed. However, in 1993, partially at our insistence, the Protocol Parties agreed to establish a contribution level for a three year period (1994-1996). The U.S. share of the three year commitment is $114 million. Consequently, we know that our levels for 1995 and 1996 will remain at the $37.9 million level for the current commitment. This funding level is enough to pay down amounts not paid in previous years. That is why EPA and State budget requests total $48 million for fiscal year 1995.

The following table provides the EPA and State Department budget requests and appropriations since the inception of the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund:

Agency Requests

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
EPA Request	0	20m	20m	17m	24m
State Request	0	0	0	18m	24m
Total	0	20m	20m	35m	48m

Agency Appropriations

	1991	1992	1993	1994
EPA	4m	5m	10m	10m
State	10m	10m	15m	15m
Total	14m	15m	25m	25m

Please note, at the time that the FY 1991 Budget Request was submitted to Congress, the Multilateral Fund had not yet been created. However, in Sec. 617 of the 1990 Clean Air Act amendments (signed 11/90), Congress authorized up to $60 million for 1991 - 1993.

Question: Also, for the record, please provide a table of the international contributions to be made to this fund in 1995. A similar table can be found on page 258 of last year's hearing record.

Answer: The following table provides the international contributions to be made to the fund to meet the 1995 commitment. The dollar values in the table are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Australia	$2,664,000	Luxembourg	$104,000
Austria	$1,308,000	Lichtenstein	$17,000
Belarus	$837,000	Monaco	$17,000
Belgium	$1,849,000	Netherlands	$2,617,000
Bulgaria	$227,000	New Zealand	$419,000
Canada	$5,425,000	Norway	$959,000
Czech Rep	$733,000	Poland	$820,000
Denmark	$1,134,000	Portugal	$349,000
Finland	$994,000	Russian Fed.	$11,705,000
France	$10,466,000	South Africa	$715,000
Germany	$15,577,000	Spain	$3,454,000
Greece	$611,000	Sweden	$1,936,000
Hungary	$314,000	Switzerland	$1,936,000
Iceland	$52,000	Ukraine	$3,262,000
Ireland	$314,000	Uzbekistan	$454,000

Israel	$401,000	United Kingdom	$8,757,000
Italy	$7,483,000	USA	$37,917,000
Japan	$21,717,000		
		Total	**$141,544,000**

Congressman Stokes

FARMWORKER SAFETY STANDARDS

Question: The farmworker safety standards have been the subject of debate recently.

-- After several years in the making, could you tell us why EPA had delayed the implementation and enforcement of these standards?

-- Some critics have contended that part of the blame for the delay belongs to EPA because of "foot-dragging" in issuing guidance and so forth. Could you comment on this assessment?

Answer: Compliance with many of the provisions of the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) has been delayed from April 15, 1994 to January 1, 1995 in order to provide additional time for employers to learn about the WPS requirements and take the needed steps to comply fully. This delay is the result of recently enacted law. The recently enacted law does not delay all worker protection standard requirements. For example, the law leaves in place the April 21, 1994, compliance date for relabeling of pesticide products. The law also requires user compliance with the WPS requirements that are spelled out on the label, including personal protective equipment and the restricted-entry interval (REI), and the exceptions that accompany them. Other provisions of the WPS are referenced but not spelled out on the label. These requirements, which are delayed until January 1, 1995, include safety training, decontamination sites, routine notification of workers about pesticide applications, emergency assistance, and display of a safety poster.

The Agency is committed to protecting agricultural workers and pesticide handlers and has never proposed delaying implementation or enforcement of this rule. The Agency had serious reservations about the delay. Despite our reservations, the Agency plans to use the time to everyone's advantage. We are continuing our unprecedented outreach and education activities, including training and assistance programs for States and the user and worker communities. We are continuing to work with States, the USDA Cooperative Extension Service, and members of the agricultural community so we will be ready for full WPS implementation in January 1995.

We agree that implementation was affected by our own delay in producing training and guidance materials for use by States, employers, trainers and farmworkers. Part of the reason for the delay was the Agency's insistence that the States and other interested parties participate in the development of these materials.

All the needed guidance and training materials now are available. As of the beginning of April 1994, approximately 450,000 copies of the WPS employer compliance manual and 200,000 copies of the WPS safety poster have been distributed to or purchased by agricultural employers across the Nation. Over 1.5 million training manuals for WPS safety training have been distributed. The training verification program is well underway with distribution of over 1 million cards to participating States. This explosion of activities in WPS implementation is the result of a combination of efforts by our many partners committed to worker protection -- the States, the United States Department of Agriculture's Cooperative Extension Service, farmworker advocate organizations, user and commodity groups, the pesticide industry, pesticide dealerships, and many others.

The Agency is proceeding with enforcement of the WPS requirements that are currently in effect. Enforcement efforts will focus on labeling in 1994. In planning the WPS compliance strategy, the Agency prepared guidance on the national approach for compliance monitoring and enforcement. The Agency shared the draft guidance with the states for comment. Significant input from the states was received and EPA incorporated the majority of the state's comments into the national guidance. EPA has committed itself to using flexibility in the implementation of the standard, and advocates phased-in, risk-based targeting of inspection activities. EPA also supports state flexibility through state implementation plans and enforcement response policies reflecting the nature of violations and their risk.

Congressman Stokes

ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Question: According to page 4-3 of the justification, one of the major thrusts of the 1995 program is to assess ecological conditions and pollutant sources. Specifically, the water program is developing ecological risk assessment methodologies to evaluate watershed conditions and so forth. I am also aware that the Agency has a program designed to measure and assess the condition of the Nation's ecological resources, called the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program -- EMAP. Could you tell me how the ecological assessment program conducted by the water program is similar to and/or different from the EMAP program?

Answer: The Office of Water's (OW) ecological risk assessment program and the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) are interdependent components of ecological risk management. The activities of the EMAP are supportive of ecological risk management in that they provide part of the substantive information needed to conduct defensible ecological risk assessments. For example, EMAP generates information on the condition of ecological systems at the national or regional level, and it identifies problem areas and seeks simple association between environmental stressors and ecological condition. The information generated by EMAP is then used in conjunction with basic research on ecological processes and with biological and mathematical modeling studies to provide a basis for predictions developed for the Office of Water's ecological risk assessment program.

OW then uses this information to identify specific problems in our ecosystems and the causes of these problems. OW also evaluates the effectiveness of specific programs and projects in preventing or remediating pollution problems.

The EMAP's focus is on the national or ecoregion levels, while the OW focus is on the EPA regional, state or watershed level. OW aggregates site specific information to a national level where possible.

In addition, the OW and EMAP programs are both part of an interagency national monitoring strategy being developed by the Intergovernmental Task Force on Monitoring Water Quality which is chaired by EPA, with USGS as vice-chair and executive secretariat. This strategy, due in final in January 1995, will show how the major Federal and State monitoring programs can work better together to answer nationwide questions.

Congressman Stokes

ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

Question: The justification also states that the Agency is shifting to the development of measurement indicators and methodologies for deriving holistic ecological measures What kind of environmental indicators to measure the effectiveness of water quality programs are being developed or used?

Answer: The Office of Water indicators program has laid out a detailed list of the OW goals and the best indicators to measure them, and is now forming a strategy to collect and report on the indicators data, with the help of States and other Federal partners. Examples of these indicators include:

- Waters meeting aquatic life designated uses (including ground water discharges to surface waters).
- Fish assemblage indices reflecting biological health
- Benthic macroinvertebrates
- Habitat
- Disease outbreaks from public water supplies
- Beach closures

A complete list of water goals and indicators is presented in *Implementing Environmental Indicators in the Office of Water* (attached).

OW is also working with about eight States (final choices still to be made) to test some of these indicators and how they work on a State as well as a national level.

Congressman Stokes

EPA HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

Question: I understand that EPA and the GSA have announced plans for the relocation of EPA Headquarters offices. Could you tell us a little about this relocation? How much is requested in the FY 1995 budget for costs associated with this relocation?

Answer: On December 6, 1993, GSA and EPA announced that a comprehensive housing plan had been developed which would consolidate all of EPA's employees and meet all of our space needs in quality, contiguous buildings in the Federal Triangle area. EPA was not only designated one of the principal federal tenants in the Federal Triangle Office Building under construction at 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, but will also move into the adjacent and soon to be renovated federal buildings within the Federal Triangle enclave. The comprehensive plan provides for total consolidation (approximately 1.3 million square feet) and includes 200,000 square feet of the new Federal Triangle Office Building with the balance of space in the Ariel Rios Building, and the Customs Service and Interstate Commerce Commission Buildings.

EPA has already begun occupying space at the Ariel Rios Building. We estimate that by September of this year, we will have completed relocation of over 300 persons in approximately 70,000 square feet at that building. The FY 1995 budget request of $19.7 million will allow for this move, as well as for the design and construction of another 80,000 square feet at Ariel Rios, which we plan to occupy in 1995. Some preliminary design and construction costs associated with the Federal Triangle Building (anticipated occupancy late 1996) are also included.

Congressman Stokes

FORT MEADE LAB/REGION III LAB

Question: According to page 12-5 of the justification, $30,770,000 is requested in FY 1995 for new facilities. I understand that $11,100,000 is for costs associated with construction of the Region III lab at Ft. Meade. In terms of EPA's priorities, where is this lab on the list? What is the total cost for this lab?

Answer: The laboratory being proposed for construction at Fort Meade ranks number three among EPA's construction projects.

The new Region III laboratory will consolidate the existing Central Regional Laboratory in Annapolis, Maryland, and the Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances (OPPTS) Analytical Chemistry and Microbiology Laboratories located in Beltsville, Maryland. The $11.1 million is for the construction of the OPPTS component of the new laboratory facility. The total construction cost for both lab components is $41.6 million. Since $3.2 million was appropriated to EPA in FY 1993 for design costs, the total project cost is $44.8 million.

Congressman Stokes

RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK

Question: In FY 1994, funds were provided for the design of the consolidated research laboratory at Research Triangle Park. What is the status of this facility? Are any additional funds requested in FY 1995?

Answer: EPA is not requesting and does not need any additional funds for this project in FY 1995. The Agency is proceeding with the design of a 635,000 net square foot facility on Federally owned land adjacent to the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. This facility would consolidate EPA's Air and Energy Research Lab, Atmospheric Research and Exposure Assessment Lab, Health Effects Research Lab, the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, the National Computer Center, and various administrative support functions. The design phase of the project will be completed in June 1995.

Congressman Stokes

PROGRAM IN IMPROVING THE INTEGRATED FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Question: At the 1994 hearing we discuss the integrated

Financial Management System and the problems associated with it. Please update us on EPA's progress to address these problems and to improve the IFMS.

Answer: The Agency is making progress to improve financial management by establishing Senior Resource Officials to hold managers accountable for management of all resources, enhancing its Integrated Financial Management System, and adopting other Agency-wide financial management improvements.

EPA is in its fifth year of operating its Integrated Financial Management System, and in April of this year installed the most current version of off-the-shelf software. This version allowed ERA to capture Government-wide enhancements introduced into the package as well as make additional changes. In particular, it improved EPA's processing of accounts receivable and older, "merged" accounts.

Congressman Stokes

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Question: Approximately 5 FTE are being requested in FY 1995 to support the Working Capital Fund in OARM.
-- Could you explain this initiative?

Answer: The Working Capital Fund (WCF) will be a revolving fund to finance EPA's administrative services. The EPA WCF is modeled after the Franchise Fund concept, which was included in the Government Reform and Savings Act (GRSA) of 1993, in which the costs of goods and services provided are charged to the users. The GRSA provides authorizing language in the proposed legislation. This concept was a recommendation of the National Performance Review (NPR) and is supported by the Administration. With the 5 FTE we will create a WCF staff to manage the development and implementation of the Agency's WCF. EPA will use FY 1995 as a transition year, with full implemenattion expected in FY 1996.

Business-Like Approach
-Provides for customer involvement in service decisions through a WCF Board. Customers will essentially determine the quality and quantity of services to be provided in support of their environmental mission.
-"Fee-for-service" operations provide for more efficiency.
-Recovery of capital depreciation by incorporating into fee structure permits better planning for future infrastructure needs.

Accountability
- Enhances resource management by complying with CFO Act and GRSA to:
-- provide for complete, reliable, consistent, and timely financial information,
-- provide for full costing,
-- produce annual audited financial statements,
-- establish performance measures.

Congressman Stokes

NATIONAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Question: The National Performance Review will lead to many changes in the way government conducts its business, with numerous recommendations for reinventing government. What is the status of the implementation of the NPR recommendations for EPA?

Answer: EPA is in the process of implementing eleven recommendations from the Vice President's National Performance Review (NPR) effort and twenty-five from our own internal NPR effort. Nearly complete is the reorganization for the Office of Enforcement. The Headquarters decision document has been signed and is currently being reviewed by the unions while work on the reorganization issues involving the regions continues.

Action plans with milestone dates are being developed for each recommendation and we have begun implementation on roughly two-thirds of the recommendations. These recommendations range from changing administrative processes such as the performance management system to broad agencywide programmatic changes such as streamlining our permits process.

Question: One of the initiatives is streamlining. What kind of streamlining plan is being developed at EPA? Can you provide some of the details of this plan?

Answer: EPA submitted a preliminary Streamlining Plan to OMB on November 1, 1993 and again on December 1, 1993. The basic premises of the plan were that we would achieve streamlining savings through re-engineering our business processes, increased delegation, greater empowerment of our employees and less oversight, and flattening our organizational structure -- but, that we would reinvest these savings into our priority programs.

Since that time, each office and region at EPA has produced a streamlining plan for their organization. Our newly formed Management Committee has reviewed those plans and is in the process of formulating their recommendations to the Agency's Senior Leadership Council. We will provide an updated streamlining plan to OMB by June 6, 1994.

Our thrust over the next few years will be to flatten our organizations by doubling the current supervisor to staff ratio of 1:5.5 to 1:11, thereby changing the nature of many of our employees' jobs from oversight and management to more direct programmatic and customer involvement. We are developing an educational strategy to help our workforce make this transition; this will include training on re-engineering techniques, managing organizational change, managing performance in team-based organizations, managing a culturally diverse organization, the role of unions and developing our new labor/management partnership, and customer centered program delivery, among others. As a result of these changes, we expect that EPA will be a stronger, more productive and more satisfying place to work.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSMAN MOLLOHAN

EPSCoR PROGRAM

Question: I was disappointed to see that EPA did not request funds for fiscal year 1995 to support an EPA EPSCoR program. My state, West Virginia, participates in the National Science Foundation EPSCoR program. EPSCoR has proven to be very effective at ensuring that states which have not traditionally benefitted from federal research and development funds do so in a meaningful way to the sponsoring agency's mission. In addition, the states build a research capacity which remains long after the grants have been expended. Can you please explain why EPA did not request funding for this program for fiscal year 1995?

Answer: EPA's FY 1995 research and development budget has been developed to reflect the Agency's highest priority needs. Programs such as the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR) that have meritorious goals were not included because of the need to fund higher priority research programs and activities within the Agency. Though there is no direct funding request for an EPSCoR program, it is anticipated that there will be new fully competitive research opportunities for academic institutions in EPA's research budget.

Congressman Mollohan

EPSCoR IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS

Question: When EPA conducted the FY 1992 round of EPSCoR planning grants, I believe each of the EPSCoR states applied and received a planning grant. In the initial round of implementation grants, I am advised that you received proposals from most states. Two states, Alabama and South Carolina were granted $400,000 in implementation funds. You now have $2 million in FY 1994 funds. How will you allocate these?

Answer: In FY 1991, EPA supported planning grants to the following 19 EPSCoR states and commonwealth: Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, Wyoming, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. All applications for planning grants were awarded approximately $50,000 per application with a minimum one-to-one non-federal matching requirement. While no funds were provided for EPSCoR in FY 1992, the planning effort by the EPSCoR participants extended into FY 1992.

To implement the first phase of the EPA EPSCoR program in FY 1993, EPA issued a solicitation requesting proposals among the 19 EPSCoR participants. In response to the solicitation, most of the eligible EPSCoR participants submitted research grant applications. Based on a comprehensive, merit-based review process, Alabama and South Carolina were chosen by EPA as the top two applicants and were awarded a total of $400,000 each for a two year program.

In FY 1994, EPA is in the process of identifying the five highest quality proposals from the remaining 17, and will recommend funding of approximately $400,000 for each proposal to cover a two-year project period.

Congressman Mollohan

OSTP REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Question: The Fiscal Year 1994 VA-HUD-Independent Agencies Appropriations Bill contained $2 million for EPA EPSCoR, but those funds cannot be spent until the Office of Science and Technology Policy, OSTP, submits a report to this subcommittee. OSTP has said that it will submit in early June. Will you be able to allocate as soon as OSTP submits the report? Could you have allocated earlier? If so, when? Will the timing of this allocation be out of line with your other grant allocations or does it matter?

Answer: Conditional on the June date for submission of the OSTP report, EPA should be able to award the top rated five EPSCoR proposals in the last quarter of FY 1994. The Fiscal Year 1994 Appropriations Bill contained language prohibiting expenditure of EPSCoR funds until the Office of Science and Technology Policy, OSTP, submits a report to the subcommittee. Without this restriction the funding process would have begun sooner and awards could have been made much earlier. Processing of the EPSCoR grant applications during this period is not considered out of line with other grant allocations.

Congressman Mollohan

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION COORDINATION

Question: How does EPA coordinate its EPSCoR program with the National Science Foundation and other federal agencies that sponsor EPSCoR programs?

Answer: In order to better integrate the Federal EPSCoR programs, EPA has been participating in a recently formed multi-agency committee, the EPSCoR Interagency Coordinating Committee (EICC). Under the leadership of the National Science Foundation (NSF), the EICC has been examining ways to better coordinate and integrate the implementation of federal EPSCoR programs.

Congressman Mollohan

PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY

Question: With regard to implementation of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments, I understand that EPA has recently decided to allow sources of hazardous air pollutants to be defined on a facility-wide basis to achieve cost-effective pollutant reductions. As you know, I strongly support ensuring that pollution control is achieved in the most cost-effective way possible. I do not understand why EPA, in its proposed cluster rule for the pulp and paper industry, has not adopted this approach for defining maximum achievable control technology levels for this industry. As you know, the MACT floor is defined as the average of the 12% best performing sources. Is it true that EPA's current proposal in the cluster rule is, in fact, not currently being implemented by any facility in the industry today?

Answer: The Clean Air Act (CAA) provides the Administrator discretion to define a maximum achievable control technology (MACT) "source" broadly or narrowly. It is not a recent decision by EPA to define a MACT source broadly. Rather, such a decision is industry-specific, considering the characteristics of the industry and information reasonably available to the Administrator to make that decision. For the proposed pulp and paper cluster rule, EPA defined the MACT source broadly to include all pulping process areas, bleaching process areas, and pulping and bleaching process wastewater streams as a whole. EPA could have defined the source more narrowly, such as an individual emission point.

Although EPA chose to define the source broadly, the MACT floor was determined based upon control technologies in use at individual emission points across the pulp and paper industry. There are facilities that have or are installing floor-level controls at all the individual emission points evaluated by EPA; however, as pointed out, EPA did not determine the MACT floor on a source-wide basis.

Congressman Mollohan

INDUSTRY MACT STANDARDS

Question: As you know, in 1990 Congress was concerned about the costs that might be imposed on industry through imposition of MACT standards. While we gave EPA the authority to go beyond the MACT floor that we defined in the 1990 Amendments, we also required EPA to make certain showings before going beyond the MACT floor. Can you please give me an explanation of EPA's rationale for going beyond the MACT floor for the proposed cluster rule, including a discussion of costs and benefits? Please include in your response a review of the limitations and uncertainties involved in the analysis.

Answer: The EPA evaluated options beyond the MACT floor as required by the 1990 Amendments, but did not go beyond the MACT floor for the proposed cluster rules, either for existing or new sources.

EPA considered the factors cited in the 1990 Amendments of Section 112 in evaluating options above the MACT floor and in selecting the basis of the proposed MACT standards. The non-air quality health and environmental impacts, as well as the energy impacts, of the options above the floor that were considered for both new and existing sources were not significantly different. Therefore, cost effectiveness, which is a function of emission reductions and associated costs, was used as the primary criterion for option selection.

For existing sources, EPA evaluated the national impacts of the baseline level of control (producing emissions of 170,000 megagrams per year), the floor level of control, and two control levels based upon options more stringent than the floor. Two MACT control options for new sources were evaluated--the floor and one option representing a control level more stringent than the floor.

Options above the floor were not selected as the basis for the proposed standard because in the case of both new and existing sources, the additional HAP emission reduction does not justify the high costs of control (estimated to be approximately $90,000 per megagram incremental to the floor). The proposed existing source MACT standards based on the floor-level control technology are projected to result in a significant reduction in HAP emissions from the pulp and paper source category. The floor level of control for existing sources reduces total HAP emissions by 120,000 megagrams per year (approximately 70 percent) at an estimated cost of approximately $2,000 per megagram.

Congressman Mollohan

TOXIC SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS

Question: It is my understanding that EPA has proposed limits on numerous toxic pollutants of concern including dioxin, furan, and chlorinated phenolics. Given these limits, which the paper industry has proposed to meet, why does EPA also add stringent limits of the broader AOX category? Particularly troublesome is the fact that much of what AOX measures is not considered toxic, but would, nevertheless, force very costly technology investments by the industry. I would be interested in an explanation of what is gained from an environmental and health standpoint with the AOX limit which would not be achieved through the toxic-specific limitations.

Answer: Absorbable organic halides (AOX) is a measure of the total amount of halogens (chlorine, bromine, and iodine) that are bound to dissolved or suspended organic matter and are quantified under specific analytical conditions. Although the implementation of process changes by mills in the pulp and paper industry results in the reduction of AOX, the total concentration and mass of chlorinated organic compounds, measured as AOX remaining after these process changes, is significant and measurable. Not all chlorinated organic compounds are eliminated when TCDD (2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin) and TCDF (2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzofuran) are not detected. Further, only a small portion of the numerous chlorinated organic compounds (including TCDD and TCDF) in bleached chemical pulps have been individually identified.

The health and environmental impacts associated with AOX depend in large part on the proportion of individual chlorinated compounds which comprise the specific measurement of AOX. Establishing effluent limitations for AOX has an advantage over establishing effluent limitations for the majority of individual chlorinated compounds because the AOX analytical method is relatively inexpensive, quick, and reliable. For these reasons, AOX has been adopted by numerous jurisdictions around the world for the measurement and control of bleached chemical pulp wastewater discharges.

EPA specifically solicited comments on the toxicity of AOX in the preamble to the proposed regulations. The comment period closed on April 18, 1994, and we have just begun a careful and thorough review of the comments and data received.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD BY CONGRESSMAN CHAPMAN

KOPPERS CLEANUP ACTIVITIES

Question: Can you provide me with a brief summary of the cleanup activities that will take place at Koppers, including specifics on the remedies selected for cleanup of soil and water, and the timeline for its completion?

Answer: The Record of Decision for the Koppers Superfund site in Texarkana, Texas called for the treatment of the ground water using a carbon absorption system and the excavation and treatment of subsurface soils using a soil washing process. The remedial design workplan has recently been approved by EPA with soil washing pilot studies scheduled to commence shortly. These pilot studies are scheduled to run through the end of 1994, and the design is expected to be completed in 1995. The remedial action is currently scheduled to commence immediately following the completion of the design and last through 1998.

Congressman Chapman

SMALL COMMUNITY COORDINATOR PROGRAM

Question: For the past several years, I have questioned the Agency about the Small Community Coordinator Program. I consider the goals of this program to be particularly relevant in light of the increasing number of regulations being imposed on small communities. Last year, you indicated that the Agency's FY94 budget projections for this program were $350,000 for personnel compensation and benefit costs and $300,000 for the data development program. Are these figures accurate? How much is being budgeted for FY 1995?

Answer: The FY 1994 personnel compensation and benefit costs for the Small Community Program will, in fact, be somewhat higher than the $350,000 due to the additional staff time required to compile the "Guide to Federal Environmental Requirements for Small Governments". In addition, the Agency also began work towards establishing regional coordinators in each of the ten regions to boost the effectiveness and profile of the program agencywide. The Agency will spend close to the $300,000 budgeted for the data development program in FY 1994.

The amount budgeted for the Small Community Program in FY 1995 is less than the funds available in FY 1994, due primarily to a one time increase in FY 1994 funds in the form of a Congressional line item for the Small Community Coordinator Program. We are currently estimating that we will spend about $400,000 in personnel compensation and benefits and an additional $200,000 for the data development project and other activities in FY 1995. In addition to this program which is contained in the Office of Regional Operations and State/Local Relations, the Agency has other efforts assisting small communities in many of its other program offices.

Congressman Chapman

SMALL COMMUNITY DATA BASE

Question: Given the Agency's new focus on multi-media approaches to protecting the environment, what is the status of the cross-media data base for economic analysis of small community regulations? Has this data been made available to Congress, if not, when will it be available?

Answer: The Small Community Information and Data Program is being managed by the Office of Regional Operations and State/Local Relations (OROSLR). A databank containing information on local governments and their provision of public services subject to environmental regulations has already been constructed. This databank will include the cross-media information obtained from the EPA Small Community Survey of communities with populations under 10,000 by early July, 1994; and by the latter part of 1994, it will contain cross-media information on communities with populations between 10,000 and 50,000 which will have been collected during the second phase of the survey. We will make the data available to Congress as soon as it is completed.

Congressman Chapman

SMALL COMMUNITY DATA STATUS

Question: What is the status of the databank of environmentally related information about the 33,000 smallest communities in the U.S. and the initiative to assess the cumulative impact of EPA regulations on small communities?

Answer: EPA has several activities underway to construct a databank containing the characteristics of small local governments (counties, municipalities and townships) and their constituencies. These activities are: 1) the identification and acquisition of data for the databank, 2) the development of software to access and process the data on the EPA mainframe computer, 3) the creation of documentation for data and software, 4) the creation of a user friendly pc-database application, and 5) outreach.

The databank is being assembled from new and previous data collection efforts. We expect to incorporate the results of the national EPA Small Community Survey, Phase I (counties, municipalities and townships with populations under 10,000) into the databank by early July 1994. During Phase II of the survey, 444 small governments with populations between 10,000 and 50,000 will be surveyed and this data will be available in the Fall of 1994. These surveys are designed to provide information on how small governments obtain information about federal environmental regulations; what facilities or services they provide related to environmental protection for drinking water, wastewater treatment and disposal, landfills, recycling, household waste disposal, pollution prevention, above and below ground storage tanks, land-use planning, pollution prevention, and community right-to-know information; and how the governments obtain and spend funding for environmental services and protection.

The data currently available from the databank centers on local governments and their constituencies, and Indian populations at the county level, and is derived from censuses or surveys made available by the U.S. Census Bureau. Data on the characteristics of local governments include their addresses, organization, services, employment and finances. Data on the constituencies of local governments and Indian populations focus on demographics, kinds of households, poverty levels, school enrollments, employment levels, kinds of employment, income statistics, and housing characteristics.

A Database Contents report, updated in December 1993, provides a description of the data, the contents of data files, their identities and technical formats. A user-friendly PC-database is being developed under the Cooperative Agreement between EPA and the World Health Organization (WHO). We are collaborating with the Community Water Supply and Sanitation Section of the Division of Environmental Health. The system will provide a convenient vehicle to exchange information on the provision of environmental services in the U.S. We expect the system to be completed late December 1994.

Outreach efforts focus on: 1) obtaining input from others on data needs to guide us in data acquisition and database design, 2) publicizing the existence of the databank and, 3) providing data diskette and report generation services. EPA is also developing contacts with local government associations to exchange data on small communities. For example, we are working with the Kansas League of Municipalities to provide them access to our databank and obtain information from them about their small communities.

Several activities are underway to assess the cumulative impact of EPA regulations on small communities. EPA is working with the RAND Corporation under a Cooperative Agreement to develop a methodology to objectively estimate the cumulative impact of federal environmental regulations on small communities. The Office of Planning, Policy and Evaluation (OPPE) has two economic research activities underway: one, to develop creative ways for local governments to comply with existing federal environmental regulations, and two, to develop a consistent methodology to determine affordability of compliance with individual regulations.

Congressman Chapman

SMALL COMMUNITY PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Question: Please provide me with a complete summary of the accomplishments of this program over the past three years. What has the Agency learned and how has this information been used in practical terms?

Answer: The Environmental Protection Agency Small Community Coordinator Program has made significant progress over the past three years. In May, 1991, a series of meetings between local officials of small and large governments, senior EPA staff and public interest groups were held, initiating a non-confrontational dialogue between EPA and its local government clients. These meetings led to the creation of the local government Dialogue Group, consisting of local officials from small and large jurisdictions, states, environmental groups, and other interested parties. The Dialogue Group agreed on a set of goals and explored a cooperative work plan for a federally chartered advisory committee in 1993. In March, 1994, the newly established Small Town Task Force Advisory Committee, held its first meeting.

As a result of our efforts, we have learned some valuable information on small communities. We have learned, for example, that when Agency programs are developing regulations, that their assumptions on small communities are based upon fragmentary data which are frequently incorrect. At the same time, we now understand that small communities do not know all the Agency rules that apply to them, and that frequently regulatory language is too complicated for them to properly analyze.

Consequently, our response and accomplishments include the initiation of a "Small Community Information and Data Program" which was established to build on EPA's understanding of the Nation's small jurisdictions. This effort builds on the Agency's first survey of small communities with populations under 10,000 which was recently conducted in March, 1994. The second phase of the survey will explore small communities with populations between 10,000 and 50,000.

In addition, the Small Community Program published its first cross-media directory of services for small communities entitled, "HELP! EPA Resources for Small Communities", which was distributed to over 20,000 governments and all members of Congress. In September, 1993, the Agency published its "Guide to Federal Environmental Requirements for Small Governments."

The Agency's Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation has revised its oversight of the Semi-annual Regulatory Agenda publication process, ensuring that program office entries comply with Regulatory Flexibility Act requirements, and contain information that is useful to small governments and their representatives. Consistent with this achievement, EPA has also established intervention points for the Small Community Coordinator's participation in the regulatory process, leading to successful intervention on behalf of small communities in a number of circumstances.

Congressman Chapman

SMALL COMMUNITY PROGRAM IN FY 1995

Question: What do you see as the primary role for the Small Community Program in FY 1995 and the future?

Answer: EPA will continue to focus on building effective partnerships between EPA and small communities/local governments. Three areas are key to our success: increasing involvement, improving communication, and providing technical assistance and communication. First, the Agency will work with the Small Town Environmental Planning Task Force to identify appropriate mechanisms to get meaningful involvement of small town officials/governments in the Agency's policy and regulatory activities.

Second, EPA will develop new and improved methods of communication with small towns/local governments such as establishing communication networks among EPA Headquarters, the Regional Administrators, and local officials working through their state associations. Another example will be to initiate a Small Community Ombudsman function in each of the Regions to deal expressly with the concerns of small communities and provide a mechanism for customer feedback.

The third aspect of this program is to ensure the delivery of effective technical assistance and educational aids to local governments/small towns. This includes identifying, cataloging, and evaluating the effectiveness of previous/current technical assistance, and developing new and more effective methods of reaching this group.

Congressman Chapman

SAFE DRINKING WATER RISK ASSESSMENT

Question: In the budget you state: "the Agency is moving from controlling contaminants listed specifically by the Safe Drinking Water Act statute to selecting contaminants on a risk basis. A solid scientific basis is essential for identification of contaminants needing control and, just as important, those not needing to be controlled." Could you expand on this and what is being done in this area?

Answer: In 1995, EPA will continue to develop a stronger scientific basis for identifying which contaminants need control and at what levels. The Agency will place additional emphasis on development of an occurrence data base and the analytical models used to determine which contaminants pose significant health threats in geographically targeted areas. One example of this is the information collection rule and analysis work stemming from the disinfection by-products rule, where both EPA and the water industry are conducting extensive monitoring and data collection to assess chemical and microbial contamination occurrence.

In addition, the drinking water program will continue development of microbiological criteria to further reduce risk from pathogenic organisms, including improved methodologies to better assess risks and analytical methods which more reliably indicate the presence of pathogens. EPA must build on these efforts to provide a stronger scientific basis for identification, selection and defense of standards for new contaminants in 1995 and beyond.

Congressman Chapman

POLLUTION PREVENTION RISK ANALYSIS

Question: Will risk analysis be used to direct pollution prevention initiatives, and to prioritize the development of environmental technologies?

Answer: The Agency's Toxic Substances program reviews existing chemical uses for toxicity, exposure, and release information and a screening level risk assessment to determine whether actions are needed. This assessment can lead to outcomes such as voluntary reductions in the level of contaminants in products (for example, dioxin in chloranil) and similar pollution prevention actions.

The Toxic Substances program applies the Use Cluster Scoring System (UCSS) as one way to select projects directed to specific industrial sectors. The UCSS combines information on toxicity and exposure, along with potential for reducing waste generation, to rank clusters of chemicals. High scoring clusters are then further evaluated to determine where we should focus our pollution prevention efforts within a cluster.

Similar priority-setting approaches will be implemented as the opportunities arise to select specific problems to work on within the Source Reduction Review Program and Design for the Environment.

With respect to the Environmental Technology Initiative (ETI), risk factors will be considered in the selection of focus areas for the FY 1995 projects. In addition, one of the projects being proposed for funding within the ETI will examine environmental needs, including the need for risk reduction, where innovative technologies are needed to bring environmental improvements.

Congressman Chapman

DRINKING WATER PROGRAM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN SMALL COMMUNITIES

Question: The budget states that the drinking water program will provide technical assistance and training for small systems and will support the establishment of alternative means of compliance, including best available technology and pollution prevention. In what form is this technical assistance provided to small communities? Can you expand on these efforts?

Answer: Small and rural communities are a major consideration of the drinking water program, where almost 90% of the systems are small. In our FY 95 budget we have redirected 5 FTE (1 HQ and 4 Regions) to specifically address small system viability concerns. This will involve working with small systems to assess their viability and recommend consolidation or restructuring where appropriate. We provide technical assistance to promote effective implementation of program requirements. This technical assistance is available to all systems, including small ones. Furthermore, funds will be available (assuming authorization) for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, which will help small systems construct necessary infrastructure to meet program requirements.

EPA recognizes the challenges small systems face in meeting SDWA requirements and is working to assist these systems in three major ways. First we provide the States with regulatory flexibility through which they can reduce monitoring requirements for small systems not likely to have contaminated supplies. Second, we promote State programs to ensure long-term system viability. These programs prevent the formation of weak new systems and encourage the restructuring of existing systems to enhance their technical, financial, and managerial capabilities. Finally, we encourage demonstration and use of lower cost "package" treatment technologies.

Congressman Chapman

RURAL WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM

Question: The National Rural Water Association's Groundwater Protection program, which has just recently been expanded to Texas, has been extremely successful in helping small and rural water systems design and implement groundwater protection plans. Given EPA's pollution prevention initiatives, why didn't EPA provide funding for this program in its FY95 budget request?

Answer: The decrease in funds for the National Rural Water Association's (NRWA) Groundwater Protection program reflects the completion of the Congressionally-directed add-on and the Agency's effort to achieve maximum leverage with limited resources. Although the Agency supports the work done by this national organization, we believe they can and should secure additional funding through organizational dues, training fees and other mechanisms.

Congressman Chapman

COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES UNDER SUPERFUND

Question: Last year, Chairman Stokes, Senator Lautenberg and I requested that GAO conduct a study on EPA's community relations activities required under the CERCLA (Superfund) statute. This report, which was just released this morning, addresses EPA's efforts to give communities a voice in decisions regarding their local Superfund sites.

The report raises several concerns with EPA's Superfund community relations efforts. First, residents at several of the 15 Superfund sites explored by GAO said that EPA's initial outreach efforts did not come early enough and did not reach everyone. For example, Arkansas residents living within half a mile of the Texarkana Wood Preserving Company site, which lies in my Congressional District, were not contacted until 4 years after EPA began to work with Texas residents. EPA also has not gotten the word out to citizens about its Technical Assistance Grants (TAGs), which provide funds to communities to hire experts to help them understand technical information about sites.

I'd like to hear your thoughts on how EPA intends to improve in each of these areas, as well as how specific provisions of the proposed Superfund bill and other EPA initiatives will address these areas of concern.

Answer: Although some citizens near the Texarkana site were not contacted directly by EPA, the Agency has increased the number of community involvement activities in the past two years. Even though Arkansas residents were notified of all public meeting by announcements in the local newspaper, EPA has expanded the site marking list to ensure direct contact with all effected parties. EPA considers the residents of Arkansas equally important members of the affected community.

EPA appreciates the recommendations made by the GAO and their acknowledgement of the difficult nature of meeting the needs of affected citizens at Superfund sites. EPA has learned over the years that early, direct and meaningful community involvement is not only the best prescription for a fair Superfund process, but is the best hope for faster and better cleanups in the long-run.

EPA strives to continually improve its community involvement program while forging partnerships with communities and citizens affected by Superfund. The Superfund Reform Act (SRA) proposes more meaningful community involvement activities through the use of Community Working Groups (CWGs) and by awarding Technical Assistance Grants (TAGs) to communities where there is significant EPA response actions. This means that TAGs could be awarded at sites before they are listed on the National Priorities List (NPL).

In addition to the TAG proposal in the SRA, EPA has recently enhanced its ability to promote TAGs. EPA has recently distributed a series of TAG pamphlets and fact sheets along with revised, user-friendly TAG handbooks, to encourage use of the TAG program.

For communities that may not want to shoulder the responsibility of managing a grant, but still desire technical advice, the EPA has recently instituted a program with the Hazardous Substance Research Centers (HSRCs) called Technical Outreach Services for Communities (TOSC). The HSRCs, with a network of 23 universities nation-wide, provide independent advice and technical services to citizens seeking help.

Congressman Chapman

SUPERFUND SITE EXPLANATIONS TO THE PUBLIC

Question: Many of the residents interviewed complained that the information EPA provides the public at meetings and in written documents, such as fact sheets, is overly technical and difficult to understand. It was determined that many of these documents required a college education to understand even though a reading level of 6th to 10th grade is recommended for documents intended for the general public.

What can be done to help EPA explain sites so local residents can better understand the nature of the problem at the site and participate in evaluating and selecting cleanup remedies?

Answer: EPA recognizes the importance of communicating clearly and directly with citizens affected by Superfund activities. EPA is pursuing a two-pronged approach to respond to the recommendations in the GAO report and to improve the quality and readability of its fact sheets.

First, the Agency will be purchasing a commercial computer program that analyzes the reading level and difficulty of any writing sample. The program will be distributed to Regional community relations staff to help produce better, more user-friendly fact sheets.

Second, the Agency will use the analysis of fact sheets to educate technical staff on the importance of simple, clear and concise language in trying to explain technical information to community members who most likely aren't familiar with the Superfund jargon or process.

These efforts, along with continual evaluation and improvement of our communications efforts, will insure that citizens have a better understanding of the Superfund process and a greater ability to participate in evaluating and selecting cleanup remedies.

Congressman Chapman

SUPERFUND SITE ACTIVITIES EXPLAINED TO THE PUBLIC

Question: Residents also expressed concern that information about sites was not updated once cleanup began. Although the law does not require any formal community relations activities during the actual cleanup, this is a time when site activities can raise residents' concerns and questions.

Are requirements needed to ensure that EPA keeps the public informed about activities taking place during the actual cleanup?

Answer: We recognize the importance of keeping the communities informed and involved throughout the cleanup process. The National Contingency Plan currently has community relations requirements after the Record of Decision is signed for:

(1) Revision of the Community Relations Plan prior to remedial design to reflect community concerns that pertain to the remedial design and construction phase and
(2) Upon completion of the final engineering design, to provide a fact sheet and public briefing prior to beginning remedial action

Additional community involvement activities and opportunities are carried out on at sites with community interest. The Administration's reforms proposed in the reauthorization bill sufficiently expand community outreach at each site.

Congressman Chapman

SUPERFUND PUBLIC AFFAIRS PERSONNEL TURNOVER

Question: Residents at several of the sites GAO visited had become frustrated with turnover of EPA technical and community relations staff. Residents are unsure whom to contact and receive different answers from different EPA personnel. In addition, GAO found that community relations coordinators in their regional offices were extremely overworked. For instance, an average regional coordinator managed community relations at 20-30 sites, with some having workloads as high as 42.

What contributes to the high turnover rate, and what can be done to ensure that EPA staff have a reasonable workload for conducting community relations activities?

Answer: Balancing limited resources against growing program needs is a difficult task. As GAO acknowledged, the best-run, best-funded community involvement program can't guarantee satisfied citizens. What we do strive for is a fair process for citizens and communities to affect decisions that impact their lives and communities.

EPA experience has shown that initial investment of time and resources early in the Superfund process expedites cleanups by reducing the probability of confrontation and allowing stakeholders to reach informed consensus on decisions throughout the process. EPA attempts to perform sufficient community relations activities at as many sites as possible given available resources.

Remedial Project Managers (RPMs), On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs), and Community Relations Coordinators (CRCs) have learned the importance of working as a team when dealing with the tremendous time and energy needed for effective community involvement. The staff have learned that Superfund work, although highly demanding, is highly rewarding and that community relations is everyone's job. By integrating community relations into all phases and levels of staff and program we better deal with the growing needs of communities. Turnover rates for the Superfund program have declined the past few years. However, any problems with turnover can best be addressed by insuring a smooth transfer of duties between EPA staff.

Congressman Chapman

SUPERFUND REFORM BILL AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Question: The Administration's proposed Superfund reform bill has several initiatives to improve community relations. Do you believe that these initiatives get to the heart of what GAO raises in this report?

Answer: The community involvement proposals offered in the Administration's bill do address the GAO's concerns. In drafting the bill, EPA identified the need for earlier, more meaningful involvement.

The bill, like the results of the GAO study, supports earlier community involvement, more meaningful citizen participation, and more easily accessible information. Earlier community involvement would be achieved by involving communities during site assessment, before NPL listing. More effective and meaningful involvement would be accomplished through the use of site-specific community working groups (CWGs) whose recommendations would carry substantial weight in site decisions. Finally, along with our own efforts to improve communication, independent Citizen Information and Access Offices (CIAOs) in each State or tribal area with Superfund sites would make information more accessible.

Congressman Chapman

COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND WORKLOAD

Question: The Administration's bill encourages a more "cradle to grave" approach to community relations at Superfund sites. Yet, if such activities start with site discovery, EPA's workload in this area will increase enormously. Can EPA realistically fulfill these additional community relations mandates with current funding and staffing?

Answer: Achieving effective community involvement requires a substantial commitment of EPA resources. Effective community involvement under the Administration's bill may require significantly greater attention of community relations staff at a site. The reality is that currently each community relations coordinator is responsible for 20-30 sites.

Balancing limited resources against growing program needs is difficult. It is important to note that the best-run, best-funded community involvement program cannot guarantee satisfied citizens, when local community groups often find it difficult to agree on the cleanup remedy at a site.

EPA experience has shown that initial investment of time and resources early in the Superfund process expedites cleanups by reducing the probability of confrontation and allowing stakeholders to reach informed consensus on decisions throughout the process. Although opening the cleanup process to a wider range of public involvement will create significant resource demands, we have every intention of complying with statutory mandates.

Congressman Chapman

CITIZEN INFORMATION OFFICES

Question: The Administration's bill also establishes citizen information offices in each state affected by a Superfund site to provide citizens and elected officials with information about the sites and the process. How will this additional layer improve the distribution of information to the public? How will these offices be funded and staffed?

Answer: Citizen Information and Access Offices (CIAOs) would provide a source of information to citizens that is independent from EPA. By establishing information offices in each state or tribal area affected by Superfund, information is more readily accessible on the state level rather than the regional level.

The Administration's bill would authorize $50 million per year for the CIAO's. Each state or tribal area would be allocated funds yearly based on a formula which takes into account the number of sites in each state.

Staffing for these offices would be addressed in the requirements that would be developed to implement CIAOs.

Congressman Chapman

COMMUNITY WORKING GROUPS

Question: Finally, the Administration's reform bill would establish community working groups to provide regular input to EPA regarding decisions about Superfund sites. At two of the sites GAO visited, the presence of selective community groups working with EPA and responsible parties created conflict with those who were excluded. How would members for the community groups proposed in the bill be selected to ensure broad community representation? When would these groups begin to function?

Answer: It is important to note that the Administration's pending bill reflects the recommendations for community working groups developed by the National Commission on Superfund. The membership of community working groups is specified in this proposed legislation as well. The intent of a Community Working Group is to be an inclusive group that reflects the varied interests and make-up of an affected community. The group's common goal of finding the best solution for site cleanup would bind them together in common purpose. The group would ideally support consensus recommendations, but may still reflect divergent views when consensus is not developed.

The agency is closely monitoring the development of the Department of Defense Restoration Advisory Boards as a possible model for selecting Work Group members. We are also monitoring the use of successful citizen groups at Pine Street Barge Canal and New Bedford Harbor Sites in Region I. The lessons learned at these sites will provide the foundation for developing inclusive and representative groups as early as practicable at EPA sites.

Congressman Chapman

COMMUNITIES DISAGREE WITH EPA

Question: Residents who spoke with GAO claimed that EPA does not consider community input in making decisions about site remedies. Residents at the Texarkana site strongly oppose incineration and expressed concerns to EPA about the health and environmental risks of this remedy. Despite this strong community opposition, EPA plans to go ahead with this remedy.

How does EPA handle situations where residents are unhappy with a cleanup remedy or otherwise disagree with EPA's decision?

Answer: The community involvement process strives to provide a fair and open process for citizens to affect decisions that are made by the Agency. EPA considers these citizen concerns to be crucial for all stages of Superfund response actions. We do appreciate GAO's recognition that our Regional staff are meeting and going above and beyond the legal requirements, even with very heavy workloads.

When residents are concerned about EPA actions they have a number of opportunities to get involved and voice their concerns. Public participation requirements established under the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act and the National Contingency Plan are considered the minimum number of opportunities for involvement that should occur at each site. Additional activities such as informal meetings, open houses, door-to-door canvassing, and Superfund workshops are all encouraged to supplement required activities.

During the remedy selection process, the Agency is required to provide a "responsiveness summary" to public comments on the proposed plan for cleanup. This written response to citizen concerns helps to explain the Agency's rejection or incorporation of public comments into the final remedy decision.

Congressman Chapman

TEXARKANA SITE INCINERATION

Question: Within the next few months, GAO will be conducting a comprehensive study at the request of Chairman Stokes, Rep. Swift and me on the safety of incineration and the availability of innovative, efficient and cost-effective cleanup technologies. Again, Texarkana will be one of the specific sites examined by GAO in this study.

Can you provide me with an update in the status of the Texarkana Wood Preserving Company Superfund site? When is incineration scheduled to begin?

Answer: On this state-lead project, the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) has completed the technical specifications for a competitive bid package, and expects to award the contract for remedial action in May, 1994. An incinerator shakedown and trial burn is projected for January, 1995, with production incineration to follow in April, 1995.

The following projected schedule identifies major milestones in the remedial action. All dates are subject to change once a contract has been awarded by the TNRCC.

Projected Schedule	
TNRCC Starts Reviewing Bids	April 22, 1994
TNRCC Awards Contracts	May 25, 1994
TNRCC Issues Notice to Proceed	June 24, 1994
Contractor Starts Mobilization	August 24, 1994
Contractor Starts Constructing Incinerator	September 26, 1994
Incinerator Shakedown and Trial Burn	January, 1995
Contractors Starts Production Burn	April, 1995
Contractor Demobilizes Incinerator	May, 1996
Contractor Installs Groundwater Treatment	May, 1996
TNRCC Closeout Report	August, 1996
EPA Issues Preliminary Closeout Report	January, 1997

Congressman Chapman

TEXARKANA - OTHER REMEDIES

Question: Texarkana is contaminated with wood preserving wastes pentachlorophenol and creosote, as well as with mercury and dioxin. What other remediation options are available for cleanup of such a site? Are there alternative technologies, either currently in use or being explored by EPA, which would be effective in cleanup of the Texarkana site?

Answer: EPA has employed or evaluated several different types of treatments for wood preserving sites, namely incineration, thermal desorption, chemical dechlorination, and biotreatment. Incineration has been selected at the majority of wood treatment sites, and has proven to be the most successful for wood treating facilities. The alternate technologies have limitations in the types of material treated and the cleanup levels that could be attained.

At Texarkana, chemical dechlorination and biotreatment were evaluated during the feasibility study but incineration was selected as the most appropriate remedy in accordance with the criteria established in the National Contingency Plan. There was evidence that alternative remedies, other than incineration, could not meet the cleanup goals established for the site because of the mixture of chlorinated and non-chlorinated compounds at the site.

Congressman Chapman

TEXARKANA AND TSW REMEDY ANALYSIS

Question: Relco, Inc., a small company in Texarkana, is marketing a remedy called TSW which they claim can effectively remediate the waste at the Texarkana site as effectively and with less of a threat to the general public than incineration. Has EPA's Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) program evaluated this option and if so what were its finding? Has TSW been tested by an EPA Emergency Response Team at a cleanup site?

Answer: EPA's Office of Research and Development has received a proposal from RELCO to be included in the SITE program for 1995. This proposal will be reviewed within the next several weeks. To the best of our knowledge, the TSW process has not yet been used by EPA to clean up a site.

Congressman Chapman

COMBINING DIFFERENT TREATMENTS

Question: Given the fact that many of the available cleanup technologies have limitations, has EPA examined the possibility of combining different treatment methods for a particular remediation effort? For example, a chemical pretreatment coupled with subsequent biological treatment?

Answer: The Superfund program examines a range of potential cleanup technologies at every site. All the alternatives are assessed against the National Contingency Plan (NCP) remedy selection criteria. In the case of the Texarkana Superfund site, contamination involves a waste mixture containing both chlorinated and non-chlorinated compounds. The chemical properties of such a mixture makes remediation using a single type of biological or chemical treatment technical difficult. Combining treatments may be technically feasible, however we believe that would greatly increase the cost of remediation. Therefore, incineration would still be the preferred remedy based on the NCP selection criteria.

Congressman Chapman

TEXARKANA AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Question: Given the fact that the Texarkana site is situated within a few hundred feet from a minority community, I am very interested in the Agency's increased emphasis on environmental justice, in particular, with regard to the cleanup of Superfund sites. Could you provide me with some information on the Agency's efforts in this regard?

Answer: EPA's Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response announced its strategy to deal with environmental justice issues throughout the Superfund program on April 28, 1994. The major Superfund components of the strategy are: to pilot Community Advisory Groups at ten Superfund sites with environmental justice concerns; to pilot Federal interagency working groups for Superfund sites with problem areas beyond the scope of Superfund; to pilot proactive site discovery and assessment efforts; and to examine tools to allow site managers to factor in multiple exposures when assessing risks at Superfund sites.

The Administration's proposed Superfund reauthorization bill also addresses environmental justice issues. In addition to general improvements in community participation requirements, which will benefit communities where environmental justice is an issue, there are two specific environmental justice provisions. The first provision authorizes demonstration projects to examine multiple sources of risk. As part of the demonstration projects, additional health benefits may also be provided where a distinct pattern of adverse health effects has been identified. Locations of demonstration projects would coincide with the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Empowerment Zones initiative to the extent practicable.

The second provision mandates consideration of multiple sources of risk in placing sites on the National Priorities List. The current listing system does not address the potential risks to human health and the environment caused by the combination of site specific risks.

The proposed Superfund reauthorization bill also includes provisions for earlier and greater involvement in cleanup decisions for all communities.

The Agency's enhanced community involvement activities under a reauthorization program will help ensure that all stakeholders will be involved in Superfund decisions that effect their communities.

Congressman Chapman

PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY "CLUSTER" RULE(INTERNATIONAL PAPER)

Question: I have read about the proposed cluster rule for the pulp and paper industry. The proposal sets revised water discharge standards and new Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards for air emissions. If this approach is successful, I would assume that there are numerous opportunities for EPA to improve the efficiency of the regulatory process. Would you agree?

Answer: Yes, I am greatly encouraged by the prospects for integrated rulemakings and cluster-type projects. While not all Agency rulemaking activities are multi-media, there are opportunities, in addition to the pulp and paper rules, for coordination among EPA programs and across environmental statutes. Ultimately, the cluster-type approach improves efficiency to both EPA and the regulated community by allowing better compliance planning. The efficiency of environmental protection is also improved through opportunities for pollution prevention.

Congressman Chapman

PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY COOPERATION

Question: Can you comment on the pulp and paper industry's cooperation in this endeavor?

Answer: Overall, we can look back on a fine example of cooperation with the regulated community for this proposed rulemaking. We have a long history of coordinated data gathering, including several efforts that required substantial financial commitment on the industry's part. For the recent proposal, the industry participated in sampling programs, in developing (and then filling out) survey questionnaires, and in outlining future data collection activities to better support the rulemaking. The industry's technical association has consistently been an excellent source of information on pulping and bleaching operations and on laboratory methods.

This is not to say that all of our efforts at working together have been completely successful. There are many difficult and contentious issues in this rulemaking. All interested parties are rarely in full agreement on specific technical and scientific conclusions, but the basic principles of good science, well-documented analysis, reasoned public policy, and good judgment are generally shared by all. It is in this regard that I hope to continuously improve on a good working relationship with the pulp and paper industry.

My sincere hope is that the opportunities inherent in a cluster approach will not be derailed by the lack of consensus on the details in the proposed regulations. The rulemaking process, with its notice-and-comment path, provides both opportunity and flexibility. If refinements and improvements to the regulation are necessary, they should not be viewed as failures of the cluster.

Congressman Chapman

CLUSTER RULE ASSOCIATED COSTS

Question: I have some specific concerns with regard to the costs associated with this cluster rule. I understand that EPA and the industry disagree over the estimate of both direct and indirect costs associated with the proposal. EPA estimates that nine paper mills will close with a direct job loss of 4,500 workers and an indirect job loss of 18,000 workers. Industry estimates that 33 mills will close with 21,000 direct jobs lost and 86,000 indirect jobs lost. Can you explain the discrepancies between these estimates?

Answer: The Agency estimates that between 11 and 13 mills will face the possibility of closure as a result of the change in production costs due to the cluster rule. The associated estimates of employment impacts range from 2,800 to 10,700 jobs. The most important factor in the magnitude of these results is the estimate of compliance cost.

Shortly before the proposed rules were released, we learned of the significant difference between the Agency's and the industry's cost estimates. My staff and a committee of industry representatives began considering cost issues at that time and have been continuing those discussions in an effort to understand, and hopefully resolve, the differences.

The industry conducted its own economic analysis of the proposed regulations. We recently received their voluminous findings as part of their comments on the proposal. While we cannot yet respond in detail to the discrepancies, we have had preliminary discussions that lead us to the following partial explanation.

First, it is likely the differences in estimates of economic impacts, such as mill closures and job losses, are driven by differences in engineering assumptions about equipment, not by differences in economic methodologies. Based on preliminary information and discussions, we believe that most of the differences in costs are attributable to differences in engineering assumptions about increasing recovery boiler capacity. This complex issue is worthy of careful study by the technical staff. We look forward to reviewing and analyzing the industry's cost and economic reports, which were submitted at the close of the comment period on April 18, 1994.

We intend to continue our meetings with industry representatives so that we can rely on the best information to estimate costs and estimate economic impacts. The results of such analysis are critical to reaching a decision on the final rule. The Agency will carefully evaluate the economic impacts of all choices for this industry.

Congressman Chapman

RISK/BENEFIT ASSESSMENT

Question: Has EPA incorporated new effluent data submitted to EPA by industry into its 1993 risk/benefit assessment?

Answer: The 1993 regulatory impact assessment for the proposed regulations includes an assessment of both costs and benefits. The assessment relied on the best information that was available at the time. Effluent data submitted by industry was incorporated to the extent possible while remaining on schedule to comply with a court-ordered proposal deadline. Any new data received prior to proposal deadline we did not include, and any new data we receive as comments on the proposal, will be incorporated into the Record. The regulatory impact assessment will then be revised to reflect new information.

Congressman Chapman

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF MACT PROMULGATION

Question: Under the 1990 Clean Air Act, the schedule for final MACT promulgation for the pulp and paper industry is November 15, 1997, with compliance three years later. It is my understanding that a number of mills may be forced to close solely as a result of this accelerated schedule. Has EPA done an analysis on this issue? If this is true, would EPA consider changing the final MACT compliance date to that originally envisioned by Congress?

Answer: On July 16, 1992, under authority of Clean Air Act (CAA) section 112(c)(1), EPA promulgated the initial list of categories of stationary sources that emit one or more of the 189 hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) listed in CAA section 112(b)(1). The Pulp and Paper Production Source Category was included in the list of categories of major sources of HAP emissions for which EPA would develop maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standards pursuant to CAA section 112(d). On December 3, 1993, under authority of CAA section 112(e)(3), EPA published the schedule for the development of the MACT standards. This schedule requires promulgation of MACT standards for the Pulp and Paper Production Source Category no later than November 15, 1997. EPA expects to promulgate MACT standards for the Pulp and Paper Production Source Category in the late 1995 to early 1996 time period, consistent with the requirement of CAA section 112(e)(1) that the Administrator "promulgate regulations . . . as expeditiously as practicable." The late 1995 to early 1996 time period has been targeted to be consistent with promulgation of effluent limitations for the pulp and paper industry being developed under authority of the Clean Water Act. The Agency is developing these regulations jointly so that rulemaking decisions can be made considering the combined effects of the air and water regulations on the industry and so that the affected facilities can select the most cost-effective way to comply with both sets of regulations.

CAA section 112(d)(10) defines the "effective date" of a MACT standard as the promulgation date. CAA section 112 (i)(3) specifies that compliance must be achieved within 3 years of the effective date of the MACT standard for existing sources with a possible 1-year extension that may be granted by the Administrator if the additional time is necessary for the installation of controls.

The Agency's economic impact analysis does not indicate that more or less closures will occur as a result of the "accelerated" schedule. It is a comparative static analysis that compares the pre-regulatory state of the industry and/or mill to the post-regulatory state. The post-regulatory state does not necessarily correspond to any specific future year, like the possible promulgation year 1995, or the latest possible promulgation year 1997. Because the Agency's economic impact analysis does not indicate that more or less closures will occur as a result of the "accelerated" schedule, this analysis in and of itself would not be compelling to move the promulgation date.

Congressman Chapman

PRESIDENT'S EXECUTIVE ORDER ON ECONOMIC IMPACT

Question: The President's Executive Order on Regulatory Planning and Review issued on September 30, 1993, calls for a regulatory system that protects the environment "without imposing unacceptable or unreasonable costs on society." In your view, does this proposed rule meet that philosophy?

Answer: We believe that the proposed rules comply with the requirements and the philosophy of Executive Order 12866. While the cost estimates associated with the proposed rule are substantial, the estimated environmental benefits are commensurate with these costs. In addition to being responsive to the Executive Order, the proposed rules comply with the cost considerations in both the Clean Water Act and the Clean Air Act. The proposed rules are found to be economically achievable within the difinition in the CWA. When the rules are issued in final form, the Agency may revise its estimates of costs and benefits, but the provisions of the Executive Order will still be followed.

Congressman Chapman

AMMONIUM SULFATE DE-LISTING

Question: If EPA believes that there is evidence that ammonium sulfate is, in fact, toxic, why does the Agency permit its wide-spread use as a fertilizer?

Answer: The fact that a chemical is toxic does not necessarily preclude its use in a commercial product. Many of the chemicals on EPCRA's section 313 list of toxic chemicals are components of commercial products. It may, however, affect how the chemical is used or how its use is regulated. For example, ammonia in low concentrations is used as a household cleaner with limited precautions. Ammonia is also known to adversely affect aquatic organisms and, in its vapor form, humans.

While use of chemicals/products can be regulated under certain EPA statutes, EPCRA does not provide such authority. The decision to list a chemical on EPCRA is primarily based on whether the chemical exhibits certain toxicity characteristics, whereas the decision to regulate a chemical under TSCA is based on many factors, one of which is toxicity.

Congressman Chapman

AMMONIUM SULFATE REPORTING REQUIREMENT

Question: In response to a recent letter to Congressman Mike Oxley of Ohio, Assistant Administrator Goldman noted that current EPA regulations "do not require facilities to report 'total ammonia' (un-ionized plus ionized); only the un-ionized form of ammonia must be reported." Is this because the ammonium ion is nontoxic and therefore not relevant to the TRI?

Answer: The response to Congressman Oxley does not specifically address the toxicity of either form of ammonia. The response merely refers to the fact that EPA's initial TRI reporting guidance for 'ammonia' required the reporting of only the un-ionized form.

On March 30, 1990, EPA published its technical review of the petition to remove ammonium sulfate from the TRI reporting list. In that technical review, EPA found that ammonium sulfate did not meet the human health listing criteria, but did meet the aquatic toxicity listing criteria. In short, current evidence available to the Agency indicates that while ammonium sulfate does not appear to pose a significant threat to human health, it has harmful effects on the aquatic environment, and therefore may warrant listing on that basis.

The Agency is still in the process of developing a reporting policy for ammonium sulfate that takes into account the currently available evidence.

Congressman Chapman

RENEWABLE OXYGENATES

Question: According to EPA's Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on the Renewable Oxygenate Standard, EPA estimates that the proposal will cost the Highway Trust Fund $340 million annually. Has EPA consulted with the Department of Transportation on the impact this shortfall may have on the Administration's goal of rebuilding our roadways?

Answer: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is currently in the process of developing the final rulemaking for the Renewable Oxygenate (ROXY) Program. As part of this process, EPA is working closely not only with the Department of Transportation (DOT), but also the Department of Energy (DOE), Department of Agriculture (USDA), and Department of the Treasury.

Question: How would EPA propose to make up these revenue losses?

Answer: EPA only estimated the effect of the proposal on the Highway Trust Fund (HTF). The HTF would receive less revenue than it would otherwise receive due to increased demand for ethanol and the ethanol subsidy. Ethanol and farm interest groups have maintained throughout the development of the reformulated gasoline (RFG) program and ROXY program that any losses incurred by the federal government through increased ethanol subsidies would be offset by reductions in farm support payments that would result from the increased demand for corn.

Congressman Chapman

ECONOMIC COSTS OF RENEWABLE OXYGENATES

Question: What studies, if any, have been completed that identify the economic costs of the Renewable Oxygenate Standard?

Answer: Currently, ethanol's market price is in the $1.25/gallon range and MTBE, ethanol's main competition, costs $0.65 to $0.70/gallon. However, ethanol and MTBE have different blending characteristics. For example, less ethanol would be needed to achieve the 2% oxygen standard in reformulated gasoline. On the other hand, MTBE displaces more gasoline. In addition, splash blending ethanol increases gasoline's volatility and evaporative emissions while MTBE does not. Also, there are many other factors (distribution options, fungibility, existing refinery blending capability, etc.) the costs of which are more difficult to quantify which would have to be taken into consideration. As a result, EPA focused in the proposal only on the increased cost to the federal government for ethanol tax subsidies (assuming worst case conditions) and on the increased cost for ETBE relative to MTBE should ETBE be used to satisfy the requirements during the summer months. EPA received a wide range of estimates in the comments on the proposal on what the cost of the program would be, from a cost savings to a very large cost.

Congressman Chapman

RENEWABLE OXYGENATES COST TO HIGHWAY

Question: Chairman Mineta has written to President Clinton on the economic impact of the Renewable Oxygenate Standard. Chairman Mineta states that the direct revenue loss to the Highway Trust Fund from this standard would be $465 million a year. Further, because the reformulated gasoline program may expand in coming years, he notes that "the potential revenue loss by the Highway Trust Fund could well exceed $1 billion a year." Would you please comment on the discrepancies between your cost calculations and those of Chairman Mineta?

Answer: EPA calculated the maximum potential loss to the Highway Trust Fund to be $340 million based on projected demand for reformulated gasoline, a worst case assumption that no ethanol was currently being used in the areas covered by the RFG program, and a worst case assumption that all of the demand for ethanol under the ROXY program would be met with new ethanol production and not displace any from existing markets. There are three main differences between EPA's cost estimates and those of Congressman Mineta. First, Congressman Mineta mistakenly read the 30% renewable requirement to mean 30% of the gasoline volume rather than 30% of the oxygen content required to be blended into reformulated gasoline. Assuming ethanol as the oxygenate, the 30% ROXY requirement is the equivalent of roughly 1.7 percent of the gasoline and blend volume. Second, EPA improperly assumed the cost to the federal government was the same as the cost to the Highway Trust Fund. Chairman Mineta's letter clarified for us that there is an additional 6 cents/gallon of ethanol cost to the Highway Trust Fund which is diverted to the general tax fund for 10% ethanol blends. While our program does not require that ethanol be blended at a concentration of 10%, it is expected that some portion of it will be. As a result, our estimate of $340 million is the cost to the federal government, but the loss to the Highway Trust Fund could be as high as $420 million. However, when we back out the amount of ethanol that has been previously blended into gasoline in the RFG areas, the estimate comes back down to $330 million, virtually the same as our original estimate. Third, Chairman Mineta assumed considerable growth in the reformulated gasoline program in the future through State opt-in. At this point in time, EPA does not expect the demand for RFG to grow significantly beyond the current opt-in level.

Congressman Chapman

OXYGENATED STANDARDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS

Question: During the debate over adoption of the reformulated gasoline program, the Sierra Club and others in the environmental community were active supporters of the program. However, when EPA proposed its recent Renewable Oxygenate Standard, the environmental community was firmly opposed. The Sierra Club wrote that EPA exceeded its statutory authorization, overestimated both energy savings and greenhouse gas reductions and failed to analyze adverse environmental impacts like increased toxicity and increased ozone in the "shoulder season." Can you comment on these claims and the reasons behind the environmental community opposing this standard?

Answer: EPA has worked closely with the Sierra Club and other State and Environmental organizations throughout the development of the reformulated gasoline program. On April 16, 1993, EPA proposed a renewable oxygenate program in response to an announcement by former President Bush. The Sierra Club and other state and environmental organizations were firmly opposed to that proposal because as it turned out it could have resulted in a significant loss in the environmental benefits of the RFG program. Because of these concerns, that proposal was not finalized. The current ROXY proposal has addressed the concerns raised with the previous proposal. The concerns that the Sierra Club and others are now raising with this proposal center mostly around the uncertainty that the energy, global warming, and ozone benefits claimed in the proposal are in fact real. We are in the process of evaluating these comments as we prepare for a final decision.

Congressman Chapman

NIEHS REDUCTION IN FY 1995

Question: EPA's budget request for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) is $41.8 million for both the basic research and worker training programs, down $11 million from FY94. Can you comment on this reduction?

Answer: The Agency is requesting $94.8 million for the Department of Health & Human Services. Of this amount, the National Institute for Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) will receive $41.8 million and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) will receive $53 million. The 1995 request is an increase from the 1994 request and fully funds the NIEHS Worker Safety Training Grant program at $20 million; however, it does not fully sustain the entire 1994 Congressional appropriation level for NIEHS basic research grants. The Administration's FY 1995 request for NIEHS reflects the declining congressional appropriation of the Superfund program over the past several years.

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Congressman Chapman

ECOSYSTEMS PROTECTION - RESEARCH FUNDING ALLOCATION

Question: The budget justification indicates you will study five geographic ecoregions in FY 95 as part of your ecosystem protection program. (Acadia Province, Great Lakes, Gulf of Mexico, Chesapeake Bay Watershed, and the Pacific Northwest). How much funding will be allocated for this research effort in FY 95? Please breakdown funding allocation to each of the specific sites listed in the budget request?

Answer: Since the development of the budget justification, ORD through an internal work group is engaged in a comprehensive evaluation of its "Integrated Ecosystem Protection and Restoration Research Program" strategy. Before final acceptance and implementation of the work in these geographic ecoregions, the Science Advisory Board will be brought in to review the proposals. Therefore, while we plan investments in each of these five ecoregions in FY 1995, funding levels are still not final. Many ecoregions are being considered for work along with those proposed for study by the National Biological Survey, the White House, and our Regional Offices. If additional ecoregions are ultimately selected by EPA, specific selection criteria will be established by the Agency and met to ensure the scientific merit of the work to be done.

The Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program's (EMAP) relationship to the geographic ecoregions varies depending on the monitoring needs of each ecoregion. However, EMAP methods will be used in each ecoregion to establish baseline conditions from which we can confidently assess the changes resulting from management actions. EMAP will oversee these efforts and/or coordinate them on behalf of the ecoregion's lead scientists. EMAP, when implemented nationally, will also assist in identifying which ecoregions in the country are most appropriate to be studied. EMAP is just one element of the ecoregion studies which focus more on developing tools for ecosystem protection than monitoring.

Congressman Chapman

ECOSYSTEM PROTECTION - LONG TERM GOALS

Question: What are the long-term plans for this program? (i.e. will these sites have an indefinite commitment made to them or is there a completion date for EPA involvement at each of these sites, will additional sites be added, will resources increase for this effort, etc.)

Answer: It is felt that each ecoregion study will take two to six years to complete. We would eventually like to expand the ecoregion studies to include more locations if it can meet the criteria. Currently we believe that it will cost between $2M to $10M per year to conduct research in each ecoregion. However, we can provide a better estimate as we gain more experience.

Congressman Chapman

ECOSYSTEM RESEARCH PROGRAM - INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

Question: Please describe the interagency cooperation that exists in your ecosystem research program.

Answer: The receptiveness for Interagency cooperation has reached a very high level. This is a result not only of the current Administration encouragement for such but also recognition by all agencies that ecosystem management requires highly skilled, highly diversified scientific teams of people addressing a myriad of competing problems. No single agency has such a complete suite of talent. Therefore, the strengths of each agency must be brought to bear on common problems if we are going to make the advancements required. ORD's Environmental Monitoring Assessment Program, which has been underway for several years is a good example of such interagency cooperation. We have always recognized the need for an interagency effort if we were to accomplish the objectives of EMAP. We are pleased to say that these arrangements are strengthening each year as the recognized value of unbiased EMAP data continues to grow.

Beyond EMAP, other efforts are also driven by the need for interagency cooperation as EPA does not have all of the scientific talent or resources that are required to examine, holistically, regional and watershed systems. In the Great Lakes, for example, cooperative studies are conducted with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Canadian agencies, and others. In the Pacific Northwest, a study planned as a result of the President's Forest Summit, includes coordinated participation by most of the land management and science agencies.

Additionally, a number of the White House Committee on Environment and Natural Resources (CENR) subcommittees (e.g., biodiversity, water resources, and resource use) are taking a geographic, place-based approach to ecosystem protection and the CENR forum is anticipated to be a method for additional interagency cooperation.

Congressman Chapman

EPA's ROLES IN ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT EFFORTS

Question: For the record, please describe EPA's role in the White House Office of Environmental Policy's ecosystems management effort.

Answer: EPA is one of a number of Federal agencies involved in the President's FY 1995 initiative to accelerate ecosystem management and restoration efforts in four (4) selected ecosystems. These four ecosystems are:

1. Anacostia River;
2. South Florida;
3. Pacific Northwest Forests; and
4. Prince William Sound.

EPA'S roles vary among these ecosystems based upon the different ecosystem management and restoration strategies adopted. However, EPA generally is participating with other Federal agencies and state and local governments to provide a coordinated set of activities to accelerate management and restorations plans in there four ecosystems. EPA's activities for each ecosystem involve the following types of activities:

Anacostia River

EPA's contributions to the Anacostia restoration effort will include assistance in implementing urban nonpoint source controls, enhanced monitoring, and support to the State of Maryland on environmental compliance and enforcement cases.

South Florida

EPA will continue to participate in this joint Federal/state restoration effort in the South Florida watershed. EPA Region IV will be the primary contact in these efforts concentrating on implementing the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary Water Quality Protection Program (WQPP) and studying mercury contamination in the Everglades ecosystem. In addition, EPA assistance in environmental research and enforcement will also be provided. Finally, technical assistance to the State of Florida will continue to be provided on environmental compliance and enforcement cases.

Pacific Northwest Forests

EPA will continue its strong participation in the Forest Conference and other interagency and intergovernmental teams to implement the President's "Northwest Forest Plan". The emphasis on partnerships is essential to ensure successful implementation of watershed protection and restoration plans being conducted by the many interested governmental agencies. In addition, EPA will assist the States of Washington, Oregon and California in investigating environmental compliance and enforcement cases.

Prince William Sound

EPA will continue to investigate better methods to accelerate natural cleanup of oil contamination left on remote beaches in the Prince William Sound. We will also continue to manage the few remaining oil spill-related emergency agreements and provide scientific review of technical documents.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD BY CONGRESSMAN TORRES

VEHICLE ON-BOARD EMISSION SYSTEM

Question: Please tell the Subcommittee when the Agency expects that the car companies will begin introducing vehicles equipped with the mandated on-board diagnostic systems?

Answer: On January 29, 1993, the Administrator signed a final rule requiring on-board diagnostic (OBD) systems for passenger cars and light-duty trucks manufactured for the 1994 model year and beyond. The final rule requires manufacturers to install systems which monitor the functioning of emission control components and alert the vehicle operator to the need for repair.

In accordance with the CAAA, all requirements will be implemented beginning with the 1994 model year, with the exception of vapor leak detection within the evaporative emission control system. Manufacturers can request waivers for OBD requirements for up to two years. EPA will consider each waiver request on a case-by-case basis.

These regulation adopt a two step phase-in of evaporative control system OBD requirements. Beginning with the 1994 model year, all vehicles not having been granted a waiver from OBD requirements by EPA will be expected to detect electrical failure within the evaporative purge control. The OBD criteria for vapor leak detection and non-electrical purge problems will be phased-in between model years 1996 and 1999.

We expect that most engine families will be waived from federal OBD compliance during the 1994 and 1995 model years. However, to date, more than 15 engine families have been certified as complying with the mandated OBD requirements for the 1994 and 1995 model years. Most of these families are being sold exclusively in California, but some are being sold on a nationwide basis.

Question: Could you tell me the status of the information availability regulations and when the Agency expects to release these critical requirements?

Answer: The OBD Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, published September 24, 1991, included regulations that would require manufacturers to provide emission-related repair information to all interested service personnel in a timely manner and at a reasonable cost. However, this issue was not addressed in the OBD Final Rule and is instead being addressed in a separate rulemaking, OBD Service Information. Currently, EPA is developing the final rule to be published this year.

Question: For which model year will vehicle manufacturers be required to start releasing service information?

Answer: We expect the final requirements to apply to 1994 and later model year vehicles even though 1994 model year vehicles are already on the road. Since the requirements will pertain to the availability of service information, and not to the design of the vehicle itself, retroactive application should be doable.

Congressman Torres

EMISSIONS SERVICE INFORMATION

Question: I understand that a controversial element of this rulemaking has been whether independents should have the same ability as franchised dealers to reprogram on-board computers. I further understand that car companies plan to use reprogramming to correct many emissions related problems.

Considering the Section 202 (m)(5) requirements that all emissions related service information, which is provided directly and indirectly to franchised dealerships, must be made available to independents, how has the Agency determined the reprogramming issue will be addressed in the regulations?

Answer: The Agency has met with members of the aftermarket service and parts industries, as well as the automobile manufacturers, in an effort to resolve the issues surrounding the availability of service information. The Agency is currently analyzing all available information and working toward development of a final rulemaking package which will best meet the needs of all parties.

Question: What avenues has the Agency explored in regards to providing reprogramming ability to independent service facilities in an affordable and secure manner?

Answer: As pointed out in the previous response, resolution of the reprogramming issue is still under development. As for the availability of other types of service information, such as repair manuals, technical service bulletins, etc., much of which has traditionally been provided only to dealership service facilities, the Agency has explored many possibilities including establishing a nationwide service information computer network which could either provide an index of all information and how to attain it, or provide the actual service information itself.

Congressman Torres

PM-10 STUDY

Question: In 1990, a coalition of California government and business leaders from the San Joaquin Valley joined forces to undertake a air quality study essential to the development of an effective attainment plan and PM-10 control measures for the San Joaquin Valley of California. This cooperative partnership between state and local government and private industry has raised over $1,320,000 to fund research and planning for a comprehensive PM-10 air quality study of the San Joaquin Valley. They are seeking an additional $2,000,000 to fund continuation of the study.

Is EPA willing to support the continuation of the funding necessary to complete the PM-10 study?

Answer: The Agency considers this and other local studies important elements to addressing the role of agriculture in PM-10 nonattainment and is attempting to coordinate them with an interagency effort to address this problem nationally. As a result of the PM-10 requirements in Title I of the Clean Air Act, an Interagency Taskforce was formed in July 1992 to address PM-10 nonattainment issues and the role agricultural activities play in the nonattainment problem.

The Interagency Taskforce is comprised of representatives from EPA headquarters and regional offices, USDA's Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Research Service, Cooperative State Research Service, and the Forest Service. In coordination with EPA, the Agricultural Research Service developed a national research proposal to 1) estimate emissions on disturbed agricultural land due to wind erosion and agricultural related activities; 2) identify control alternatives to minimize emissions associated with agricultural related activities; and 3) quantify emission reductions associated with the alternative control measures. At this time, the primary areas of focus are in California and Washington where agricultural activities have been identified as a significant contributor to the nonattainment problem. In addition to the national effort, each federal agency, state, and/or nonattainment area has initiated efforts individually to address these issues.

The Agency serves on the policy and technical committees of the San Joaquin Valleywide Air Pollution Study Agency (JPA) which provides the basic structure and base funding for the San Joaquin Valley study. In addition to EPA staff participation, EPA funding of $1.4 million in fiscal year 1993 and $1.0 million in fiscal year 1994 are being directed to the San Joaquin study through the JPA. These funds, along with other federal funding from the Department of Agriculture, will support the preliminary project planning with technical support for developing demonstration projects and definition of field project efforts.

Congressman Torres

CONTRACTOR CONVERSION - TIMELINE

Question: How can this committee be assured that the new employees will be hired in a timely fashion and that the work currently being done by contractors will not suffer? Do you intend to continue to spend contractor dollars until each new employee is hired?

Answer: This contractor conversion is enormously important to EPA. The employee recruitment and hiring processes and the contract termination/phaseout processes are being closely managed to ensure there will be no overlaps or gaps in performance. We are actively making preparations to hire employees as quickly as possible. One goal is to mitigate contract termination costs by selecting conversion dates when a contract is up for option renewal or about expire, so there will be instances of contractors continuing to perform into the FY95. But, selected recruiting is underway with plans of making formal job offers, where possible, as soon as the budget is passed.

Congressman Torres

CONTRACTOR CONVERSION - FAIRNESS

Question: How can we be assured that the contractor employees will not be drafting the job descriptions themselves and how can we be assured that the best person for the job will be hired rather than the contractor currently sitting at the desk?

Answer: The Agency has taken all aspects of the conversion initiative seriously and has involved top management, throughout the Agency in the decisions. The Administrator has asked the Assistant Administrators to personally oversee this effort to ensure that all sensitive processes, including the development of position descriptions is in the hands of federal employees. Selection of the new employees will be conducted within the framework of the Federal Personnel rules, which provides a structured competitive selection process based on established qualification requirements.

Congressman Torres

SAN GABRIEL SITE AND SUPERFUND REAUTHORIZATION

Question: As you can well imagine, I have been watching the progress of the reform of Superfund very closely. In general, I am supportive of the direction of the changes, but I have some concerns about resources and staffing allocations. How specifically would the Administration's proposal solve the problems of the thousands of third-party lawsuits we anticipate in the San Gabriel Valley? Specifically, how would the Administration proposal prevent lawsuits against the water purveyors who unknowingly may have "moved" the underground contamination and who will eventually be sued by the PRPs?

Answer: The Administration proposal would help prevent third-party lawsuits by protecting parties that settle with the United States and extinguishing contribution actions between non-settlors. Under the Administration proposal, all settling parties would receive contribution protection and waive their contribution rights. The Administration's proposal would also allow expedited settlements with small businesses and municipalities who lack an ability to pay their share of the cleanup costs, parties who contributed de minimis amounts of hazardous substances, or contributed municipal solid waste before the allocation process with the major parties begins. For those parties who participate in the allocation, the Administration proposal offers substantial incentives to ensure that they settle for their fair share: non-settlors remain jointly and severally liable; orphan share funding for non-viable parties is only available during the allocation; and a full release from liability can only be granted to a party who settles based on its allocated share.

Contribution actions between non-settlors would essentially be greatly reduced under the Administration proposal. The United States would take on the burden of pursuing all non-settling parties. Further, the proposal provides that non-settling parties may implead one another in the United States' enforcement action.

Congressman Torres

SUPERFUND REAUTHORIZATION AND NEW INVESTIGATORS

Question: The Administration has proposed very significant changes to the Superfund law. Assuming the reauthorization goes forward this year, you will need a dramatic increase in civil investigators in order to do the type of "up front" identification of PRPs envisioned if the new law is to be effective. Additionally, more resources will have to be devoted to identifying and making "de minimis" settlements. Has the Agency explored the shift in resources that will be necessary to effect this dramatic change in the Superfund law?

Answer: The Administration's proposal will require significant increases in funding the search for PRPs to support all liability provisions (the allocation process, settling with de minimus, MSW, de micromis, and inability to pay parties as well as lenders and trustees). We estimate we will need an additional $21 million above the current $14 million budget for PRP searches. Beyond expanded PRP searches, we estimate an increase of $18 million for EPA's budget (includes DOJ) to handle the anticipated volume of de micromis settlements.

Question: Do you anticipate a reprogramming request in order to get those resources?

Answer: The President's FY 1995 budget request does not take into account the Administration's proposed changes to the Superfund program. Upon reauthorization, the Administration will examine immediate and longer term resource needs for the entire program, and, if necessary, evaluate internal measures which could be taken (e.g., reprogrammings).

Congressman Torres

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES

The Agency Currently has six (6) Administrative Law Judges (with one opening) and I am told that there is a backlog of over 1,000 cases. It would seem to me that EPA does not have enough Administrative Law Judges to do the job properly and that the system is in danger of breaking down.

Question: What is the average number of cases brought before the Administrative Law Judges every year?

Answer: The average number of cases brought before the Administrative Law Judges for the past six years is as follows:

FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994
1264	1249	1516	1715	1760	1418

FY 1994 figures are through March 31, 1994

Question: What is the current backlog?

Answer: As of March 31, 1994, there were 1,059 cases pending in the Office of Administrative Law Judges.

Question: What length of time do these cases wait for review?

Answer: As of March 31, 1994, there were 18 cases that were awaiting an initial decision from an Administrative Law Judge. An initial decision is the ALJ 's final ruling on a case that has completed trial. On average these cases were filed 41 months ago.

Many cases do not settle until a trial date is fixed. As of March 31, 1994, the average length of time between the filing of a Complaint and the setting of a hearing date is 35 months. Other cases do not settle until a Judge rules on motions for summary disposition. As of March 31, 1994, there were 59 motions for summary disposition pending. These motions have been pending an average of 18 months.

Question: Has anyone determined the cost, in terms of lost revenues (fines, penalties, etc.) allowing these cases to remain unreviewed for a long period of time?

Answer: The current Acting Chief Administrative Law Judge has estimated that the 1,059 cases pending as of March 31, 1994 represented $260,968,349 in penalties that EPA's Enforcement Office is proposing to assess.

Congressman Torres

IMPROVEMENT OF FINES COLLECTION

Question: I would guess that if I were in business and subject to some type of fine for being in violation of the law, I would put off paying the fine for as long as possible, especially if I knew that it took EPA a couple of years to review the cases. What would you do to improve this situation?

Answer: The Agency has been discussing this problem throughout management meetings on EPA's enforcement reorganization and has continued these discussions during the streamlining efforts within the Office of the Administrator. Several management changes are currently being considered and implemented that will allow EPA to most effectively and efficiently move its cases to disposition through either settlement or litigation.

Some immediate changes have already taken place. The Office of Administration will be provided with upgraded computer hardware and software which will give judges and staff access to administrative and litigation information more rapidly and more efficiently. Additional staff attorneys have been hired as law clerks and our goal is to have one staff attorney to support each judge. Other Agencies and the Office of Personnel Management have been approached about lending their judges to EPA and the Agency is seeking retired judges that may be interested in assisting the Agency.

Congressman Torres

NEW RIVER MINUTE 288

Question: The International Boundary and water Commission adopted Minute 288 in 1992 to remedy 50 years of inattention to the problems of the New River, an open sewer which flows into Imperial County, California -- a county with the highest unemployment in the country and a 68% minority population.
What are you doing to implement Minute 288?

Answer: The FY 1994 appropriation for the Clean Water Act (CWA) contained funding for the U.S. share of the planning, design and construction of improvements to the Mexicali, Baja California (Mexico) wastewater collection and treatment system. Minute 288, signed by both the U.S. and Mexico makes the commitment by both nations to deal with the binational portion of the problem and alleviate the situation in the New River. CWA reauthorization language, now forwarded from EPA to the Congress, will make it possible to utilize the appropriation to begin the planning, design and construction process.

Congressman Torres

NEW RIVER WATER TREATMENT FACILITIES

Question: EPA has recognized the urgent need for water treatment facilities to clean up the New River, which flows into Imperial County, California, and you have applauded the grass roots cooperation between the County and the Mexican State of Baja California. However, you did not fund the feasibility work that was proposed to give better definition to the project.
How do you propose to give practical support to this NAFTA-related initiative?

Answer: The feasibility work proposed by Imperial County and the State of Baja California is quite similar to part of the work contained in Minute 288, for which EPA funding is currently being sought. In addition, EPA and the State of California have proposed to do river sampling to further identify the contaminants in the river as part of the data needed to plan and design the wastewater treatment facilities effectively.

Congressman Torres

MEXICALI II PROJECT

Question: The proposed Mexicali II project on the New River appears to be an ideal candidate for partial private funding, with involvement by the new North American Development Bank. This approach shows promise of conserving American and Mexican appropriated funds. Have you explored the concept of private ownership of some of the facilities?

Answer: The concept of private ownership and operation of public wastewater treatment facilities in the border area is within the scope of consideration of the Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC) and the financing consideration of the North American Development Bank (NADBank). However, the BECC is independent of either government, so that it will make its own decision whether to undertake the Mexicali II project or let it proceed under the current project management system addressed in Minute 288.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSMAN LEWIS

HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATORS SELECTION CRITERIA

Question: How did EPA develop their selection criteria for the listing of large quantity hazardous waste generators? By EPA rationale any organization, for whatever reason, that has disposed of a large quantity of hazardous waste between 1989 and 1991 will automatically be listed.

Answer: The RCRA statute, section 3002(a)(6), requires that generators submit reports to the Administrator or to a State agency carrying out the hazardous waste permit program "at least once every two years, setting out" the following:

(1) the quantities and nature of hazardous waste generated,

(2) the disposition of that hazardous waste,

(3) the efforts undertaken to reduce the volume and toxicity of that waste, and

(4) the changes in volume and toxicity actually achieved.

Therefore, the generators themselves report on the quantity of hazardous waste. As specified in Section 261 of 40 CFR, they will be included in the listing of 1991 large quantity generators if the information they submit meets the regulatory criteria for a large quantity generator.

On November 22 and 23, 1993, Administrator Browner sent letters to hazardous waste generators nationwide regarding the Biennial Hazardous Waste Report. The letters were sent to approximately 24,000 hazardous waste generators nationwide. The Administrator's intention in sending the letters was to raise the awareness of hazardous waste generators as to the public's interest in the wastes produced by their organizations. Often, the companies that produce hazardous wastes send these wastes to a distant location; the communities that receive the hazardous wastes are frequently distressed to discover the wide range of toxic and hazardous materials that are managed at hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities in their communities. The Administrator's intent was to remind the nation's hazardous waste generators that they have certain obligations and to encourage them to go to the public with information on what they are doing to minimize their production of hazardous waste.

This Administration is committed to empowering local communities with the information that they need in order to better understand the potential health risks and environmental problems that may affect them. Since protecting the public health is integral to EPA's mission, the Agency saw a need to "flag", for the general public, the identities and locations of generators who produce this country's hazardous waste.

Letters were also directed to the Chief Executive Officers and facility contacts for each organization that reported to EPA that it generates large quantities of hazardous waste. The generators who received the letters were those who reported to EPA in their 1989 or 1991 Biennial Hazard Waste Reports that they were Large Quantity Generators (LQGs).

Congressman Lewis

STRUCTURE OF EPA LISTINGS

Question: What will be the structure of the EPA listing?

Answer: EPA plans to list the name, town, EPA identification number, and possibly the quantity of hazardous waste of each large quantity generator. It plans to sort this list first by State, then by quantity. We will also sort by name within each quantity grouping.

EPA plans three reported quantity groupings: more than 13.2 tons of hazardous waste generation per year; less than 13.2 tons but more than 1.1 tons per year; and less than 1.1 tons per year.

The format of the BRS report provides data on large quantity generators by State. Within each State, generators are organized by range of the quantity of hazardous waste generated. Lastly, generators are listed alphabetically within each range.

Congressman Lewis

MATERIALS AND QUANTITY

Question: Will it be a simple list of organizations that "qualify" for the EPA list?

Answer: As noted above, the listing will be of 1991 large quantity generators. The list will show the name, town, EPA identification number, and the reported quantity of hazardous waste generated for each large quantity generator. The listing will be sorted by State. Each State section will be separated into the three quantity groupings described above. Each quantity grouping will be sorted by name.

Congressman Lewis

RECYCLED HAZARDOUS WASTE

Question: Will it take into account the amount of hazardous waste generated that is recycled?

Answer: Materials that are (1) recycled, and (2) not managed in any waste management unit that receives a permit under RCRA, are not regulated as hazardous wastes. Therefore, these materials would not be counted by a generator when determining whether he is a large quantity generator.

These materials are, again to the best of EPA's ability, eliminated from generation quantity calculations. These quantities are eliminated because the materials are processed only in recycling units that do not receive a permit under RCRA.

Congressman Lewis

CATEGORIES OF ORGANIZATIONS

Question: How does EPA propose to categorize organizations that find themselves on the list of large quantity generators?

Answer:EPA plans to list large quantity generators as described above. It has no plans to categorize them.

Question: That is, will there be provisions to separate those organizations that have one-time and/or occasional large quantity disposals from those that routinely dispose large quantities of hazardous waste?

Answer: The Agency will not separate "occasional" or "one-time" large quantity generators from other large quantity generators. The data we collect does not allow us to make this distinction.

Generators are required to submit a Biennial Report only if they were large quantity generators during the report year. In order to reduce reporting requirements, EPA does not ask generators to detail which month or months they were large quantity generators. Similarly, large quantity generators provide waste quantities aggregated for the year. They do not report monthly quantities of hazardous waste generation.

We do know that a number of large quantity generators that report in one year do not report in the next report year. Though we cannot predict which large quantity generator will file in one report year but not the next, we know the likelihood is better the less waste a large quantity generator produced. We will provide the quantity groupings discussed above. Also, we will provide a discussion of other concepts necessary for interpreting the list.

Congressman Lewis

WASTE STORAGE FOR 90 DAYS

Question: How does EPA reconcile listing organizations that have one-time or occasional large quantity hazardous waste disposal reported with the "90-day" window for on-site waste storage? Many organizations use this feature of the disposal regulations as a cost control activity. That is, many organizations could have avoided inclusion on the "list" if they had performed waste disposal more frequently; but, chose to follow allowable waste storage practices in order to not incur increased operating costs (i.e., waste profiling, transportation, and disposal costs). It appears industry is caught in a "damned if they do, damned if they don't" situation.

Answer: The definition of a large quantity generator is based upon the amount of hazardous waste "generated", not the amount of waste "shipped" in any one month. A large quantity generator, whether "one-time," "occasional," or "ongoing", may ship its waste as it determines best for its operations but it has no bearing on whether the organization is a large quantity generator. As you have noted, if it stores the waste for more than 90 days, it must apply for a storage permit.

A small quantity generator does not become a large quantity by storing two or more month's waste and shipping it in one batch, that is, by taking advantage of the "90-day window." (Of course, each month's waste generation must be below the large quantity generator monthly criteria.) Further, even if the small quantity generator exceeds the 90-day window for on-site waste storage, it would remain a small quantity generator, although it would then be required to obtain a permit for waste storage.

Congressman Lewis

COST EFFECTIVENESS OF LISTING

Question: Is EPA's listing of large quantity generators a cost-effective expenditure of the tax payer's dollars?

Answer: A major objective of RCRA is to encourage waste minimization. RCRA provides very few tools to implement this Congressional objective. Thus, the agency believes it should use all available means to reduce the amount of waste generated or encourage that hazardous waste be recycled. One such tool is to allow others to become informed of who generates large quantities of hazardous waste; this tool can be quite effective. For example, the release of the toxic release inventory to the public has been a major factor for industry to reduce their emissions to the environment. This, in fact, may be a much more cost effective goal than any regulatory program the Agency could develop. Thus, we believe that listing the large quantity generators could be a very effective expenditure of the taxpayers dollars.

In addition, EPA is required by statute to collect this information and the list is used to do other things. It is used by States to assess capacity and to charge fees. We use it in our regulatory and policy development processes. By using this data for multiple purposes, EPA saves taxpayer dollars and reduces the burden on states and industry for collecting or providing information for these other purposes which are required by federal or state law. EPA believes that the utility of this existing data has been proven and that it is a cost-effective product.

Question: Specifically, it must have taken a tremendous amount of time and effort by EPA staff to collate all the Biennial reports and will cost even more to have the listing published and distributed. With the existing backlog of NPL sites requiring resolution and closure, known violators of RCRA and CERCLA disposal requirements, endless site characterization studies, and prolonged litigation concerning impacted sites, would not EPA's efforts and funding be better applied to issues of greater magnitude and priority then this listing?

Answer: As the law requires, large quantity generators have been reporting, and EPA has been collecting, information since 1981. The Agency has devoted significant effort to develop a data collection system and process to do so, because the information collected is very important to the Agency, the States, and the public.

RCRA required EPA to establish a program to regulate industrial hazardous waste from "cradle to grave". To monitor progress made to date and target any needed improvements, EPA must have consistent and quantifiable data that track the nation's generation, disposal and, minimization efforts. A sound hazardous waste data collection system is central to fulfilling our statutory obligations and long-standing public commitments to Congress. The system will also form an important component of our goals tracking system as we move to implement the provisions of the Government Performance Results Act.

The HSWA amendments declared, and the 1990 Pollution Prevention Act reaffirmed, the national policy to eliminate or reduce the amount of waste generated. In addition, EPA made commitments on waste minimization in its 1986 Report to Congress. The Administrator's June 16, 1993, policy underscored the need to make hazardous waste minimization part of our agenda for national action. As that policy statement asserted, EPA must have information to determine what efforts are already taking place and whether additional actions are needed. EPA uses the Biennial Report to collect this information to give it a reasonable picture of this new approach to waste management.

Further, Section 104 of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) requires each State to assure, as a condition of continued Superfund remedial funding, the sufficiency of capacity for disposing of its hazardous wastes over the next twenty years. While designing the current SARA Capacity Assurance Planning (CAP) program, EPA and the States agreed that the Biennial Report would be used to ensure consistent data for both individual State and EPA's aggregate analyses. The States and, in turn, EPA will perform analysis that provides the foundation for the States' assurances. This analysis will indicate what national capacity shortages exist, if any, and which States must be responsible for more intensive action to eliminate any such shortfalls.

Moreover, the Biennial Report provides EPA with necessary data to quantify the scope and determine the economic and other impacts of major regulatory programs (e.g., Land Disposal Restrictions, Hazardous Waste Identification Rule, and Corrective Action) in accordance with Executive Order 12291. RCRA §3004 establishes the land disposal restrictions program. To fulfill our obligation to develop treatment standards on a waste-specific basis, EPA needs information on the characteristics of individual wastes and on the existing spectrum of treatment practices. Increasingly, Biennial Report waste minimization data will be used to more innovatively structure our treatment standards around waste minimization technologies. Land disposal restriction variances, based on near-term shortages in treatment capacity for individual wastes are also authorized by RCRA §3004. Variance decisions rely on specific data on actual and anticipated changes in available capacity.

Finally, many States use Biennial Report information to set and collect fees from hazardous waste generators. These fees help fund the State RCRA programs, reducing the burden on the taxpayer at large and placing it on those receiving the services.

Working with States and the National Governors Association, EPA developed the Biennial Report data collection to satisfy these important State and Federal needs. By systematizing and automating the data collection, EPA has made the collection and use of data relatively easy. Consequently, though the costs to respondents, States, and EPA to compile all the data for a report year are not trivial, the cost of using the data for most of the analytical, regulatory, or policy purposes noted above is usually small.

Because the automation of the system places all reports from large quantity generators and treatment, storage, or disposal facilities in a central electronic database, the cost of preparing a list of respondents, whether a list of all large quantity generators or a subset as is often requested by the public through the Freedom of Information Act, is quite small.

We would like to note that EPA has been publishing the National Biennial RCRA Hazardous Waste Report since 1984 with its release of a report based on 1981 data. These reports have included lists of large quantity generators. Though the Reports for years prior to 1989 did not include all large quantity generators, since then EPA has provided the public all of the information in the national database electronically. Complete databases for the 1989 and 1991 report years can be acquired through NTIS. Third party purveyors provide on-line access as well.

Also, as described above, EPA believes that the public is well served by knowing of the hazardous waste generation and management practices that are taking place - those next door as well as those in large and remote facilities. EPA believes that the more broadly informed the public is, the more appropriately and effectively it can participate in the environmental issues that so intimately and immediately concern it.

Congressman Lewis

PM-10 STUDY IN SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

Question: The Committee is aware of extensive efforts on the part of business and state government in California to generate support for a PM-10 Clean Air Study for the San Joaquin Valley. This unique coalition, which is raising a significant amount of private funding for this project, is requesting $2 million in fiscal year 1995 to support EPA's role in assisting with this important study. I understand that the coalition members recently had a very productive meeting with Assistant Administrator Mary Nichols. Will you provide for the Committee's understanding an explanation of EPA's role in helping to ensure that this vital study is adequately supported and conducted in a timely manner?

Answer: The Agency considers this and other local studies important elements to addressing the role of agriculture in PM-10 nonattainment and is attempting to coordinate them with an interagency effort to address this problem nationally. As a result of the PM-10 requirements in Title I of the Clean Air Act, an Interagency Taskforce was formed in July 1992 to address PM-10 nonattainment issues and the role agricultural activities play in the nonattainment problem.

The Interagency Taskforce is comprised of representatives from EPA headquarters and regional offices, USDA's Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Research Service, Cooperative State Research Service, and the Forest Service. In coordination with EPA, the Agricultural Research Service developed a national research proposal to 1) estimate emissions on disturbed agricultural land due to wind erosion and agricultural related activities; 2) identify control alternatives to minimize emissions associated with agricultural related activities; and 3) quantify emission reductions associated with the alternative control measures. At this time, the primary areas of focus are in California and Washington where agricultural activities have been identified as a significant contributor to the nonattainment problem. In addition to the national effort, each federal agency, state, and/or nonattainment area has initiated efforts individually to address these issues.

The Agency serves on the policy and technical committees of the San Joaquin Valleywide Air Pollution Study Agency (JPA) which provides the basic structure and base funding for the San Joaquin Valley study. In addition to EPA staff participation, EPA funding of $1.4 million in fiscal year 1993 and $1.0 million in fiscal year 1994 are being directed to the San Joaquin study through the JPA. These funds, along with other federal funding from the Department of Agriculture, will support the preliminary project planning with technical support for developing demonstration projects and definition of field project efforts.

Congressman Lewis

NESHAP AND SMALL BUSINESS

Question: Under Clean Air Act Section 112 (g), companies across the country will be required to perform what are called "case-by-case" MACT determinations," in order to obtain permits for expansions or modifications. In many cases, where EPA has not yet prepared a MACT database or MACT-floor funding for a source category, the burden of performing these time-consuming and expensive MACT determinations falls entirely on the companies. Many of the major sources that will fall under the 112 (g) requirements are in fact small businesses with minimal financial and management resources.

Administrator Browner, how can the Committee help EPA make enough progress on the NESHAP projects so that small and medium-sized companies are not unduly penalized by the 112(g) case-by-case MACT requirements?

Answer: First, the Committee could ensure that EPA stationary source planning and emission standards are fully funded at the level in the President's Budget request. This funding level would ensure that MACT standards are promulgated on schedule, minimizing the need for case-by-case MACT determinations. Additionally, the Committee could help by providing support to EPA's "MACT Partnership" program. This will allow for the quick development of presumptive MACTs for use by industries of all sizes, including small and medium-sized businesses, and States in case-by-case determinations.

The program will bring together Federal and State/local experts for sources affected by MACT to develop a presumptive MACT early in the standards development process. These experts then discuss the presumptive MACT with environmentalists and industry to help reach a consensus on MACT and to identify critical technical issues.

Congressman Lewis

MACT DATABASE AND SMALL BUSINESS

Question: Can EPA review the source category list, identify those categories where significant numbers of major sources are smaller businesses, and then make these categories a priority for MACT database development and MACT-floor finding?

Answer: Congress has determined the priority order for the source category list in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. In the Amendments, the source category list was divided into four groups based on setting MACT standards by November 15, 1992, November 15, 1994, November 15, 1997 and November 15, 2000.

Together with the states, we are developing the "MACT Partnerships" approach. This approach will bring together Federal and State/local experts for sources affected by MACT to develop a presumptive MACT early in the standards development process. These experts then discuss the presumptive MACT with environmentalists and industry to help reach a consensus on MACT and to identify critical technical issues. The "MACT Partnerships" program is in a pilot stage now.

We will be reviewing the MACT standards due before November 1997 to see if they are candidates for the "MACT Partnerships" program. During this review we plan on paying particular attention to those standards affecting small businesses.

The Committee could help by providing support to this program. This will allow for the quick development of presumptive MACTs for use by industries of all sizes, including small and medium-sized businesses, and States in case-by-case determinations.

Congressman Lewis

AVAILABLE RESOURCES AND MACT

Question: How can EPA draw upon resources available at the state level, particularly in those states that have already regulated source categories, in order to accelerate development of the MACT standards?

Answer: The EPA has been working with State and Territorial Air Pollution Program Administrators/Association of Local Air Pollution Control Officials (STAPPA/ALAPCO) to address the development of MACT standards and case-by-case MACT determinations under Section 112 (g) of the Clean Air Act Amendments.

Together we are developing an approach termed "MACT Partnerships." This approach will bring together Federal and State/local experts for sources affected by MACT to develop a presumptive MACT early in the standards development process. These experts then discuss the presumptive MACT with environmentalists and industry to help reach a consensus on MACT and to identify critical technical issues.

The "MACT Partnerships" program is in a pilot stage now and, if successful, will accelerate the understanding of MACT for sources affected by Section 112(g) and will increase EPA's chances of getting the MACT standards done on time.

Congressman Lewis

RCRA PART B SCHEDULE

Question: What is EPA's schedule for call-in of all RCRA Part B permit applications for Cement Kilns and other sites operating under interim status? Please provide a written copy of the schedule.

Answer: There are currently 166 permitted/interim status incinerators and 153 interim status Boilers and Industrial Furnaces (BIF's) in the existing operational universe. Regions and States are giving top priority to permitting decisions on interim status commercial combustion facilities. By May 1994, Regions and States will have called in Part B applications for all interim status commercial combustion facilities.

Congressman Lewis

CEMENT KILNS INTERIM STATUS

Question: Why do many Cement Kilns continue to operation under interim status when EPA's own compliance inspectors have revealed that 36% of the Kilns do not comply with waste acceptance and analysis requirements specified under the set rules?

Answer: The Cement Kilns in question filed their Certification of Compliance (COC) prior to the August 1993 deadline. They are thereby allowed to operate under interim status until their trial burn is completed and a permit decision is made.

EPA is taking enforcement actions appropriate to the seriousness of the violations. Again, Regions and States are giving top priority to permitting decisions on interim status commercial combustion facilities, including Cement Kilns and BIF's.

Congressman Lewis

CEMENT KILN WASTE CONTAMINATION

Question: Why hasn't EPA required that cement derived from the combustion of RCRA wastes be properly labelled to protect consumers? This is especially important because EPA has determined that cement Kiln Dust is contaminated with the very wastes themselves.

Answer: Cement produced from kilns that burn hazardous wastes as fuel is not considered a waste-derived product and is therefore excluded from jurisdiction under RCRA. As discussed in the preamble to the August 17, 1988 First Third Land Disposal Restrictions Final Rule, cement that is produced from raw materials but comes from a process that is fired by hazardous waste fuels is not subject to regulation as a waste-derived product because, based on the information available at that time, it appeared that the cement product did not contain the hazardous waste, i.e., hazardous waste is not used as an ingredient in the cement product.

Specifically, the RCRA land disposal restriction requirements apply when a process uses hazardous wastes as ingredients to produce a product that is then applied to the land. Hazardous wastes that are recycled in this way are, in a sense, being disposed and are thus subject to RCRA regulation. There is no such direct link with disposal when hazardous wastes are used to fuel a process that produces a material that will be used on the land. Consequently, cement produced in a furnace that is powered in whole or in part by a hazardous waste fuel is not considered a waste-derived product and is not subject to regulation under RCRA unless the process also uses hazardous wastes as ingredients. EPA is currently reviewing some recently collected data and will consider whether any change should be made in the policy outlined above.

Cement Kiln Dust (CKD) is not a regulated waste and it is therefore exempt from RCRA Subtitle C requirements. However, the Agency is in the process of conducting a regulatory determination on

Cement Kiln Dust. In our Report to Congress (RTC) on Cement Kiln Dust we presented the following five options:

Option 1:	Retain the current exemption for cement kiln dust (CKD) from regulation as hazardous waste under RCRA Subtitle C.
Option 2:	Retain the CKD Exemption, but enter into discussions with the industry, in which they voluntarily implement dust recycling technologies, reduce waste, and monitor and control certain off-site uses.
Option 3:	Remove the CKD Exemption, but delay implementation for some period of time (e.g., two years) that would allow industry time to employ pollution prevention options.
Option 4:	Remove the CKD Exemption, and implement immediately Subtitle C regulations to control cement kiln.
Option 5:	Promulgate Tailored Regulatory Standards under Subtitle C for the Management of CKD Waste.

In addition, the Agency is considering several hybrid or alternative options that have been presented in public comment. One of these options would entail development of clean-fuel standards for hazardous wastes burned in cement kilns. Another would regulate only hazardous waste fired kilns under Option 4 and would implement regulations under the Industrial Subtitle D program at all other kilns. Under a third alternative option, EPA would set limits for chloride and total metal content of the raw feed to kilns. All of these alternative options will be carefully considered by the Agency during development of the regulatory determination for cement kiln dust.

Congressman Lewis

COMBUSTION STRATEGY

Question: Why are you beginning to shy away from the combustion strategy you released May 18, 1993? Why have you directed the EPA Regional Offices to use discretion when applying technology based standards for air pollution controls at BIFs (see Richard Guimond Memo - Attached)?

Answer: The Agency remains fully committed to implementing the Draft Hazardous Waste Minimization and Combustion Strategy. The Agency is ensuring that controls are implemented at combustion units to the full extent permitted under its current legal authority (which was the subject of the memo).

Evaluating technology-based emission standards is one part of the ongoing rulemaking process which will develop technical standards for Hazardous Waste incinerators and Boilers and Industrial Furnaces (BIF's). The new technical standards will be based on the latest, most viable technical advances in controlling and monitoring emissions, ensuring adequate sampling and of course, ensuring protection of human health. The Combustion Emissions Technical Resource Document (CETRD) which identifies achievable, technology based emission levels for hazardous waste incinerators, lightweight aggregate kilns, and cement kilns will be published in May 1994. The proposed rule to Upgrade Technical Standards for Combustion Units is scheduled to be completed in September 1995.

Congressman Lewis

CEMENT KILN ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

Question: Please provide me with a complete list of all enforcement actions (past actions and pending actions) taken against owners and operators of cement kilns that are not in compliance with RCRA.

Answer: The attached report from the Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System (RCRIS) identifies each cement kiln that has been inspected and gives the number of RCRA violations that were discovered. The report defines past actions as those occurring between August 1, 1991, through February 28, 1994. August 1, 1991, was selected as the start date of the report in order to capture the enforcement actions taken after the Boilers and Industrial Furnaces regulations took effect on August 21, 1991.

Pending actions are enforcement confidential and are not reflected in this report. EPA's regional offices complete final evaluations of all pending actions before filing any enforcement action against a facility which are then entered into RCRIS.

Congressman Lewis

FUEL BLENDING ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

Question: Please provide me with a complete list of all enforcement actions (past actions and pending actions) taken against owners and operators of fuel blending operations for non-compliance with RCRA.

Answer: Fuel blending facilities are not identified separately within the RCRA Information System. These facilities are very often associated with the Transporters and Storage and Disposal facilities and are captured by the RCRA database within these larger categories. We are, therefore, unable to provide a list of enforcement actions specifically taken at the fuel blending facilities as requested.

Congressman Lewis

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN COMBUSTION STRATEGY

Question: Does EPA intend to open the combustion strategy rulemaking activities to public participation?

Answer: Yes, the Combustion Strategy rulemaking activities will be open to public participation. In fact, we are conducting outreach activities in advance of the rulemaking in several locations around the country this fiscal year.

Question: Will the new indirect risk assessment guidelines be open to peer review and public comment as well?

Answer: The Draft Addendum on Indirect Risk Assessment Guidance, written by the Office of Research and Development, has been open to public review since November 19, 1993. A large number of comments were received from the public by the February 15, 1994 deadline and they are presently under review. The draft guidance has also been reviewed by the Agency's Scientific Advisory Board (SAB) and their report is expected to be published shortly.

Congressman Lewis

HIGH TEMPERATURE INCINERATION

Question: What is EPA's position regarding the role high-temperature incineration plays in this country's Waste Management System?

Answer: High temperature incineration is an appropriate disposal method for specific situations. The Agency has identified this form of combustion as an alternative for disposal of organic wastes that have land disposal restrictions. This method, and other approved ones, are necessary to destroy hazardous organics. While recognizing the role of high-temperature incineration in waste management, the Agency's primary concern continues to be to ensure that all hazardous waste combustors (such as incinerators, cement kilns, etc.) are subjected to performance standards that ensure full protection of human health and the environment.

The Administrator has also engaged all of the stakeholders in a national dialog over the past year on what these standards ought to be and the appropriate role for combustion in the hazardous waste program. This dialog is being conducted as part of EPA's Draft Strategy on Hazardous Waste Minimization and Combustion.

Congressman Lewis

CEMENT KILNS AND RECYCLING

Question: Has the proliferation of cement kilns and fuel blenders been a disincentive for recycling of solvents in the United States?

Answer: We have not reached any formal conclusions regarding this issue. Identifying and reducing barriers to waste minimization is part of our Draft Hazardous Waste Minimization and Combustion Strategy. We are reviewing this issue internally and with stakeholders as part of our ongoing work under the Draft Strategy in order to promote both source reduction and recycling of solvents, and other combustible hazardous wastes.

Question: Why isn't EPA doing something to reverse this trend?

Answer: As mentioned above, we will be evaluating this issue further as part of the Draft Hazardous Waste Minimization and Combustion Strategy.

Congressman Lewis

NEW HAZARDOUS WASTE REGULATIONS

Question: How much new Hazardous Waste is expected to come under regulatory control over the next ten years?

Answer: EPA has a schedule of industrial wastes that will be studied for further decisions regarding hazardous waste listings by the end of 1998. However, it is not realistic to predict which waste will be designated hazardous. Further, much waste is managed on-site with the likely result that a "hazardous waste" designation might result in an upgrading of existing facilities with little or no additional strain on commercial waste management capacity. At this time, we have no reason to believe there will be a capacity shortfall created by the identification of additional wastes as "hazardous wastes".

Question: Is there sufficient capacity to properly treat and destroy these wastes even with more waste minimization?

Answer: Based on some preliminary information, it appears that there is unutilized combustion capacity. However, we have no current information that would allow us to accurately quantify this situation. Under a recently initiated capacity assurance planning process the Agency will begin to collect the necessary information on waste capacity.

The *Guidance for Capacity Assurance Planning*, released to the states on August 1, 1993, describes a three-phased planning process to help states meet the mandate of CERCLA 104(c)(9). This Capacity Assurance Planning (CAP) process focuses primarily on national capacity and then evaluates in-state capacity to determine which states should address any shortfalls. Phase 1 of the CAP process consists of data development and analysis. By May 1, 1994, all states are required to submit data to EPA based on the 1991 Biennial Report or its equivalent. EPA will aggregate that data and conduct a national assessment by Fall 1994.

If no projected national shortfalls exist, all states will be deemed to have made an adequate assurance and will be eligible for remedial action funding. If projected national shortfalls are identified, those States that have in-state shortfalls will be asked to take additional steps, including waste minimization, to address these shortfalls in the next phases of their CAPs.

Congressman Lewis

CLEAN FUEL SPECIFICATION FOR CEMENT KILNS

Question: Recognizing that Cement Kilns differ significantly from commercial incinerators both in technology and disposition of process residuals, why doesn't the Agency develop clean fuel specification for Cement Kilns?

Answer: We have talked to Agency offices and to groups outside of EPA regarding the feasibility of determining what levels of constituents (chlorine, ash content, metals, etc.) would be appropriate for a Clean Fuels Specification. Judgements have differed widely both inside and outside of the Agency. Recently, the Agency has been evaluating alternative clean fuels definitions. One example is based upon the premise that materials, at a minimum, must only be ignitable, and must contain negligible levels of metals, halogens, complex organics, etc.

We will continue to examine the feasibility of pursuing a Clean Fuels approach, but our main technical emphasis at this time is to upgrade the emission standards governing Cement Kilns as well as other Hazardous Waste burners.

Congressman Lewis

RECYCLING CREDITS FOR GENERATORS

Question: Why do generators enjoy recycling credits when they send Hazardous Wastes to Cement Kilns for destructions?

Answer: Burning of hazardous waste for energy recovery is defined as both recycling and treatment (source reduction) under existing hazardous waste regulations. Recycling is allowed to be included as part of a generator's waste minimization program, however, there is no "recycling credits" program under RCRA.

Under the Draft Hazardous Waste Minimization and Combustion Strategy we will target the combustible waste generator universe for aggressive waste minimization. The Agency will identify the types of generators and their processes that generate combustible waste and identify waste minimization efforts that are or should be taken by generators and other waste handlers.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD BY CONGRESSMAN DELAY

RISK ASSESSMENT COST BENEFITS

Question: Are you prepared to prioritize EPA programs and go after the problems that pose the greatest risk, and isn't cost-benefit analysis the best way?

Answer: EPA sets priorities first based on the environmental statutes it implements and then on other criteria including those problems that pose the greatest risk. Cost-benefit analysis is used to inform decisions regarding how best to address environmental problems (e.g., the stringency of regulation, timing of implementation, uniformity as applied to different segments of targeted industries), especially for major policies and regulations as defined by Executive Order 12866. Cost-benefit analysis is a valuable tool for determining the best approach for addressing an environmental problem. Comparative risk assessment is more appropriately used to assist in setting broad Agency priorities among the many environmental problems that EPA addresses.

Congressman DeLay

ALLOCATING FUNDS BY RISK ANALYSIS

Question: How do you prioritize programs? What roles will risk analysis play in determining funding priorities -- what sort of risk analysis is used to allocate resources?

Answer: EPA must first address environmental statutes it implements. Over the past few years, EPA has used the discretion it has to create and strengthen certain programs targeted toward environmental risks found to be important in EPA's Unfinished Business study (1987) and Reducing Risk (1991). These programs address radon and indoor air, global climate change, and non-point source discharges to surface waters. New programs, such as the Environmental Technology Initiative, Pollution Prevention, and EPA's Watershed Initiative, direct budgetary resources from low-risk programs to developing innovative solutions to many important environmental problems.

EPA's budget execution, particularly by EPA Regional offices and many states, has been guided increasingly by comparative risk studies conducted over the past seven years to identify environmental risks of special concern to regional and local areas. The National Academy of Public Administration is conducting a thorough study of the use of risk as a decision tool in planning and budget by the Agency. The study is expected to be completed by March 1995. The report is expected to both clarify the present use of risk in planning and budget decisionmaking and identify opportunities for greater use of risk in the future.

Congressman DeLay

RISK ASSESSMENTS AND UNFUNDED MANDATES

Question: Is there ever a case where you could use a cost benefit analysis on a program and how do you determine which programs should fall into the black hole of unfunded mandates?

Answer: Cost-benefit analysis is an important tool frequently used by the Agency to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of individual alternative regulatory actions. It is typically not used to assist in setting broad Agency priorities. EPA first looks at environmental statutes it implements. In setting budget priorities, where there is discretion, the Agency tries to use comparative risk assessment, along with other criteria, in determining which programs provide the greatest opportunity to deal with environmental problems.

Congressman DeLay

CHLORINE

Question: Based on your response to my question regarding your definition of an organochlorine, why did you state in your letter to me that regarding the proposal on chlorine, "We are particularly concerned about dioxins and related compounds, organochlorines and harmful by-products of chlorination?"

As I stated earlier, I understand that an organochlorine compound is a compound containing carbon and chlorine and that there are thousands and thousands of such compounds and that they are very diverse with regard to physical and chemical properties and biological activities. Your definition is quite different. Could you elaborate on exactly what your definition of an organochlorine is?

In addition to dioxins and related compounds and by-products of chlorination, which other organochlorine compounds are you referring to?

Answer: Broadly defined, an organochlorine compound is any compound that contains carbon and chlorine atoms. You are correct in stating that there are many such compounds with different physical, chemical and biological characteristics.

We are concerned about those organochlorine compounds that may cause adverse effects to human health and the environment at anticipated environmental levels. The organochlorine compounds of most concern are those which are persistent and bioaccumulate throughout the food chain. Dioxins and related compounds and by-products of chlorination are two categories of organochlorine compounds that have been the subject of great concern because of their known toxicity.

There are many thousands of organochlorine compounds that are manufactured or that are used in manufacturing processes for a variety of purposes. Many of these are of little or no toxicological concern. One category of compounds which is a significant concern is organo- chlorine pesticides. Some well known pesticides such as DDT and 2,4,5-T were canceled years ago for use in the United States because of their adverse environmental impacts. The environmental risks of some organochlorine pesticides presently manufactured are not as well studied, particularly the long-term ecological impact on aquatic life and terrestrial wildlife species. In addition to pesticide uses, organochlorine compounds are used many other ways including uses in the production of plastics, as solvents and cleaning agents, and as precursors for chemical syntheses. Additional studies are needed to determine which other organochlorine compounds are of toxicological concern.

Congressman Delay

CHLORINE

Question: Referring again to your letter, you stated, "our goal is to develop sensible, scientifically-based recommendations that best protect public health and the environment. The study will be structured such that experts from the scientific community, the chemical industry, state and local governments, and the environmental community all will be involved in reviewing and developing appropriate recommendations." Are you committed to following through with this statement that all stakeholders will be invited to participate? How do you plan to proceed with this study and what is the current status of this plan?

Answer: Yes, the Agency is definitely committed to including all stakeholders in this study. We feel this is essential to the success of such an effort.

At this point, the study plans have not been formulated. We have, however, identified several basic principles that we intend to use as a guide as we begin this process. First, while we plan to go beyond past or current efforts, many related activities are already underway which we plan to build upon. We intend to use existing information where available. We also will look for ways to stimulate free and open interchange of information between all parties. Finally, we want to make it clear that we are not entering the process with any predetermined positions. The conclusions reached will be a direct result of this effort.

Congressman DeLay

CHLORINE STUDY DUPLICATION

Question: What was the need for inclusion of any kind of chlorine study when in fact EPA has underway a number of activities related to the concerns you mention? For example, EPA has had underway for a couple of years a negotiated rulemaking on the disinfection of drinking water. As you know, the agency has studied the issues related to pulp and paper and under its "cluster" rulemaking has proposed new standards.

Answer: As noted, the Agency has several regulatory initiatives underway concerning chlorine. These initiatives, however, focus on a few specific uses of chlorine: drinking water disinfection and bleaching of pulp and paper. The chlorine study proposed in President Clinton's Initiative will focus on identifying the highly persistent toxic chlorinated compounds and taking action against those compounds that present an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment.

Specifically, the study would comprehensively assess the uses and benefits of chlorine and chlorinated compounds, as well as the potential risks to human health and the environment. The study would encompass a range of chlorine uses, including water and wastewater treatment, and the production of solvents, plastics and paper. Naturally, the scope of the study will need to be carefully designed because there are thousands of chlorinated compounds produced and many are of little toxicological concern. Another important feature of the study would be an evaluation of the efficacy and relative safety of chlorine substitutes. Study participants would be from industry, other private and public sectors groups with an interest in this issue, and several Federal agencies in addition to EPA.

Congressman DeLay

NATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT COMMISSION

Question: The National Risk Assessment and Management Commission (RAMC) was established under the Clean Air Act to examine the entire frame work and methods by which risk assessment and management are used in making environmental health and safety laws and regulations - a very important task and one that is sorely needed. The Commission is to report its recommendations to Congress and the President by May of 1995.

The Commission is to have nine members appointed by the President and the Congress, and one member appointed by the National Academy of Sciences. Despite the fact that the Commission was legally bound to begin its work prior to May of 1992, it still has not met once. Appointments to the Commission were only completed in April of 1993 when the Senate Majority Leader Made his two appointments. Efforts were made in the Spring of 1993 to have the Commission meet and get its work rolling, yet it appears these efforts were quelled because the White House decided to further delay the commencement of the Commission's work, despite very questionable legal authority, in order to replace the three members already appointed by the Bush Administration.

When the Congress supported authorization of the Commission, the intent was clear that its membership should be politically balanced. The legislation, therefore, allocates appointments recognizing the fact that the White House was controlled by the Republican Party and states specifically that appointments should be made prior to May of 1992, before the current Administration took over. The legislation does not provide for the removal of Commission members, indicating Congress' intent that members would not be removable at will with the change of administration.

Congressman DeLay

PRIOR APPOINTMENT STATUS

Question: While two of the three Bush appointees have received no notification or any word from the Administration, reports in the press indicate that they have been replaced.

Are you, or are you aware of Administration actions, actively pursuing the replacement of Bush appointees?

Answer: The administration has appointed two new members to the RAMC -- Dr. Peter Chiu and Alan Kessler. These two appointments, announced on December 10, 1993, replaced two of the Bush appointees, Anthony Thompson and Thorne Auchter.

Congressman DeLay

CLEAN AIR ACT AUTHORITY

Question: Do you believe that the Clean Air Act provides the legal authority to remove the Bush appointees?

Answer: Our Office of General Counsel reviewed the question of whether the three Presidential appointees of the Commission may be removed by the President and concluded that the Presidential appointees on the Risk Assessment and Management Commission serve at the pleasure of the President and may be summarily removed if he so desires. (**See** Memorandum from Gerald H. Yamada, Principal Deputy General Counsel to Ann Hardison, Acting Chief of Staff, dated February 23, 1993).

Congressman DeLay

APPOINTMENTS RECOMMENDATION

Question: I'd like to quote from a letter written by Congressman John Dingell in June of 1993 to EPA, Labor and OMB. "I...note that on February 23, 1993, EPA's General Counsel's office concluded...that the Bush Administration appointees "may be summarily removed" by President Clinton. Is that still being contemplated and, if so, why, in light of the long delay? I agree with the Chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee that this delay has been quite counterproductive.

In light of this, would you recommend to the White House personnel office, which is orchestrating the appointments, that it would be best to retain the Bush appointees and allow the Commission to finally begin its work rather than continuing the delay?

Answer: The first meeting of the RAMC is planned for May 16, 1994. A Federal Register notice announcing this meeting was published on May 2, 1994. We will inform the White House personnel office of our intention to formally begin the deliberations of the Commission according to this schedule.

Congressman DeLay

COMMISSION BALANCE

Question: Congress intended the Commission to be politically balanced: made of 5 Democrats and 5 Republicans. Because the White

House appears poised to replace the Bush appointees, doesn't this alter the fundamental nature of the Commission and how can the Commission come up with balanced, bipartisan conclusions when its make-up has become so politically one-sided?

Congressman DeLay

POLITICIZING RISK ASSESSMENT

Question: Do you believe that the risk assessment process should be politicized in this fashion?

Answer: The new members of the Commission were selected based on their technical qualifications. We believe that viewed as a whole the Commission is well equipped to provide both expert and balanced perspectives on risk assessment and management issues.

Congressman DeLay

COMMISSION IMPACT AND COMMISSION SCHEDULE FOR MEETING

Question: In April of 1993, concern was expressed by the risk assessment community that the Commission was dying before its first meeting. The Washington, D.C. based Clean Air Report reported on April 22, 1993, that "It is too late in the process for the group to develop any meaningful product."

Considering that statement was made a year ago, do you think the Commission has a chance of developing a meaningful product?

Question: Has the date been set for the Commission to meet?

Answer: The Commission will meet for the first time on May 16, 1994. A major objective of this Commission is to review the National Academy of Sciences Report on the assessment air toxic risks. That report has only just been released. Therefore we believe that the Commission will in fact be able to conduct its work in a meaningful fashion. The administration intends to provide the necessary support for it to accomplish its mission.

Congressman DeLay

HIGHWAY TRUST FUND AND ETHANOL

Question: It is my understanding that EPA intends to go forward with its rule that would require that there be a 30% use of ethanol in cities that are not in attainment with the Clean Air requirements. One of the, I hope, unintended results of this proposal would be the loss to the Highway Trust Fund of $465 million annually because ethanol users are exempt from having to pay their fair share, via the Federal gas tax, into the Highway Trust Fund.

As you may know, I serve on the subcommittee on Transportation appropriations. We have been asked by the Administration to fully fund the highway program. I am wondering how we can hope to come up with the money we need when you combine this proposed $465 million loss in revenue with the existing $500 million gas tax exemption currently enjoyed by ethanol. Add those two up and you get a one billion dollar loss to the Highway Trust Fund every year that the rule is in effect.

Was there any consideration of the impact of this rule on the Highway Trust Fund?

Answer: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) calculated the maximum potential loss to the Highway Trust Fund to be $340 million based on projected demand for reformulated gasoline (RFG), a worst case assumption that no ethanol was currently being used in the areas covered by the RFG program, and a worst case assumption that all of the demand for ethanol under the renewable oxygenate (ROXY) program would be met with new ethanol production and not displace any from existing markets. In the course of developing the final rule, EPA has revised this estimate slightly to $330 million to reflect an additional transfer from the Highway Trust Fund to the general revenue fund of 6 cents per gallon of ethanol which had not been accounted for, and the ethanol demand that had previously been used in the RFG areas.

Congressman DeLay

ORIGIN OF ETHANOL RULE

Question: In light of the heavy political, as opposed to sound environmental nature of this proposal, I believe the following question is appropriate.

Did this proposal originate in EPA or was EPA directed to put out this proposal by sources elsewhere in the Administration?

Answer: EPA has been working to address the concerns raised by the ethanol industry concerning their ability to compete in the reformulated gasoline program since the initial stages of the rulemaking's development. The Department of Energy (DOE) and Department of Agriculture (USDA) were involved throughout this entire process. EPA has continued to work closely with DOE and USDA and other Executive Branch agencies.

Congressman DeLay

EPA STUDY OF ETHANOL AND RFG

Question: I understand that EPA commissioned a study on the ability of ethanol to compete in the reformulated gasoline (RFG) market without a mandate, and that this study concluded that ethanol could in fact compete without a mandate.

Has EPA released this study?

Answer: EPA never commissioned a study on the ability of ethanol to compete in the RFG market without a mandate. In fact, EPA has always maintained that ethanol would be used to meet a significant portion of the oxygenate requirements of the reformulated gasoline program. In general, Federal and state subsidies allow ethanol to be competitive with other oxygenates. As a result, in the process of performing refinery modeling studies to evaluate the cost of the reformulated gasoline program, the refinery model estimated that a considerable amount of ethanol could be used. However, there are many other factors (additional distribution limitations and costs, fungibility limitations, existing refinery blending capability, etc) associated with the use of ethanol that could not be factored into the refinery model. These costs are often difficult to quantify and could offset ethanol's advantage at the refinery.

Congressman DeLay

ETHANOL AND GLOBAL WARMING

Question: Although I don't subscribe to the global warming theory, is it true that EPA's own technical studies show that its proposed ethanol mandate would increase global warming over the next 100 years? And, if that's the case, can I now say that you agree global warming is not a concern?

Answer: EPA believes that global warming is indeed a concern. In fact, reducing greenhouse gas emissions was one of the motivations for the renewable oxygenate proposal. In addition, EPA sought comment in the proposal on a performance standard for greenhouse gas emissions. Unfortunately, the state of the science with respect to global warming is such that, depending on how the calculation is performed, the ROXY program can be concluded to have either a global warming benefit or a global warming detriment. At this time we are continuing to evaluate the public comments we received on this matter.

Congressman DeLay

ETHANOL AND PETROLEUM SAVINGS

Question: Is it true that the proposed ethanol mandate will not save petroleum because ethanol is not a truly "renewable" fuel, being highly energy-intensive to produce - or if any petroleum is saved, that it will be in minuscule amounts and at a cost per barrel far in excess of any reasonable amount?

Answer: The growing of corn and the production of ethanol from corn are both energy intensive operations. The comparison being made in the ROXY program, however, is not ethanol compared to gasoline, but rather a gasoline blended with 5.7 percent by volume ethanol compared to gasoline blended with 10.8 percent by volume MTBE, the oxygenate which would likely be displaced with the use of ethanol. Since ethanol is used in such a small fraction in the gasoline, the energy savings per gasoline of blended gasoline may only on the order of one percent. Furthermore, since MTBE is made primarily from natural gas, substituting ethanol for MTBE does not displace oil use, but rather natural gas use. For the proposal EPA had, nevertheless, estimated a slight oil savings with the use of ethanol instead of MTBE. We are currently reviewing the comments we received on this issue.

Congressman DeLay

CLEAN AIR ACT FINAL CAA RULE

Question: As a representative of an ozone non-attainment area, I am gravely concerned about what I see as a very counterproductive proposal by EPA which will result in significant economic hardship to many states. The conformity rules, while attempting to propel people to consider the future impact of transportation projects in terms of Nitrogen Oxide emissions, could have a profound impact on highway funding, and therefore, on states' abilities to reduce VOC's and congestion - a significant problem in Houston.

I don't think that EPA has examined fully the critical impact this rule will have on states. The requirement was not included in the proposed rule but only in the final rule and significant concern has been raised since its issuance in November of 1993. This leads me to my question.

Why was this strict requirement not included in the proposed rule?

Answer: At the time the proposed rule was developed, it was the opinion of the EPA Administrator and Secretary of Transportation that the current NOx provision regarding interim period reductions was not required under the Clean Air Act. However, upon further study and with the benefit of comment on the proposed rule, the EPA Administrator and Secretary of Transportation decided that the NOx provisions now included in the final rule are necessary to satisfy the Clean Air Act.

Congressman DeLay

TRANSPORTATION PLANS IN HOUSTON

Question: This rule is a classic case of the right hand not knowing what the left hand is doing. While Houston has been working very hard to reduce VOCs by decreasing congestion and moving traffic faster, those very actions can result in higher NOx emissions.

Do you agree that this rule requires transportation plans designed to reduce VOCs to also reduce NOx emissions when the two objectives are mutually exclusive?

Answer: The objectives of reducing VOCs and reducing NOx are not mutually exclusive for the transportation plan, which is the package of planned transportation improvements for the regional transportation system over the next twenty years. The transportation plan may contain a mix of projects which results in overall decreases in VOCs and NOx; some projects may increase NOx and/or VOC emissions, but these increases may be offset by other projects which decrease such emissions. In fact, some transportation projects (e.g., transit projects, carpooling programs) may decrease both VOC and NOx because they reduce the number of vehicle trips.

Congressman DeLay

TEXAS AND NOx REDUCTIONS

Question: The EPA rule requires that all air quality nonattainment areas undergo a strict Nox emissions reduction test that must be complied with by November 24, 1994. Failure to comply with the test will mean no new federal funding for transportation projects. The Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission is currently conducting studies which will determine if reductions in NOx emissions are needed to meet the ozone standard. EPA isn't slated to approve any needed NOx reduction plan until some time in 1995.

How can EPA impose a rule and sanctions for NOx reduction before it has determined if such steps are actually necessary for Texas?

Answer: The Clean Air Act's conformity provisions specifically require NOx emission reductions even before all air quality planning has been completed (see section 176(c)(3)(A)(iii)). In fact, NOx reasonably available control technology (RACT) is also required before areas have completed the modeling which indicates the degree of NOx control which is necessary for attainment of the ozone standard. However, both stationary source and transportation conformity NOx requirements may be waived if the EPA Administrator determines that additional reductions of NOx would not contribute to attainment of the ozone standard (see Clean Air Act section 182(f)(1)(A)).

It is important to note that failure to comply with the transportation conformity rule's NOx requirement by November 24, 1994 will not halt all federal funding for transportation projects. While the conformity status of the current transportation plan and TIP would lapse on November 24, 1994 for certain areas including Houston (and on May 24, 1995 for other areas) new federal transportation funding could be provided for projects which have already received a project-level conformity determination (including projects already under construction) and for projects which are exempt from the transportation conformity rule, such as safety projects and pavement resurfacing and/or rehabilitation.

Congressman DeLay

EPA APPROVAL OF NOx PLANS

Question: Do you agree that the conformity rule should not apply to Texas until EPA has approved any needed NOx reduction plan?

Answer: As described above, EPA believes that the conformity rule should apply even before NOx reduction plans are approved, because Clean Air Act section 176(c)(3)(A)(iii) specifically requires NOx reductions before air quality planning is completed.

Congressman DeLay

NOx REQUIREMENT COST TO STATES

Question: EPA does allow states to satisfy the Nox requirement if they conduct extensive modeling to establish that small amounts of NOx involved will not worsen air quality. Such modeling, however, will take at least two years and in the meantime federal funds to urban highway plans will be held up, jeopardizing billions in highway funding.

Is EPA willing to reconsider this provision due to the huge costs to states?

Answer: The transportation conformity rule requires NOx reductions during the period before EPA has approved the implementation plan which demonstrates, through modeling, that the area will reach attainment of the ozone standard by the Clean Air Act deadline. During this period of time before EPA has approved the implementation plan's attainment demonstration, the issue is not the amount of NOx emissions--but rather, that NOx emissions are decreasing.

The transportation conformity rule's NOx provisions do not apply if the EPA Administrator determines that additional NOx reductions will not contribute to attainment. This determination focuses on whether additional reductions are helpful to reaching attainment, not on whether small increases are significantly harmful.

As described above, failure to comply does not halt all federal transportation funding. As a result--and because the Clean Air Act mandate for NOx reductions is clear--EPA is not planning to amend the transportation conformity rule's NOx requirement.

EPA is working to expedite and simplify the process for showing that an area has attained the ozone air quality standard and therefore would not be helped by additional NOx reductions. This will assist about 50 such cities.

Congressman DeLay

NOx INCREASE AND AIR QUALITY

Question: The EPA rule requires urban areas to estimate the NOx emissions from its total transportation program and compare those emissions against a "no build" alternative. If the build scenario has any increase in NOx compared to the no build alternative, the program is out of conformity and will not be eligible for federal participation. In many cases the NOx emission increases from such tests are so small they will not contribute to any air quality violations.

Do you agree that the new rule ignores the size of NOx involved resulting in an unreasonable sweeping requirement?

Answer: The transportation conformity rule's NOx requirement focuses not on the size of the NOx emissions, but on whether those emissions are increasing or decreasing. As a result, the rule does not allow a NOx emissions increase of any size. However, the fact that the rule is not sensitive to the size of the emissions increase does not mean it is unreasonably sweeping. Small emissions increases over time may become cumulatively important. Also, several areas that have carefully studied the problem have found it possible to avoid increases. EPA and DOT staff are available to assist other areas.

Congressman DeLay

NOx INCREASE AND TEST MARGIN OF ERROR

Question: Do you agree that if tests show an increase in NOx emissions that are within the margin of error of the models used, they should be considered as being in compliance?

Answer: The transportation models do not have quantifiable error margins. However, just as no emissions increase of any size is permissible, an emissions decrease of any size is accepted.

Congressman DeLay

EPA AUTHORITY IN CAA SECTION 182

Question: Are you willing to exercise your authority under Sec. 182(f) of the Clean Air Act to rule that small amounts of NOx involved will not contribute to an air quality violation?

Answer: Section 182(f) involves a determination that additional NOx reductions will not contribute to attainment. This determination focuses on whether additional reductions will contribute to attainment, not on whether small increases are harmful.

Congressman DeLay

SMALL BUSINESS AND NESHAP

Question: As you know, the Clean Air Act requires EPA to set Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards for the various source categories. The MACT standard for the composites industry will be part of the National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP).

The law states, however, that if EPA fails to meet its deadlines for promulgation of the source category NESHAP, all facilities that want to expand or modify their operations must perform their own case-by-case MACT determinations. Apparently, funding for this project was eliminated by EPA last October and progress on the project has stopped.

I am greatly concerned about the ability of small businesses that comprise the majority of the composites industry to develop these case-by-case MACT determinations. For small businesses with minimal financial and management resources, such determinations will be practically impossible and would in effect be a freeze on new construction add modifications.

Do you agree that it is unworkable to impose this overly burdensome requirement on small business?

Answer: These requirements affect only those with the potential to emit 10 tons or more of an individual HAP or 25 tons of the aggregate of all HAPs at a given plant site. In addition, plants increasing their emissions by less than a de minimis amount are exempt. Area sources, emitting less than these cutoffs, are also exempt from the requirements of Section 112(g).

The EPA believes that small businesses will often be exempt from this case-by-case MACT requirement because they are area sources, or because their emission increases represent less than a de minimis quantity. The EPA is requesting comment on the de minimis values as well as the number of facilities that are likely to be affected.

For sources affected by this requirement, the EPA believes that the burden of the case-by-case requirement can be minmized by establishing partnerships with EPA, States and industry in disseminating information on the level and types of controls that would meet a MACT emission limitation.

Congressman DeLay

SMALL BUSINESS WAIVERS

Question: Do you agree that it makes sense to waive this requirement for small businesses until EPA can promulgate the rules as originally intended?

Answer: The Clean Air Act does not provide EPA authority for waiving the case-by-case MACT requirement under 112(g) pending the federal promulgation of standards.

For sources affected by this requirement, the EPA believes that the burden of the case-by-case requirement can be minimized relieved by establishing partnerships with EPA, States and industry in disseminating information on the level and types of controls that would meet a MACT emission limitation.

Congressman DeLay

METHYL BROMIDE FINAL RULE

Question: I understand that EPA has issued a final rule which classifies methyl bromide as a Category I ozone depleter, ordering that its production and use be frozen at 1991 levels and completely phased out by the end of the year 2000. That decision will have substantial economic consequences for agriculture and people who do post-harvest and structural fumigation. In many of these applications, there are not existing viable alternatives. I also understand that the decision was based on science which at best is incomplete, if not just wrong.

Do you have any intention of revisiting this hasty and troubling decision?

Answer: EPA issued final regulations on December 10, 1993 which freeze the production of methyl bromide at 1991 levels beginning January 1, 1994 and requires that production be stopped before January 1, 2001. These restrictions are required by Title VI (section 602) of the Clean Air Act which requires EPA to list as a Class I substance any compound with an ozone depletion potential of 0.2 or greater. The most recent international scientific assessment conducted under the Montreal Protocol reported an ozone depletion potential of 0.7 for methyl bromide. This value was also used by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in adopting restrictions on this compound as part of the 1992 amendments to the Protocol.

In order to minimize the impact on the agricultural community and to allow the maximum time tc transition to alternatives, EPA has not required any interim reductions in the production of methyl bromide. To facilitate the development of alternatives, EPA is working with key grower groups and with USDA to ensure that timely evaluation of alternatives occurs. Since methyl bromide was first identified as a potential ozone depleting substance, EPA has had numerous meetings with representatives of the agricultural community including growers, processors, and developers of alternatives. EPA intends to continue this dialogue throughout the period leading up to the production phase-out.

Congressman DeLay

RADON IN NEW HOMES

Question: EPA recently issued Model Standards and Techniques for the Control of Radon in New Residential Structures. Despite the fact that studies on the threat to human health posed by exposure to low levels of radon have consistently found no cause for concern, EPA is going forward in this effort to combat radon. The rules require that all new construction have installed a passive radon control system. The cost of installing the systems in all homes is $500 per home. The cost of installing the system once a problem is detected in an existing home is $2500.

In the cost-benefit analysis accompanying the proposed guidelines published last summer, EPA estimated that 17.8% of homesin the region covered by the Standards would actually have elevated radon levels.

It was pointed out in comments submitted to EPA at that time that it would be less expensive to wait until after construction and put systems in those homes that actually tested above EPA's action level - the cost of doing all homes being $72 million - the cost of doing 17.8% of those homes with elevated radon levels being $64.4 million, a savings of $8 million. Somehow, in the final standards, the number of homes that would test above the action levels was raised to 38.4% from 17.8% skewing the original cost estimates.

Because there was no accompanying explanation in the final rules, how do you explain this increase which is more than double the original number?

Answer: It is important to note that EPA's Model Standards are intended to serve as a model for state and local jurisdictions as they address the radon issue through their individual building codes.

The Model Standards are not required by EPA. The difference between 17.8% and 38.4% represents different methodologies for estimating the number of homes in Zone 1 predicted to be above 4 pCi/L. Whether the 17.8% or the 38.4% is used, the total cost of addressing radon in new construction is less than the total cost of reducing elevated levels in existing homes in Zone 1 areas. The number cited in the Federal Register was based on the number of housing starts in Zone 1 states (see Exhibit 7 of EPA's document "Analysis of Options for EPA's Model Standards for Controlling Radon in New Homes, July 1992") and the short-term screening results of the State/EPA surveys. The results of the State/EPA surveys were used because the National Residential Radon Survey is not statistically valid at the State level. For each Zone 1 state, the percentage of houses with a screening test above 4 pCi/L in the State/EPA survey was multiplied by the number of housing starts in that particular state to arrive at an estimate of 55,585 (38.4%) houses in high radon levels with screening levels above 4 pCi/L.

The 17.8% found in Exhibit C-1 of EPA's cost benefit analysis represents another method of predicting the number of homes with indoor radon levels greater than 4 pCi/L in Zone 1. This methodology adjusts and weights the State survey data to conform with the distribution of radon levels found in the National Residential Radon Survey.

Congressman DeLay

COST EFFECTIVENESS OF RADON SYSTEMS

Question: Had the percentage remained at 17.8%, would EPA have agreed that it was more cost-effective to put the radon systems only in those homes with identified elevated radon levels?

Answer: Even if 17.8% had been used as an estimate of the percentage of homes in high radon areas above 4 pCi/L, it would still be more cost-effective to prevent elevated levels through new construction. This is because radon-resistant new construction techniques result not only in lower radon levels, but also in energy savings. Your cost estimates ($72 million and $64 million) neglect to consider both the operating costs of active systems and the energy savings of passive new construction techniques.

A homeowner can expect an operation and maintenance cost of around $40-75 per year for an active radon mitigation system. Using these radon-resistant new construction techniques, regardless of the radon levels, a homeowner can expect a **savings** of around $65 a year with the passive system recommended in the Model Construction Standards. EPA has estimated the cost effectiveness for mitigating existing homes with active radon control systems in high radon areas to be between $400,000 and $600,000 per life saved. (See "Reducing the Risks from Radon," Journal of Air and Waste Management, 1993.) EPA has estimated that the passive radon-resistant techniques recommended in its Model Construction Standards will result in a savings of $442,000 per life saved. If credit for energy savings is not claimed, the cost-benefit ratio is $149,000 per life saved which still suggests that building the passive system in at the time of construction is more cost-effective than retrofitting a house once elevated levels are found.

Congressman DeLay

HOMEOWNERS CHOICE OF RADON SYSTEMS

Question: Considering the number of studies that have found no cause for concern in the low levels of radon exposure in home, don't you think homeowners should have the choice of whether they want the system or not?

Answer: The carcinogenicity of radon is based on extensive data from epidemiologic studies of underground miners. These studies have consistently shown causal association between radon exposure and increased lung cancer risk. These findings have been well established by the scientific community, including the World Health Organization (IARC 1988), the National Academy of Sciences (NAS 1988), the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP 1987), and the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP 1984).

There is currently no scientific evidence that shows conclusively whether or not a threshold exists. There is wide support by the mainstream scientific organizations, such as NAS, ICRP, and NCRP, for a linear dose-response relationship for cancer at low to moderate doses of alpha radiation.

There are a number of residential radon studies that have been conducted. Some have shown an effect, while others have not. Due to their small size, these studies are limited in their ability to provide conclusive information about the magnitude of the risk from indoor radon. The largest residential epidemiological study completed to date found an increased risk of lung cancer from radon at levels in the range of EPA's action level of 4 pCi/L.

EPA's Model Construction Standards also allow for local flexibility in adopting the Model Standards into local building codes. The implementation of, as well as the techniques described in, the Model Standards may be modified by State and local jurisdictions based on their unique radon control needs. A local jurisdiction may decide to redefine its high radon (Zone 1) area based on locally available data or it may decide not to adopt the Model Standards at all.

Congressman DeLay

PEST CONTROL SAFER PRODUCTS

Question: The Texas Attorney General has initiated enforcement proceedings against many pest control companies for false and misleading advertising where the companies advertised that they use less toxic or EPA-registered products. The Attorney General has relied almost exclusively on EPA's Lawn Care Advertising Guidelines. On one hand, EPA is attempting to encourage the production and use of "safer" chemicals. On the other hand, it is penalizing companies which are trying to provide environmentally responsible and "safer" services by using less toxic materials. I don't understand this discrepancy.

Why can't pest control companies claim that they are using EPA-registered or less toxic products?

Answer: FIFRA prohibits "false or misleading statements" on pesticide labels. Authority under FIFRA, however, is limited to products being distributed or sold. Applicator services (and their attendant claims about relative safety to humans or the environment) are governed by the Federal Trade Commission's authority under the Federal Trade Commission Act, which prohibits unfair, misleading or deceptive (unsubstantiated) advertising practices in general.

The concern with safety claims is that the terms used (non-toxic, natural, etc.) do not have commonly understood and accepted meanings that are useful to consumers in making informed choices. They are subjective, and without a context for comparative purposes (safer than what?) are susceptible to deliberate or inadvertent deceptive use.

Similarly, the use of EPA Registration Number is of concern because: (1) all pesticides must be registered, and therefore the claim is valueless (there should be no products without an EPA Registration Number), and (2) the claim implies that EPA registration is a measure of human or environmental safety, which is not the case. EPA registration is not a determination of safety, only that the product's benefits outweigh the risks. Products bearing EPA Registration Numbers range from high risk to low risk products. Few could be characterized as having no risks.

EPA has announced a policy of encouraging the use of reduced risk pesticides. This task is not easy, given the many different hazards posed by pesticides (acute, chronic, environmental). We are preparing a new program that focuses on "reduced risk pesticides." This program will work with our labeling experts to determine how product claims can be meshed with the "reduced use" program's goal to promote use of safer pesticides. Once reduced risk pesticides can be identified, we will determine how this information will be conveyed to users in a manner that accurately reflects the product's hazards without overstating or misleading the user or consumer.

Congressman DeLay

AMMONIUM SULFATE DECISION

Question: What scientific evidence does EPA have that concludes that ammonium sulfate is not toxic and, therefore should not be listed on the TRI?

Answer: On March 30, 1990, EPA published its technical review of the petition to remove ammonium sulfate from the TRI reporting list. In that technical review, EPA found that ammonium sulfate did not meet the human health listing criteria, but did meet the aquatic toxicity listing criteria. In short, current evidence available to the Agency indicates that while ammonium sulfate does not appear to pose a significant threat to human health, it has harmful effects on the aquatic environment, and therefore may warrant listing on that basis.

The Agency is still in the process of developing a reporting policy for ammonium sulfate that takes into account the currently available evidence.

Answer: As a result of EPA's technical review of a petition to delist ammonium sulfate, the Agency determined that ammonium sulfate did not meet the human health listing criteria: "(t)here are no known significant human health effects associated with aqueous ammonia." However, it did meet the acute aquatic toxicity criteria for listing under TRI: "an aqueous solution of ammonium sulfate is environmentally equivalent to an aqueous ammonia solution..., EPA believes that concentrations of ammonia at levels above the National Water Quality Criteria are known to cause or can be anticipated to cause a significant adverse effect on the environment because of their aquatic toxicity."

EPA's determination that ammonium sulfate is acutely toxic to aquatic organisms, was based on a number of existing sources of peer-reviewed data, including EPA water quality criteria documents. Since EPA's initial determination, additional data has been generated by the Duluth laboratory which confirms and supports EPA's initial determination. This additional information, however, did not serve as the foundation for EPA's concern for aquatic toxicity.

The additional data generated by the Duluth laboratory will be sent out for peer review. The results of the peer review will help determine the weight to give to the Duluth data.

Congressman DeLay

DE-LISTING AND PAPERWORK REDUCTION

Question: At the time the 1989 de-listing petition was filed, the Associated Press reported EPA's response at the time, "An EPA fact sheet issued with the [TRI] summary said there are 'no known significant human health effects associated with ammonium sulfate.'" Further EPA has admitted that ammonium sulfate is benign in EPA's implementation of the Superfund program. The Los Angeles Times noted that, "the toxicity of the ammonium sulfate is so low that, starting this year, the Federal government no longer is requiring companies to report its release under the Superfund law."

Answer: Based on information currently available to EPA, the adverse effects associated with ammonium sulfate are seen in aquatic organisms rather than in humans. Thus, EPA's concerns for sources of aqueous ammonia, such as ammonium sulfate, focus on aquatic toxicity.

Question: Did EPA comply with all provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act with regard to Form R during the period of time when Directive 8 was announced by your Agency?

Answer: At the time that the guidance was issued, Directive 8 was not considered to be subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act. EPA considers Directive 8 to be technical interpretive guidance.

Congressman DeLay

EPA'S FINDINGS ON AMMONIUM SULFATE

Question: Does the EPA continue to believe that releases of ammonia to water and releases of ammonium sulfate are environmentally equivalent as it stated in its proposed regulation to de-list sulfate?

Answer: EPA continues to believe that releases of aqueous ammonia and releases of ammonium sulfate (solution) to water are environmentally equivalent. For example, if both are released concurrently to the same surface waters, it is impossible to determine if the ammonia in the surface waters was from the aqueous ammonia release or the ammonium sulfate (solution) release.

Congressman DeLay

RCRA AND GREEN LIGHTS PROGRAM

Question: Given the current hazardous waste designation for fluorescent lamps, which contain small quantities of mercury, my understanding is that there exists massive noncompliance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) right now.

What is EPA doing about enforcement of RCRA while your Green Lights program encourages conversions to fluorescent lamps?

Answer: Lamps are not listed as hazardous waste, but they typically contain enough mercury to fail the toxicity characteristics test. Lamps that fail this test must be disposed of as hazardous waste. However, there are reasons to believe that mercury from lamps might not be released in significant quantities from landfills. EPA is evaluating alternatives for the management of fluorescent lamps and other mercury-containing lamps. We are considering excluding lamps from regulations as hazardous waste or adding lamps to the Universal Waste System (proposed Feb. 11, 1993 for batteries and pesticides). The Universal Waste System would streamline hazardous waste requirements for generators. EPA expects to issue this proposal in August 1994.

Until any revision for mercury-containing lamps is adopted, the existing hazardous waste rules remain in force. In the interim, EPA will not make enforcement at facilities managing these lamps a high priority if the lamps are being managed in an environmentally sound manner. While we will not direct our inspectors to target these facilities, if improper management of the lamps is found during the course of a normal investigation, we will exercise our authority to take appropriate action.

Congressman DeLay

RCRA REQUIREMENTS ON FLUORESCENT LIGHTS

Question: How are EPA and other Federal Agencies, which are undertaking major relamping efforts complying with RCRA requirements, since mercury-containing fluorescent lamps are currently designated hazardous waste?

Answer: Disposing of removed fluorescent lamps is usually done through relamping programs administered through commercial contract. These contracts require the disposal of lamps in an environmentally acceptable manner, as stated in the Federal Relamping Program guidance. It is the responsibility of the contractor to dispose of material in the appropriate manner.

In addition, GSA and DOD have indicated they are working to establish area-wide hazardous waste lamp disposal contracts. Under this concept, the contractor responsible for maintenance or relamping would be directed to turn over all fluorescent lamps removed to a specified lamp disposal contractor for proper disposal. Area disposal contracts would increase efficiency as well as provide for more direct oversight of the disposal process.

Congressman DeLay

STATES REQUIREMENTS WITH LAMP WASTE

Question: I also understand that there is a lot of confusion among states about what they should do about waste fluorescent lamps.

Since states are free to be more stringent than RCRA, but not less, do you believe that all waste fluorescent lamps should be treated as hazardous waste until EPA changes its current regulatory requirements for these lamps?

Answer: Yes, until we make any changes in the regulatory requirements, they must be treated as hazardous waste unless they are tested and shown to be non-hazardous waste.

Congressman DeLay

ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS WITH LAMP WASTE

Question: If a rule-making is underway, how will EPA's solution solve the enforcement problem?

Answer: As mentioned above, alternatives are being proposed in the current rulemaking effort. EPA hopes that by providing a viable management system for lamps, generators will manage their lamps in an environmentally sound manner that is in compliance with EPA regulations.

Congressman DeLay

BRIO SUPERFUND SITE AND INCINERATION

Question: Why was support for incineration omitted from the final SRO Report? And, in light of the report's conclusions and recommendations, do you feel incineration is an appropriate remedy at Brio?

Answer: The final report did not expressly affirm or deny that incineration was the appropriate remedy for the wastes to be remediated at the Brio site. The fundamental purpose of the report was not to pass judgement on the validity of the remedy at Brio, but to review data concerning the site and to make recommendations which would facilitate the best possible cleanup. Incineration will continue to be the appropriate remedy at Brio unless new findings or information concerning the site warrant EPA consideration of a change in remedy. It is premature to consider a change in remedy at this time.

Congressman DeLay

BRIO SITE AND RECORD OF DECISION

Question: Do you support the recommendations in the report? And do you believe the incineration process can continue while the recommendations are being implemented?

Answer: Yes. Some of the recommendations can be implemented without directly affecting the incineration process. The responsible parties have taken the position, however, that they should not have to proceed with implementation of the report recommendations and the remedy at the same time.

Congressman DeLay

RE-OPENING THE CONSENT DECREE

Question: Will implementing these recommendations necessitate a reopening of the consent decree?

Answer: Implementation of the recommendations made within the final report will not necessarily lead to a re-opening of the consent decree. We acknowledge the fundamental disagreement which the responsible parties have, however, with the additional site characterization work recommended by the final report. That disagreement, if not resolved to everyone's mutual satisfaction, may lead to a reopening of the consent decree.

Congressman DeLay

DISRUPTION OF CLEANUP PROCESS

Question: If implementing the recommendations remains under dispute between the PRPs and EPA, will EPA implement them without disrupting the cleanup process?

Answer: EPA is committed to implementing the recommendations even if that course of action is disputed by the responsible parties. EPA implementation of the recommendations may affect the schedule of the remediation.

Congressman DeLay

TAXPAYERS COST FOR BRIO SITE

Question: Will the taxpayers bear the burden of the additional costs, or will EPA seek to recover the costs?

Answer: If necessary, EPA will use Superfund monies to fund implementation of the activities called for by the final report. EPA will then seek to recover the costs, as appropriate, from the responsible parties.

Congressman DeLay

CONSENT DECREE AND NEW TESTING

Question: Should there be new findings as a result of the additional testing, or any other "new information" that would cause EPA to recommend a change in the remedy, or be outside the scope of the consent decree, would this necessitate a reopening of the consent decree?

Answer: If additional site characterization work causes the remedy to be fundamentally altered, then the consent decree would have to be modified to reflect the change in remedy and scope. The PRPs would have to then decide whether to further participate in implementing a new or changed remedy.

Congressman DeLay

POTENTIALLY RESPONSIBLE PARTIES LIABILITY

Question: Can the PRPs walk away and if they do, where does that leave my constituents and the cleanup process?

Answer: The PRPs are obligated under the consent decree to implement the remedial action. If the PRPs dispute the application of the consent decree, then the Dispute Resolution process in the consent decree must be followed. If this process between EPA and the PRPs does not resolve the issue, then motions will be filed with the court. In any event, the Superfund law provides assurance that a cleanup will be achieved at the Brio site, whether undertaken by EPA or the PRP's.

Congressman DeLay

BRIO INCINERATION AND DIOXIN

Question: The report calls for testing for dioxins. It's my understanding that should dioxins be detected, the PRPs are then required to have burns that meet the 6-"9s" standard, or attaining a burn that's 99.9999% clean of organic compounds. Is the incinerator at Brio set up to meet those standards?

Answer: The incinerator is not currently setup to meet those standards, but could be adjusted to meet a new standard for dioxin if necessary. The plans for testing and operating the incinerator would have to be modified. The current design is based on achieving a 99.99% destruction and removal efficiency (DRE). If significant levels of dioxin were found, we would have to achieve a 99.9999% DRE.

Congressman DeLay

BRIO CHANGE IN REMEDY

Question: Has either EPA-Washington or Region 6 considered a change in the remedy?

Answer: It is premature to consider a change in remedy. The recent air testing has been done largely independent of incineration activities; in fact, the incinerator has not handled any contaminated soils to date. EPA is continuing to collect airdata both on- and off-site to define the source of fugitive emissions.

Congressman DeLay

ANTICIPATION OF NEW REMEDY

Question: Do you anticipate a change in the remedy?

Answer: A change in remedy is a possibility at any site. If EPA determines that the current remedy can not be implemented safely and effectively, then the remedy will be re-evaluated.

Congressman DeLay

CONSENT DECREE AND NEW REMEDY

Question: If there should be a change, would that necessitate reopening the consent decree? Could this delay the cleanup? If so, by how long?

Answer: Yes. If the Record of Decision is amended, then the consent decree would have to be modified. Moreover, this would likely entail a delay in the cleanup of the site. Modification of the consent decree would include public comment on the changes. Following the comment period, the court would consider the changes to the decree. This process is judicially controlled. EPA would evaluate temporary measures if warranted by site conditions which could be implemented during the interim period. Groundwater control and characterization activities would continue at the site.

Congressman DeLay

SOUTHBEND DIVISION

Question: If it is determined that remedial work is needed within the subdivision, either what assurance can EPA offer my constituents that their health and safety is not jeopardized, or what assistance can EPA provide to relocate the remaining 50 homeowners there? If you cannot answer this specifically, what assistance is provided to homeowners who find themselves located in areas not previously identified for cleanup?

Answer: EPA continues to define the extent of contamination which has migrated to the subdivision. When the extent of the contamination is defined and the exact method of remediation for the groundwater contamination, in particular, is ascertained, EPA will determine the impact to the residents and the proper course of action.

Congressman DeLay

INCINERATION AT THE SUBDIVISION

Question: In light of recent emissions at the Brio site, do you think the site can be safely incinerated? Can the site be safely prepared, through excavation and other work, for incineration without jeopardizing the health of my constituents?

Answer: On three occasions, emissions at the site have reportedly been above EPA established criteria. Region 6 and the Environmental Response Team are thoroughly investigating the air conditions on and around the site in an effort to design and implement effective control systems. The analytical results of that investigation will be available in the immediate future.

Congressman DeLay

AIR STANDARDS AT SOUTHBEND SUBDIVISION

Question: There has been discussion between the potentially responsible parties (PRPs) and Region 6 officials about whether the air standards (or the AICs: Acute Inhalation Criteria) at the fenceline may be increased. Will Region 6 lower these standards?

Answer: EPA used an approach whereby short-term action levels were established for Superfund sites. The PRPs have challenged the derivation of these levels. EPA Region 6 has elevated the PRPs concern about the air action levels to Headquarters for review. The review was requested to focus on a national perspective of the appropriateness of using this type of approach at other sites. The results of this review will factor into a decision whether or not to lower the standards.

QUESTIONS SUBMIITTED FOR THE RECORD BY CONGRESSMAN GALLO

STUDY ON ALTERNATIVES TO OCEAN DISPOSAL

Question: As you know from my March 11th letter to you, the Port of New York and New Jersey is at a crisis point. Currently, there are over 25 dredging permits pending. In that March 11th letter to you, I pointed out that over the last two years this Subcommittee has given your agency $5.0 million to study the alternatives to ocean disposal. Can you explain to the Subcommittee how that money is being spent? What is your timeline for completing this study?

Answer: In Section 405 of the 1992 Water Resources Development Act (WRDA), Congress authorized resources for EPA and the Corps to jointly select technologies for decontaminating marine sediments. $2.7 million was appropriated in Fiscal Year 1992 for this effort. An additional $2.3 million was appropriated in FY 1993 to continue this effort. With the initial appropriation of $2.7 million, EPA, in consultation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, has funded or is in the process of obligating funds for the following four studies:

1. Base-Catalyzed Dechlorination (BCD) Decontamination Demonstration ($1.0 million)

Base-catalyzed dechlorination (BCD) has been previously identified as a promising sediment decontamination technology. Further investigations of this technology are needed for scale-up operations. In addition, these investigations are needed to address, among other things, the effects of this technology with sediments containing high moisture, unchlorinated organic compounds and metals.

Pursuant to WRDA 1992, Section 405, further investigation of BCD technology is being funded by EPA. This investigation will include establishment of appropriate (chemical and/or biological) target clean up levels for water and solids, bench-scale treatability tests and a pilot-scale demonstration project. The proposed pilot will include pretreatment (dewatering, screening, crushing), treatment and post-treatment (waste treatment/removal) as well as pollution control. An assessment will be performed to determine whether or not the decontaminated material will meet target chemical and/or biological levels.

A final report will be prepared which will provide information to be used to design an operational full-scale system and to estimate capital and operating costs of the same. It will include data collected, analyses and interpretations, recommendations and an assessment of the feasibility of the proposed full-scale operation.

The bench-scale tests and design of a pilot demonstration are planned in 1994. The operation of the pilot, its assessment, and report would be completed in 1995.

2. NY/NJ Harbor Contaminated Sediment Decontamination Technologies Demonstration Project ($1.5 million)

In addition to the aforementioned bench- and pilot-scale BCD demonstration, EPA and Corps will evaluate the viability of other promising and innovative treatment technologies. The objective of this study is to evaluate, through bench and pilot tests and demonstrations, the implementability of decontamination technologies for the treatment of contaminated sediments from New York Harbor.

USEPA has entered into a $1.5 million Interagency Agreement with the New York District, Corps of Engineers to perform the bench- and pilot-scale studies. The U.S. Department of Energy-Brookhaven National Laboratory, and a consortium consisting of NJ Institute of Technology, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Rutgers University and Stevens Institute of Technology, will provide technical support to the EPA and the Corps. The method for selecting innovative decontamination technologies will be through an open competitive bidding process and "Requests for Proposals". It is anticipated that this portion of the study will conclude by July 31, 1996.

3. Toxicity Identification Evaluations (TIEs) ($100,000)

As discussed, treatment technologies for decontaminating contaminated sediments in the Harbor have been proposed. However, different technologies are contaminant specific. Toxicity Identification Evaluations (TIEs) identify classes of chemicals, or compound(s) responsible for toxicity in sediments. Work is being conducted by EPA-Environmental Research Laboratory - Narragansett and the National Biological Survey to utilize TIEs to identify the classes of compounds which may be causing toxicity in the New York/New Jersey Harbor region. This information will allow the selection of a decontamination treatment technology for a specific geographic area of concern based on a biological toxicity response. This study will be completed by December, 1995.

4. Public Involvement ($100,000)

As part of the WRDA 1992, Section 405 effort, EPA, Region II is in the process of developing a public involvement/outreach framework for decontamination technologies. The purpose of public outreach will be to increase public awareness and acceptability in the use of sediment decontamination in the highly populated NY/NJ Harbor region. This will be an ongoing effort to be completed in conjunction with the other studies.

EPA, Region 2, in cooperation with the Corps of Engineers, New York District and working through a Dredged Material Management Forum established within the New York/New Jersey Harbor area, is considering a number of uses for the additional $2.3 million allocated in FY 1994. Final selection and commitment of funds is expected by September 1994. Possible studies are:

1. Siting for the BCD pilot program.
2. A study of In-situ Solidification/Stabilization.
3. Additional pilot-scale studies which may be recommended as a result of the work being carried out through the $1.5 million Interagency Agreement with the Corps discussed above. This work could include the development of a recommended treatment process.
4. Pilot-scale study of the beneficial uses of dredged material or decontaminated dredged material.
5. Continued Public Outreach.
6. Continued Toxicity Identification Evaluation (Phase II).
7. Final EPA/COE Planning Report on WRDA Section 405 including Economic/Cost Benefit Analysis of decontamination and a Management/Policy Decision Making Matrix.
8. Any additional suggestions received from the public and/or private sector.

Congressman Gallo

ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR STUDY

Question: The State of New Jersey and the Port Authority have recently testified in favor of an additional $3 million for this study. Does the agency require any additional funding for completing a comprehensive study offering solutions? Specifically, what alternatives are you looking at?

Answer: EPA has not requested any additional funds for the study of decontamination technologies. Greater flexibility and latitude in the use of the funds already allocated would allow alternatives to ocean disposal to be evaluated. For example, use of the funds for studies which would address the location of existing contamination, how it got there, its long term fate and possible disposal alternatives, are currently not appropriate under the provisions of Section 405. These studies are necessary to first understand sources of contamination so that potential pollution prevention strategies might be developed as appropriate, reasonable and cost-effective alternatives to ocean disposal and the difficult and costly subsequent decontamination.

EPA, USACE, and the States of New York and New Jersey sponsor a Dredged Material Management Forum to identify a broad range of critical issues needing resolution and to seek consensus on the resolutions. The participants are from a wide spectrum of groups concerned with issues associated with dredging and disposal of sediments. In an effort to address areas of concern, the Forum participants formed workgroups and have discussed discrete issues associated with dredged material management to develop plans for addressing these issues.

Congressman Gallo

ACTION PLAN - NY/NJ PORT

Question: Recently, within the last few weeks EPA and the Army Corps of Engineers released an Action Plan to address the immediate crisis at the NY/NJ Port. Contained in the plan are short-term actions and longer-term actions. The Action Plan is a welcome sign, however, after reading the plan I am still unsure as to the amount of time it will take EPA to implement this plan.

Under the short-term goals, you have identified four basic tasks: 1)Suspended Phase Bioaccumulation Testing, 2) Amphipod Toxicity Testing Issues, 3) Mandatory Three-Year Retesting Requirement and 4) Interpretation of Dioxin Bioaccumulation. In the first identified task EPA states; "EPA will explore the possibility of quickly amending the regulations to remove any possible interpretation that this test is necessary."

Why hasn't EPA already written this clarification?

Answer: EPA is in the process of writing this revision to the Ocean Dumping Regulations in order to clarify that bioaccumulation testing is not required in the analysis of the suspended phase of dredged material. Further information on this amendment, including timing, is provided in responses to the subsequent questions below.

Question: Why didn't EPA include in its action plan the amended regulation?

Answer: Under the Administrative Procedure Act amendments to regulations require notice in the Federal Register of the regulatory language changes and a description of the purpose, intent, and basis for the change. This type of regulatory change cannot simply be carried out by including it in the NY/NJ Action Plan.

Congressman Gallo

AMENDED REGULATIONS

Question: EPA admits that "completion of this change should allow the immediate issuance of seven pending dredging permits." Don't you believe that this would have been the correct action to take?

Answer: As stated above, EPA could not use the Action Plan itself as a means of amending the Ocean Dumping Regulations and we are in the process of writing an appropriate amendment.

The Federal Government has filed a brief in the lawsuit regarding disposal of sediments from the Port Elizabeth project that states and explains its view that the current ocean dumping regulations do not require bioaccumulation testing of the suspended solid phase of the material. Neither EPA nor the Corps of Engineers has interpreted the regulations to require these tests in the past, and our previous guidance regarding testing of dredged material has not ever required these tests. Last summer before the Federal Government filed its brief interpreting the regulations, the Court issued an interim ruling that required the particular dredged material, that was the subject of the suit, to be tested for suspended phase bioaccumulation. The Court did not rule that other sediments must undergo this testing. Briefing on this issue has not yet concluded. The Federal defendants hope that the Judge's final ruling will acknowledge this test was not necessary.

In our view of the Judge's interim ruling and the regulations, other NY/NJ harbor dredging applicants (including the seven you mentioned) are not required to run this test; however, in order to reduce risks of future litigation and potential uncertainties on this issue, as noted above, EPA is developing a regulation to clarify that suspended phase bioaccumulation testing is not required.

Question: How long will it take EPA to issue this amended regulation?

Answer: We are considering available options for the issuance of this rule, including: 1) a temporary final rule and, 2) a notice of proposed rulemaking followed by final action after considering public comment. We are exploring whether a temporary final rule could be issued as early as June, 1994, together with simultaneous issuance of a notice of proposed rulemaking soliciting comment on whether to reissue the temporary rule as a permanent rule. We are also considering whether a proposed rule could be issued as early as June, 1994, with final action as early as August, 1994.

Question: Will this amended regulation benefit applicants in other parts of the country?

Answer: Amending the regulations to clarify this point would be consistent with existing Agency practice and interpretation of the regulations, and thus is not expected to have substantive impacts on other parts of the country.

Congressman Gallo

AMPHIPOD TESTING CHANGES

Question: The Amphipod testing changes are a step in the right direction. In the Action Plan you state that a choice will be given on which amphipod test could be used. Will this change take place immediately?

Answer: Yes, the change has taken place. EPA Region II has sent a letter dated April 1, 1994, to the New York District allowing the use of four different amphipod species.

Congressman Gallo

AMPHIPOD TESTING VALIDATED

Question: For each of the amphipods, please describe whether their use in sediment acute toxicity testing has been validated outside the research laboratory?

Answer: EPA has developed standard acute sediment toxicity test methods using four species of marine or estuarine amphipods: Ampelisca abdita, Leptocheirus plumulosus, Rhepoxynius abronius, and Eohaustorius estuarius. One freshwater species of amphipod, Hyalella azteca, is used in a standard EPA acute toxicity test for freshwater sediments. All of these amphipod species were selected by EPA for use in sediment toxicity tests because they meet the following requirements: 1) they are ecologically important, 2) there is a database for each species demonstrating relative sensitivity to contaminants, 3) they occur in direct contact with sediment, 4) they can be easily cultured in the laboratory or are available for field collection, 5) their tolerance to varying sediment physico-chemical characteristics such as grain size is well understood, 6) they are easy to handle in the laboratory, and 7) methods using these organisms have been peer reviewed and field validated. In addition, the four marine and estuarine amphipods provide a combination of one estuarine and one marine species from both the Atlantic (the estuarine L. plumulosus and the marine A. abdita) and Pacific (the estuarine E. estuarius and the marine R. abronius) coasts.

EPA has developed manuals on standard sediment toxicity testing on all of these amphipod species. The manuals, which are now undergoing final internal Agency review, include citations of pertinent contaminant sensitivity and field validation studies. The use of A. abdita, R. abronius, and E. estuarius in laboratory toxicity studies has been field validated with natural populations of benthic organisms at a number of field sites. All of these studies show that toxicity tests using amphipods clearly predict the actual effects of sediment contamination in the field. In addition, a review of the distribution of L. plumulosus in Chesapeake Bay shows that this species is an excellent indicator of the presence of sediment contamination. More than 200 sediment samples taken between Cape Cod, MA and Cape Henry, VA by EPA's Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) over a two-year period indicate that sediment toxicity tests using A. abdita predict sediment contaminant effects occurring under natural conditions.

EPA studies completed in Commencement Bay, WA have demonstrated that laboratory toxicity in R. abronius accurately predicts the effect of sediment contaminants on benthic amphipod species. Other EPA studies of E. estuarius, R. abronius, and H. azteca in San Francisco Bay have demonstrated that laboratory toxicity tests with these animals provide reliable evidence of biologically adverse sediment contamination in the field.

Question: Have each completed round robin testing?

Answer: All of the amphipod sediment toxicity tests required by EPA have been subjected to round robin interlaboratory comparison. To support the development of standard EPA sediment toxicity test methods, the Agency has sponsored two round robin interlaboratory comparison studies, one using marine and estuarine amphipod species, and one using freshwater species. Round robin comparison studies indicate the extent of interlaboratory variation inherent in test methods. The freshwater test method round robin study, which included the amphipod Hyalella azteca, was completed in June, 1993. The marine and estuarine test method round robin study, which included the amphipods Ampelisca abdita, Leptocheirus plumulosus, and Eohaustorius estuarius was completed in April, 1994. EPA did not subject the Rhepoxynius abronius test to round robin comparison because satisfactory interlaboratory comparisons using this species have already been completed by many laboratories. Eight laboratories participated in EPA's marine and estuarine sediment toxicity test method round robin study, and ten laboratories participated in the freshwater test method round robin study. Expected interlaboratory precision in reference toxicity tests and ten day whole sediment toxicity tests using each species of amphipod will be published with EPA's standard methods manual.

Congressman Gallo

MANDATORY THREE-YEAR TESTING

Question: The third short goal is re-evaluating the mandatory three-year retesting requirement. The language contained in the action plan is very vague. Could you elaborate on this goal?

Answer: Guidance documents developed jointly by EPA and the Corps of Engineers provide that over the life of a permit, the dredged material should be "re-evaluated" every three years. The 1991 Ocean Dumping Testing Manual "Evaluation of Dredged Material Proposed For Ocean Disposal", states:

> "Annual or episodic dredging, undertaken to maintain existing navigation improvements may warrant a Tier I reevaluation prior to each episode. The recommendation of EPA and the USACE is that the interval between reevaluation of Tier I data for these projects not exceed 3 years. This reevaluation minimally should include reassessment of all new and previously evaluated physical and chemical data relative to any regulatory changes, changes in sediment composition or deposition (e.g., industry development in the watershed), improvements in analytical methods and contaminant detectability, and quality assurance considerations."

The reevaluation is to consider whether changes such as those described above have occurred since the last tests were performed **in order to determine if re-testing is actually needed.** For example, if a major spill had occurred in the area since the last testing, this might warrant re-testing. In contrast, if there were no such changed circumstances and the dredged material is believed to be unchanged from its original condition, re-testing would not be required.

Question: When can we expect clarification to be sent forth?

Answer: EPA and the Corps of Engineers are preparing a joint letter to the field clarifying this point and how the three year reevaluation period is intended to work. This letter is expected to be completed in mid-May. In the interim, this issue was discussed orally at a joint EPA/COE meeting on March 25, and general agreement was reached consistent with the response given above.

Congressman Gallo

BORROW PIT ALTERNATIVE EIS

Question: In addition to the four stated short-term goals, the Action Plan also includes short-term actions on disposal alternatives. It is my understanding that the Army Corps of Engineers has completed an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) on the borrow pit alternative. Can you tell me what the EIS revealed?

Answer: The EIS recommended the use of underwater excavations formed by previous sand mining in New York Harbor for disposal of dredged material. Although EPA prefers the use of new pits over existing pits, EPA does support the EIS recommendation provided proper management and monitoring are conducted.

Congressman Gallo

NEW PITS FOR CONTAINING SEDIMENTS

Question: Your ROD for the borrow pits recommend using existing pits - How can you justify that existing pits are preferable to new pits specifically designed for containing sediments?

Answer: The Record of Decision (ROD) was prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and approved by General Paul Y. Chinen of the North Atlantic Division. The Corps would be the proper Agency to discuss the content of the document. The Corps recommends utilizing the existing Large Bank Borrow Pit. This alternative was chosen by the Corps because it can be implemented more quickly than a new pit which would have to be designed and constructed before being placed into operation.

Congressman Gallo

CONTAINMENT ISLAND

Question: Should the Army Corps decide to construct a containment island outside the harbor, would this activity constitute ocean dumping under the MPRSA for the Corps?

Answer: Potentially applicable regulatory regimes would include the MPRSA, §404 of the Clean Water Act, and §10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. In general, Clean Water Act §404 applies to waters of the U.S. and the MPRSA applies to waters of the territorial sea and beyond. However, in the absence of more specific information such as location in relation to the baseline and the territorial sea, method of construction, and purpose of the island, it is not possible to give a definitive answer to this question.

Congressman Gallo

11 PERCENT ADMINISTRATIVE OVERHEAD COSTS FOR FY94 AND FY95

Question: EPA has been continually criticized for contractor abuses under the Superfund program. In last year's appropriations bill, this committee included language to cap administrative or overhead costs at 11 percent. Has EPA met that requirement?

Answer: The FY 1994 appropriations bill set the program management costs for alternative remedial contracting strategy (ARCS) contracts at 11 percent. Initial reports through the end of the second quarter of FY 1994, indicate that EPA appears is on target to meet the 11 percent goal for FY 1994.

It is important to note that program management costs as a percentage of total contract costs will begin to increase in the outyears as the ARCS contracts run out of capacity and near completion. Program management costs in absolute dollars will stay the same or increase marginally (due to closeout activities) but the program management percentage will grow, since the remedial work will begin to diminish.

Congressman Gallo

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS FOR FY94 AND FY95

Question: What are your administrative costs in FY94 and FY95?

Answer: While administrative cost projections for FY94 indicate that the Agency is on target to meet the 11 percent goal, it is difficult to make projections for FY95 as each of EPA's ten regional offices reach full utilization of contract capacity. It is expected that program management costs will account for a larger portion of the costs as cleanup work concludes under ARCS contracts.

Congressman Gallo

SUPERFUND ENFORCEMENT -- COST RECOVERY

Question: How much money did the federal government recoup as part of their enforcement actions under the Superfund program in FY93?

Answer: The federal government recouped (through cost recovery actions) $181,724,560 in Fiscal Year 1993 as a result of Superfund enforcement actions. In addition, fines and penalties amounting to $3,629,156 were also collected.

Congressman Gallo

SUPERFUND CARRYOVER

Question: Will the Superfund program have any carryover into the next fiscal year or has all the money been obligated?

Answer: It is difficult to estimate the total FY 1994 carryover for the Superfund program at this time because total obligations will not be known until the end of the fiscal year. The Agency anticipates, however, a Superfund carryover balance at the end of FY 1994.

Congressman Gallo

LOCAL COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Question: Over the years I have heard a great deal about the lack of community involvement in the Superfund program. I know that the EPA provides Technical Assistance Grants (TAGs), however, in all cases these grants are given out after the clean-up plan or Record of Decision is completed.

This year I have heard from EPA that they are proposing in the administration's bill to allow the local communities to become more involved in developing the actual clean-up plan. How do you propose to accomplish this goal?

Answer: The Administration's reauthorization proposal is based on the principle that communities must be actively involved in the cleanup process from the time the site is discovered to the time it is cleaned up. Soliciting and evaluating community views would occur as early as the site assessment stage of the Superfund process. The communities' views and preferences on remedies would also be solicited earlier (i.e., prior to the feasibility study) providing an up-front opportunity to participate in and influence the remedy selection process. Their views could then be considered in the development of remedial alternatives for the site. Considering the public's recommendation once a preferred remedial action is proposed would continue to occur. The proposal sets out several innovative mechanisms for getting communities involved earlier in the clean up process.

The Administration's bill proposes more meaningful community involvement activities through the use of Community Working Groups (CWGs) and by awarding Technical Assistance Grants (TAGs) to communities where there is significant EPA response actions. This means that TAGs could be awarded at sites before they are listed on the National Priorities List (NPL). CWGs are to serve as representative advisory bodies at Superfund sites and as an information clearinghouse for the affected community. It would also assist in establishing land use expectations more reliably, and in developing community consensus for remedial actions affecting future land use. As a result, the community's preference with respect to land use would be considered in the development of remedial alternatives for the site. These CWGs would reflect a balanced representation of all community elements affected by the cleanup. The advice and preferences of the group would be solicited throughout the cleanup process.

Along with EPA's own efforts to improve communication, independent state-wide Citizen Information and Access Offices (CIAOs) would make information more accessible. CIAOs would provide a source of information to citizens that is independent from EPA and would provide site information for all the sites in a state. The CIAO would assist in notifying, nominating and selecting potential CWG members. State information would be readily accessible through such offices in each state or tribal area affected by Superfund.

In addition to the TAG proposal in the bill, EPA has recently enhanced its ability to promote TAGs. EPA has recently distributed a series of TAG pamphlets and fact sheets along with revised, user-friendly TAG handbooks, to encourage use of the TAG program.

For communities that may not want to shoulder the responsibility of managing a grant, but still desire technical advice, the EPA has recently instituted a program with the Hazardous Substance Research Centers (HSRCs) called Technical Outreach Services for Communities (TOSC). The HSRCs, with a network of 23 universities nation-wide, provide independent advice and technical services to citizens seeking help.

Congressman Gallo

TOWNS AND CLEANUP BILLS

Question: At last year's hearing I told you about the Rockaway Borough Superfund site. As you recall, the Borough was caught in a catch-22 because it selected a remedy in order to provide drinking water to its citizens before the Record of Decision was signed. Even though the ROD selected the same remedy that the Borough implemented, the Borough was not allowed to receive O&M money and was basically stuck with the bill to construct and operate the facility. Has EPA taken a look at allowing towns that have fallen into this category some relief? What can you recommend be changed during the reauthorization of Superfund to solve this problem?

Answer: EPA could not reimburse the Borough for its waste supply treatment system costs since the action taken by the Borough, and the related expenditures, occurred outside the eligibility period established under CERCLA. That period included the years 1978 to 1980. When Borough officials first inquired about the possibility of reimbursement in 1983, EPA formally notified officials that costs for the water treatment system were not eligible for reimbursement.

However, EPA was able to help the Borough by recently negotiating an agreement with Thiokol Corporation to perform the cleanup of contaminated groundwater at a portion of the site. The agreement also requires Thiokol to assume the operational costs associated with the Borough's water supply system.

The Administration's Superfund reauthorization bill recognizes the difficulty municipalities experience in managing operations and maintenance costs. Under the current statutory cost-sharing scheme, States pay 10% of remedial action costs for Fund-financed cleanups, but 100% of the operation and maintenance costs. The Administration's bill would provide that States must contribute a fixed 15% for all Trust Fund financing received by the State each year with the Agency covering the remaining 85%. This would include any money that the State receives for not only remedial action construction costs (as under the current statute) but also costs for site assessments, study, and remedial design.

Additionally, the Borough has sued Thiokol and other responsible parties to recover the costs to construct the system. The Borough sought reimbursement from EPA for the costs of the system. However, because the action was taken outside of the eligible CERCLA "window" period, reimbursement could not be provided.

The Administration's bill recognizes the difficulty municipalities experience in managing operations and maintenance costs. Under the current statutory cost-sharing scheme, States pay 10% of remedial action costs for Fund-financed cleanups, but 100% of the operation and maintenance costs. The Administration's bill would provide that States must contribute a fixed 15% for all Trust Fund financing received by the State each year with the Agency covering the remaining 85%. This would include any money that the State receives for not only remedial action construction costs (as under the current statute) but also costs for site assessments, study, and remedial design.

Congressman Gallo

ROCKAWAY BOROUGH AIRSTRIPPER

Question: In addition, on numerous occasions we asked the EPA permission to allow the Borough's Representatives to participate in the negotiations with the PRPs for this site. EPA on repeated occasions denied the Borough's request and basically told the Borough that they had the Borough's best interests in mind. Furthermore, since these negotiations took many years to complete and the Borough had to continue to pay O&M costs, the Borough decided to install an airstripper which would reduce their O&M costs and notified the EPA of that decision. However, after the consent decree was lodged, the Borough discovered that the EPA had negotiated an agreement that included a new airstripper. The irony in this situation is that when the Borough approached the EPA to tell them that they were going to build a new airstripper to reduce the O&M costs, the EPA never once informed the Borough that they were negotiating with the PRPs to build a new airstripper. Now the EPA will be requiring a new airstripper to be built right next to the airstripper the Borough just installed. It seems very duplicative to me. What can the EPA do to alleviate this situation?

Answer: While EPA was sympathetic to the Borough's request to participate in settlement negotiations, the Agency was unable to allow third party participation. Nonetheless, EPA incorporated the Borough's concerns into the settlement discussions. As a result, the proposed Consent Decree recently lodged in the federal district court calls for the Settling Defendant to fund the Borough's future operation and maintenance costs for its potable water treatment system.

With respect to the Borough's installation of an airstripper on its treatment system, in April 1991 the Borough requested that EPA modify the 1986 Record of Decision (ROD) to include the installation of an airstripper. Since the Borough was in the process of purchasing the airstripper, the Borough felt that modifying the treatment facility without formal EPA approval could present a legal impediment in the Borough's efforts to obtain reimbursement from responsible parties. In response, EPA determined that the installation of the airstripper would be consistent with the 1986 ROD and, therefore, EPA did not have any objections to it being installed by the Borough. However, EPA was unable to financially assist the Borough in that purchase because it was being undertaken solely to reduce the Borough's operation and maintenance costs.

Finally, EPA's plans to install an airstripper at the site as part of the comprehensive groundwater remediation effort selected in a 1991 ROD for the site. In making the remedy selection, EPA noted that the groundwater extraction scenario envisioned under the selected remedy likely would be incompatible with the Borough's water supply needs. EPA's groundwater extraction may not occur on a continuous pumping basis, which is necessary for the Borough's water supply. Alternating pumping at wells to eliminate stagnation points and pulse pumping to allow aquifer equilibration and to encourage adsorbed contaminants to partition into the groundwater may be necessary as part of the groundwater remediation. Therefore, a separate air stripper dedicated to the remedial system was determined to be necessary.

Congressman Gallo

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN NEGOTIATIONS

Question: Community involvement is key. Would the EPA allow communities that are directly effected by settlement agreements the opportunity to participate in negotiations? Do we need to implement a policy change?

Answer: Communities will have a wide range of opportunity to participate in cleanup decisions and development of workplans through the Community Workgroups (CWGs), Citizen Access Information Offices (CIAOs) and more expansive Technical Assistance Grants (TAGs). However, the Agency has not yet determined to what extent communities will be involved in the settlement negotiations process as a result of the Superfund Reform Act (SRA). The present SRA proposal allows communities to attend meetings between EPA and PRPs where workplans are being developed for site cleanup.

Congressman Gallo

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

Question: Could you explain the rationale behind the reduction in the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences account?

Answer: The Agency is requesting $94.8 million for the Department of Health and Human Services. Of this amount, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) will receive $41.8 million and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) will receive $53 million. The 1995 request is an increase from the 1994 request; however, it does not fully sustain the entire 1994 Congressional appropriation level for NIEHS Basic Research Grants. Reductions to NIEHS were taken in activities other than the high priority Worker Safety Training Grants program which will be fully funded at $20 million. The Administration's FY 1995 request for NIEHS reflects the declining Congressional appropriation of the Superfund program over the past several years.

Congressman Gallo

SUPERFUND

Question: Why is the Superfund research budget being decreased by 4.3 percent?

Answer: Congressional earmarks included in the FY 94 Superfund appropriation for the Gulf Coast Research Center and the Hazardous Substances Research Centers were not requested in FY 1995. These decreases reflect the long standing Agency policy on earmarks. Our policy is that Congressional earmarks from the current year enacted budget are not requested as part of the base in the President's request.

Congressman Gallo

SUPERFUND CORE GRANTS

Question: How much funding will be provided to States and Indian Tribes through Superfund Core Program Cooperative Agreements in FY 1995?

Answer: $10.5 million is budgeted to support Superfund Core Program Cooperative Agreements in FY 1995. These funds will be used to support or enhance States' and Federally-recognized Indian Tribes' ability to participate in the CERCLA response program.

Congressman Gallo

STANDARD CAA POLICIES

Question: As you know, Administrator Browner, the Clean Air Act regulations have provided the country with a clear picture of where the non-attainment areas lie. I can understand the need to address air pollution in these areas. It would seem ideal to have standard policies for the entire nation.

Answer: The basic goal and legal requirement of the Clean Air Act (Act) is to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). These are uniform national standards which are established by the Administrator of EPA and which are designed to protect public health and welfare. The Act primarily relies on State and local governments to develop the most appropriate plan to attain and maintain these standards. One consequence of this approach is that areas which violate the NAAQS may need more stringent regulations than an area which does not violate the NAAQS. Thus, the Act envisions uniform national results in attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS, without necessarily dictating uniform national controls.

Congressman Gallo

INTERSTATE AIR POLLUTION

Question: Administrator Browner, much of the ozone nonattainment problem in New Jersey, New York and eastern Pennsylvania is caused by the transport of emissions from western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Maryland. How does EPA plan to address this problem of interstate air pollution, and does the agency believe that regional solutions are necessary to address this regional problem?

Answer: Ozone pollution is fundamentally a regional problem. Therefore, the establishment of regional solutions to the ozone problem is appropriate and may be the most effective way to deal with the problem. In fact, the establishment of the Ozone Transport Commission, which includes Maryland and Pennsylvania as well as New Jersey, is a direct response to the regional nature of the ozone problem in dealing with the interstate transport issue. The EPA will initially rely on the development and implementation of air quality plans which result in attainment and maintenance of the ozone NAAQS within the borders of each State and the activities of the Ozone Transport Commission to deal with the transport problem before considering other options.

Congressman Gallo

REDUCING EMISSIONS

Question: If there is not a solution to this problem of interstate air pollution and New Jersey and other States fail to attain the ozone standard, is EPA prepared to grant the downwind areas approval of their state implementation plans if they do a credible job of reducing their own emissions?

Answer: At this time, it is difficult to speculate as to what future actions EPA may need to undertake with respect to the failure of New Jersey and other States to attain the ozone NAAQS. If in the future States are unable to develop and implement air quality plans which result in attainment and maintenance of the ozone NAAQS within their borders, EPA will consider the most appropriate course of action within the framework of the Act.

Congressman Gallo

CAL LEV PETITION

Question: How will EPA consideration of the CAL LEV petition from the Ozone Transport Commission fit with the need for regional reductions of emissions from power plants that are less expensive? Is it just one step among many that must be taken?

Answer: The Ozone Transport Commission believes that the CAL LEV is an important component of the overall attainment strategy of the northeastern states. The EPA studies show that reductions on the order of at least 50 percent for NOx and 50 percent for VOC are needed for all areas in the region to come into attainment with the current standard. Clearly, major reductions from both mobile and stationary sources will be needed to achieve that goal. Because the CAL LEV program would not go into affect until 1999, the greatest benefits would not be realized until after the year 2000. EPA is currently examining the CAL LEV petition submitted by the Ozone Transport Commission and intends to make a decision on the petition before November of this year.

Congressman Gallo

CLEAN AIR STATE MATCH

Question: I have been notified by the State of New Jersey that they are concerned about the statutory restriction which does not allow the monies to be generated under the operating permit program to be used as the state match against the federal clean air grant. There is a concern that there may not be sufficient state appropriations to cover the match and, and as a result, federal dollars may be forfeited. What is EPA doing to address this situation?

Answer: The EPA has recognized the potential that exists for shortfalls in near-term funding for some State and local air agencies. EPA is evaluating options to address this issue, and will develop a plan of action shortly.

Congressman Gallo

CLEAN LAKES PROGRAM

Question: Again for the second year the Clinton Administration has provided no funding for the Clean Lakes Program. Can you explain EPA's rationale for doing this?

Answer: Over the years, there have been a number of clean lakes demonstration projects and EPA has produced guidance documents to help states understand how to protect lakes. Now we believe clean lakes efforts should be part of a State's overall watershed management program. Many of the watershed control activities necessary to protect lakes are eligible for Section 319 grants, for which we did request increased grant resources. Under the Clinton Administration, funding for section 319 grants increased from $50 million for 1993 to $80 million in 1994 and we have requested $100 million in 1995. We recognize that the Clean Lakes program has been successful and provided a model for watershed protection. Unfortunately, in this era of tight budgets, we cannot request funding for every program and must make tough choices on targeting our resources.

Congressman Gallo

CLEAN LAKES PROGRAM UNDER NPS

Question: It has been explained to me that it is the hope of EPA to place the Clean Lakes Program under the nonpoint source pollution grant program. Can you explain how EPA plans to accomplish this?

Answer: Nonpoint source grants, under section 319 of the Clean Water Act, may be used by states to implement various NPS management programs and measures plus restoration techniques that will improve or protect lake water quality and are part of the states' approved NPS Management Program. This support is consistent with Clean Lakes grants for restoration/implementation projects; these projects implement recommended methods and procedures for controlling pollution entering the lake, and for restoring and/or protecting the lake. Traditionally these projects have accounted for the bulk of section 314 funding. The Section 319 National Monitoring Program supports monitoring to evaluate watershed protection measures. This type of monitoring is analogous to the section 314 Phase III, Post-Restoration/Implementation monitoring studies.

Congressman Gallo

NPS PROCEDURE FOR CLEAN LAKES

Question: Under the current Clean Lakes Program, EPA selects the applicants and passes the money back to the state which in turn administers the program. Would this be the procedure under the nonpoint source grant programs?

Answer: The Clean Lakes and nonpoint source grant programs use essentially the same process. In both cases, once the work plan or projects have been approved by EPA, grants are awarded to designated state/tribal agencies for administration of the program. State/tribal governments may pass funds along under sub-agreements to local units of government; however, the state/tribe remains responsible for administration of the grant.

Congressman Gallo

NONPOINT SOURCE $20 MILLION INCREASE

Question: In the FY95 budget request, the nonpoint source program is recommended to receive a $20 million increase. How are you planning to use this increase funding?

Answer: The additional $20 million will continue our increased emphasis on preventing and abating nonpoint source pollution as a key component of watershed management and restoration as outlined in the President's multi-year "Vision for Change". In addition to supporting accelerated state nonpoint source control efforts under their updated nonpoint source and initial coastal zone programs, this increase will also help support specific, high-priority watershed restoration projects in the states.

Congressman Gallo

CWA REAUTHORIZATION AND NON-POINT SOURCE

Question: Is EPA planning to include in the Clean Water Reauthorization any language to broaden the scope of non-point pollution programs?

Answer: Yes. President Clinton's "Clean Water Initiative" places high priority on strengthening State nonpoint source programs by including enforceable minimum controls in selected waters. Our reauthorization recommendations for nonpoint sources include:

o In conjunction with other Federal agencies and States, EPA should establish national guidance for best available management measures to control nonpoint pollution. Measures should consider costs and be broad and flexible enough for local tailoring.

o States should apply their nonpoint programs, including best available management measures, to existing nonpoint sources in targeted waters whose quality is impaired, threatened or deserves special protection, and to new sources State-wide. Site-specific plans and adaptations to local soils and climates should be encouraged if they are as effective as EPA's guidance.

o Additional controls to meet water quality standards should be done 5 years after an initial two-and-a-half-year program revision period and an initial five-year implementation period. States or, if necessary the Federal government, should ensure compliance with State-set management measures. Federal agencies must carry out state NPS programs on Federal lands just as non-Federal entities do elsewhere.

o The Clean Water Act (CWA) should provide for the development of State watershed programs subject to EPA approval and oversight, with significant involvement from other appropriate Federal agencies. Where a State undertakes a strong, broad program to expeditiously address all activities pursuant to the Administration's proposal for watershed management, States should be allowed to seek approval from EPA for greater flexibility in developing nonpoint source management measures. The statute should be clear that, except as specifically provided for under the proposed incentives, nothing in the watershed provision would alter any State or local government responsibilities under the CWA or any other Federal law.

Congressman Gallo

CLEAN LAKES GRANTS IN FY 1994

Question: Could you provide for the committee a breakdown of the grants awarded under the Clean Lakes Program in FY94? Please include the number of applications and number of applicants that actually received grants.

Answer: See attached list of awards by state, type of grant, and amount. Note that, while decisions have been made regarding disposition of FY 1994 funds, not all grant awards have yet been made. Funds have been transferred to the Regions, and we expect to complete all grant awards by August 1, 1994.

We received 90 applications this year for a total request level of $5,821,086. We are in the process of funding 85 projects for a total of $5,000,000. Since each EPA Regional office is restricted to submitting no more than two requests for funds in excess of the Regional allocation, states and tribes are encouraged to limit their requests to only the highest priority projects.

Phase I activities are diagnostic/feasibility studies.
Phase II activities are implementation/restoration projects.
Phase III activities are post-restoration monitoring studies.

Congressman Gallo

PLANS FOR DWSRF MONEY

Question: In last year's appropriation act, EPA received $599 million for the Drinking Water SRF, which to date has still not been authorized. What are EPA's plans for this money if this SRF is not authorized?

Answer: EPA anticipates that requests to authorize this portion of EPA's 1994 Water Infrastructure Fund (WIF) appropriation are favorably acted upon by Congress and the President. However, we recognize the busy legislative schedule and competing priorities this year may not ensure passage this fiscal year. If this happens, the $599 million for the Drinking Water SRF will be held in reserve pending reauthorization of the Safe Drinking Water Act. Given the tremendous need to improve local drinking water systems, we believe these no-year funds should be held specifically for these purposes.

Congress, however, must approve our plans before those funds are made available. These funds are currently in a set aside under the Clean Water SRF. The 1994 Appropriation Report states that EPA should make a request to Congress to reprogram these funds once authorization is received.

Congressman Gallo

HARDSHIP COMMUNITY & OBLIGATIONS

Question: In last year's appropriations act, EPA received $500 million for hardship communities. It is my understanding that these programs have also not been authorized. What are EPA's plans for this money?

Has any of this money been set aside or obligated for any specific project?

Answer: EPA has sent or is planning to send proposed authorizing legislation to amend the CWA to the appropriate Congressional Committees requesting the following, as outlined in the President's 1994 budget request:

- $100 million for the Special Needs Program.
- $60 million for the U.S. Colonias in Texas and New Mexico.
- $20 million for projects along the Mexican Border, particularly in Mexicali, Nogales, and Ciudad Acuna.

Congressman Gallo

CW-SRF OBLIGATIONS

Question: Has all the funding for the Clean Water SRF been obligated in FY94? Is there any carryover into FY95?

Answer: Not all of the CW-SRF funding has been obligated for FY 94. EPA is eight months into the fiscal year and expects to continue obligating funds. Each year the Agency has carryover funds because the funds are no year money and the states can have two years to obligate the funds. Therefore, the Agency will have funds that carryover into FY 95.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1995 Budget Estimate

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
FISCAL YEAR 1995 BUDGET SUMMARY

The President's 1995 Budget request for the Environmental Protection Agency totals $7,162,610,000 supported by 19,418 workyears. These resources include $3,051,233,000 for the Agency's environmental operating programs; $1,499,692,000 for the Superfund program; $76,685,000 for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) program; $2,650,000,000 for the Water Infrastucture Financing and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund programs. When compared with the Agency Total current estimate, the President's request represents an overall increase of 503,683,000 and 793 workyears. The following chart provides a summary of budget authority for EPA's eleven appropriations:

Budget Authority
(dollars in thousands)

	1994 Enacted	1994 Current Estimate	1995 President Request	Increase/ Decrease 1994 vs 1995
Program and Research Operations	850,625.0	850,625.0	963,255.0	+112,630.0
Office of the Inspector General	27,647.9	27,647.9	29,141.0	+1,493.0
Research & Development	338,701.0	338,701.0	363,860.0	+25,159.0
Abatement, Control and Compliance	1,352,535.0	1,352,535.0	1,527,632.0	+175,097.0
Buildings & Facilities	18,000.0	18,000.0	43,870.0	+25,870.0
Oil Spill Response	21,239.0	21,239.0	23,475.0	+2,236.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	1,480,853.0	1,480,853.0	1,499,692.0[1]	+18,839.0
OIG Hazardous Substance Superfund	16,278.0	16,278.0	-----	-16,278.0
LUST Trust Funds	76,379.0	75,379.0	76,685.0[2]	+1,306.0
OIG LUST Trust Funds	669.1	669.1	-----	-669.1
Water Infrastructure Financing[3]	2,477,000.0	2,477,000.0	2,650,000.0	+173,000.0
Pesticide Registration Fees	0.0	0.0	(15,000.0)	-15,000.0
AGENCY TOTAL	6,658,927.0	6,658,927.0	7,162,610.0	503,683.0

1/ Includes $15,384.0 to be transferred to the IG account.
2/ Includes $669.0 to be transferred to the IG account.
3/ Includes Drinking Water State Revolving Fund.

APPROPRIATIONS HIGHLIGHTS

The 1995 President's Budget Request for the Environmental Protection Agency reflects a new generation of environmental protection and demonstrates the President's commitment to protect human health and the environment. The Agency's budget includes initiatives for pollution prevention, environmental justice, partnerships with other governmental and private groups, ecosystem protection, improved science and a focus on high risk problems. This budget request provides the resources necessary to continue to make progress in environmental protection.

In 1995 the Agency will emphasize a new policy agenda throughout its programs. Highlights include the reorganization of the Office of Enforcement and contractor conversion to reduce the Agency's reliance on contractors in certain key areas.

Office of Enforcement reorganization

Headquarters enforcement functions are now being organized under the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) for fiscal years 1994 and 1995 and beyond. Final regional enforcement program decisions for the OECA reorganization have not yet been completed; therefore the regional components remain the same as those included the FY 1994 President's budget. The new enforcement framework fundamentally reorients the Agency's enforcement program by: placing greater emphasis on multi-media, whole facility approaches to enforcement; addressing compliance problems that pervade certain sectors of the regulated community; improving the targeting of enforcement resources, particularly for eco-system protection and geographic initiatives; and, building the capacity of State, local and tribal enforcement authorities. In 1995, the President's Budget requests $461 million and 4268 workyears for the enforcement function. Within this amount, $72.5 million and 329 workyears have been shifted from media headquarters program offices into OECA.

Contractor Conversion

Over the past few years, EPA has become increasingly concerned with its growing-dependence on contract support for many of its critical activities. This view has also been shared by many outside the Agency. After taking a hard look at the level of contract support provided, EPA is requesting a major shift in the mix of contract to workforce funding in FY 1995. This request is part of the Agency's Contract Reform Initiative and is also in response to the Vice Presidents' National Performance Review recommendations on improving contracts management.

For FY 1995, EPA requests a shift in the mix of contract and workforce resources to address its growing over reliance on contract support. EPA proposes a total reduction in contract funding of $64,644,000 and a commensurate total increase in workforce funding of $64,664,000 with 900 workyears. This represents, from the 1994 current estimate, a reduction in contract funding of: (a) $18,865,000 in the Research and Development appropriation; (b) $25,747,200 in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation; (c) $17,855,000 in the Superfund appropriation; (d) $2,176,800 in the Oil Spills Response appropriation. Correspondingly, it represents an increase in workforce funding of: (a)

$44,612,200 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation to fund an additional 620 workyears; (b) $17,855,000 to the Superfund appropriation to fund an additional 250 workyears; and (c) $2,176,800 to the Oil Spills Response appropriation workforce budget object class to fund an additional 30 workyears.

This proposal comes with an high degree of support by the Administration, especially given other Administration initiatives to reduce the size of the Federal workforce. This "contract conversion" proposal signifies the seriousness of the Administration to improve the EPA's abilities to meet its statutory environmental mandates with in-house expertise. Given that this proposal will be budget neutral by shifting resources previously used for contracts to the workforce, it should prove to be a better approach in defining the most effective mix of contract to in-house resources for EPA.

The Agency will work tirelessly to achieve full use of the 900 contractor conversion workyears in FY 1995. This will require a massive effort by many parts of the Agency. In the event that in FY 1995 we fall slightly below our goal, we are requesting transfer authority from the Program and Research Operations account to the Abatement, Control, and Compliance and Research and Development accounts and a waiver from the personnel, compensation and benefits object class floors in the Superfund and Oil Spills Response accounts. These measures will ensure that all funds are used and no work interruptions occur.

The following briefly describes the 1995 request, the purpose and the major changes from the Agency's 1994 estimates for each of EPA's appropriations.

PROGRAM AND RESEARCH OPERATIONS

The Agency's 1995 request of $963,255,000 represents an increase of $112,630,000 over the 1994 current estimate for Program and Research Operations. This year, this appropriation finances salaries and travel associated with administering the operating programs within the Agency. It incorporates personnel, compensation and benefit costs and travel. The increase ensures that the Agency "fully funds" the workforce and provides funding for contractor conversion.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Agency requests a total of $45,194,000 for the Office of the Inspector General (OIG). The request is broken out by appropriation account as follows: OIG general appropriation $29,141,000 of which $26,346,900 is for the program and $2,794,100 is for support costs; Hazardous Substance Trust Fund appropriation $15,384,000 of which $13,889,400 is for the program and $1,494,600 is for support costs; and Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund appropriation $669,000 of which $596,000 is for the program and $73,000 is for support costs.

The OIG is responsible for conducting audits and investigations of EPA's programs and administrative and financial activities to ensure that programs are delivered in an effective, efficient, and economical manner and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. OIG audits and investigations assist the

Agency in identifying areas where improvements can significantly contribute to EPA fulfilling its complex mission. The OIG will continue to focus its Superfund and LUST resources on financial and performance audits and investigations, particularly in the area of procurement and acquisition management, including contracts, grants, and cooperative and interagency agreements.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For 1995, EPA is requesting $363,860,000 for the Research and Development appropriation, an increase of $25,159,000 over the 1994 current estimate. This appropriation finances research contracts, grants and agreements with universities and private industry, as well as in-house activities, to produce the scientific knowledge and technologies necessary for regulating, preventing and abating research.

The Agency's 1995 Budget Request for research and development increases reflect the Agency's commitment to developing a sound scientific basis for understanding ecosystem protection through monitoring, assessment and targeted geographic approaches. These enhancements address demands for innovative environmental technology at home and abroad; closing the information gap on human exposure to environmental pollutants; and researching the toxic effects of pesticides on children. Additionally, the Agency is dedicating increased resources to air quality research in the areas of tropospheric ozone and particulate matter. Finally, resources are requested for the purchase of a supercomputer and high speed communications data link.

ABATEMENT, CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE

The Agency is requesting $1,527,632,000 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, an increase of $175,097,000 over the 1994 current estimate. This appropriation funds contracts, grants, cooperative agreements for pollution abatement, control and compliance activities, and administrative activities of the operating programs. The 1995 request includes resources to implement the President's Climate Change Action Plan, the environmental side agreements to the North American Free Trade Agreement including funding for the newly established Commission on Environmental Cooperation, EPA's share of the full U.S. payment to the Montreal Protocol Facilitation Fund, Emergency Planning and Community right to know and other strategic investments that will result in significant environmental returns.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The Agency is requesting $43,870,000 for the Buildings and Facilities appropriation to correct deficiencies in facilities infrastructure. This represents an increase of $25,870,000 above the FY 1994 current estimate. EPA's ongoing and proposed new construction will be managed through design and construction phases. Included in these plans are the site preparation and Phase I construction of a new government-owned science center to replace the existing Central Regional Laboratory in Annapolis, MD and Office of Pesticide Programs Laboratory in Beltsville, MD and build-out of associated with new Headquarters complex at and near the Federal Triangle site in Washington, DC. Additionally, it will continue the repair and improvement and program at existing laboratories and offices to ensure the health and safety of EPA employees.

OIL SPILL RESPONSE

The 1995 President's Budget provides $23,475,000 for the Oil Spills Response appropriation. This account, with its increase of $2,236,000 over 1994, provides additional resources to support the review of Oil Pollution Act mandated facility response plans for facilities that store petroleum. In order to provide nationwide capability for containment and removal of releases that occur, the 1995 Oil Spills Response program will focus on preventing harmful releases of oil into the environment, providing local and state response training drills, and updating Area Contingency Plans across the country. The Agency will continue to work with other federal and state agencies to enforce compliance with the Oil Pollution Act.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

The President's 1995 Budget request of $1,499,692,000 for Superfund represents an increase of $2,561,000 (including the IG Superfund amount) from the 1994 current estimate. Workyears for the Superfund program would increase to 4,376. Workforce increases are due to the major contractor conversion reform initiative, of which 250 Federal workyears would go to Superfund. The Agency also absorbed a reduction in Superfund workyears as a result of the government-wide initiative to reduce the Federal workforce and streamline operations. The Agency's Superfund budget includes $15.4 million for the Office of the Inspector General, which was in a separate appropriation in 1994.

A priority of the Superfund Enforcement program is to continue to maximize cleanup financing by those responsible for polluting. The Agency will place special emphasis on monitoring existing settlements for compliance and reaching settlements with small volume waste contributors at Superfund sites. The Department of Justice will receive $32.2 million to ensure adequate support for the Superfund caseload.

The Agency will fully implement in 1995 results of improvement initiatives designed to streamline and expedite the cleanup process. The Agency's goal is to achieve 650 completed cleanups at National Priority List sites by the year 2000. The Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM), focusing on streamlining and accelerating cleanups, will continue in 1995. Specifically, SACM streamlines the site assessment and remedy selection processes, increases the use of removal authority to reduce risks quickly, and brings responsible parties into the cleanup process sooner. The Administration is proposing legislation to reform the Superfund program. Proposed reforms to the current liability system will reduce litigation and related transaction costs for the private sector, enhance the program's fairness, speed cleanups, and promote economic development. Reforms to the existing remedy selection process will also reduce cleanup costs without sacrificing human health or the environment. Because the Administration was still finalizing the Superfund legislation reforms when the 1995 budget was finalized, the current request does not reflect these reforms.

The Agency will work to ensure expeditious cleanup at closing military bases, prior to their use by the private sector, pursuant to The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990. Funding to support additional workyears in 1994 and 1995 is provided through a reimbursable agreement with the Department of Defense.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS (LUST)

The Agency requests $76,685,000 in 1995 for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank program. This represents an increase of 636,900 (including the IG LUST amount). This appropriation supports an effective state and federal response program for the prevention and remediation of releases from leaking underground storage tanks containing petroleum. In 1995, the Agency continues to support state and territory efforts to develop and implement comprehensive LUST programs by providing Federal assistance through cooperative agreements, which comprise 85% of the total LUST budget. The Agency is continuing to emphasize an enforcement strategy that focuses on finding responsible parties to finance corrective actions. In 1995, the Agency will concentrate on assisting states in developing new and innovative technologies for low-cost remediation.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING

The 1995 budget request is $2,650,000,000 for Water Infrastructure Financing. This request includes $1,600,000,000 for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, of which $21,500,000 will be set aside for grants authorized under section 104 (b)(3) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; $700,000,000 for Drinking Water State Revolving Funds, which requires authorizing legislation; $150,000,000 for Mexican Border projects which includes $52,500,000 for construction at the International Wastewater Treatment Plant to treat Tijuana sewage that currently flows into the United States at San Diego; $50,000,000 for U.S. colonias and an additional $47,500,000 for several other high priority border wastewater projects; $100,000,000 for the construction of secondary treatment for one or more cities with extraordinary secondary treatment needs and high user charges; and $100,000,000 for non-point source grants.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority, Obligations, Outlays and Workyears By Appropriation

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	President's Budget 1994	Enacted 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995
Program and Research Operations					
Budget Authority..........	$827,607.0	$859,170.4	$850,625.0	$850,625.0	$963,255.0
Obligations..........	814,253.2	859,170.4	850,625.0	850,625.0	963,255.0
Outlays..........	875,200.0	880,982.0	861,021.0	861,021.0	959,082.0
Permanent Workyears..........	12,949.4	13,587.7	13,587.7	13,587.7	14,224.2
Total Workyears..........	13,510.3	13,587.7	13,587.7	13,587.7	14,224.2
Office of Inspector General (General Funds)					
Budget Authority..........	$26,419.0	$28,246.3	$27,647.9	$27,647.9	$29,141.0
Obligations..........	25,000.3	28,246.3	27,647.9	27,647.9	29,141.0
Outlays..........	21,775.0	27,629.0	27,211.0	27,211.0	28,775.0
Permanent Workyears..........	271.4	301.0	301.0	301.0	301.0
Total Workyears..........	273.0	301.0	301.0	301.0	301.0
Research and Development					
Budget Authority..........	$323,000.0	$353,565.0	$338,701.0	$338,701.0	$363,860.0
Obligations..........	317,229.9	353,565.0	338,701.0	338,701.0	363,860.0
Outlays..........	293,141.0	343,039.0	337,836.0	337,836.0	354,586.0
Abatement, Control & Compliance					
Budget Authority..........	$1,337,215.0	$1,367,535.1	$1,352,535.0	$1,352,535.0	$1,527,632.0
Obligations..........	1,298,274.3	1,367,535.1	1,352,535.0	1,352,535.0	1,527,632.0
Outlays..........	1,256,395.0	1,365,541.0	1,343,578.0	1,343,578.0	1,433,057.0
Buildings and Facilities					
Budget Authority..........	$134,300.0	$18,000.0	$18,000.0	$18,000.0	$43,870.0
Obligations..........	53,203.6	18,000.0	18,000.0	18,000.0	43,870.0
Outlays..........	21,493.0	79,894.0	79,594.0	79,594.0	66,461.0
Oil Spill Response					
Budget Authority..........	$20,700.0	$21,239.0	$21,239.0	$21,239.0	$23,475.0
Obligations..........	18,503.8	21,239.0	$21,239.0	$21,239.0	$23,475.0
Outlays..........	6,222.0	19,155.0	19,430.0	19,430.0	21,650.0
Permanent Workyears..........	73.3	89.6	89.6	89.6	121.8
Total Workyears..........	77.5	89.6	89.6	89.6	121.8
Asbestos Loan Program					
Budget Authority..........	$31,225.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Obligations..........	26,776.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Outlays..........	9,731.0	18,524.0	17,192.0	17,192.0	8,941.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund					
Budget Authority..........	$1,573,528.0	$1,496,400.0	$1,480,853.0	$1,480,853.0	$1,499,692.0
Obligations..........	1,639,566.2	1,496,400.0	1,480,853.0	1,480,853.0	1,499,692.0
Outlays..........	1,407,031.0	1,598,724.0	1,597,944.0	1,597,944.0	1,585,979.0
Permanent Workyears..........	3,451.7	3,597.4	3,597.4	3,597.4	3,761.9
Total Workyears..........	3,589.7	3,597.4	3,597.4	3,597.4	3,761.9

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority,
Obligations, Outlays and Workyears
By Appropriation

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	President's Budget 1994	Enacted 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995
L.U.S.T Trust Fund					
Budget Authority..........	$83,000.0	$75,379.0	$75,379.0	$75,379.0	$76,685.0
Obligations..........	74,439.7	75,379.0	75,379.0	75,379.0	76,685.0
Outlays..........	79,606.0	75,315.0	77,589.0	77,589.0	76,909.0
Permanent Workyears..........	81.7	96.1	96.1	96.1	95.1
Total Workyears..........	84.7	96.1	96.1	96.1	95.1
Office of Inspector General - Superfund					
Budget Authority..........	$15,770.0	$16,278.6	$16,278.0	$16,278.0	$0.0
Obligations..........	13,353.5	16,278.6	16,278.0	16,278.0	0.0
Outlays..........	11,039.0	15,914.0	15,33[illegible]	15,337.0	0.0
Permanent Workyears..........	101.6	154.5	154.5	154.5	143.5
Total Workyears..........	102.2	154.5	154.5	154.5	143.5
Office of Inspector General - L.U.S.T.					
Budget Authority..........	$610.0	$669.1	$669.1	$669.1	$0.0
Obligations..........	398.7	669.1	669.1	669.1	0.0
Outlays..........	427.0	621.0	621.0	621.0	0.0
Permanent Workyears..........	3.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Total Workyears..........	3.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Water Infrastructure Financing					
Budget Authority..........	[illegible]	$2,127,000.0	$2,477,000.0	$2,477,000.0	$2,650,000.0
Obligations..........	2,600,690.2	2,127,000.0	2,477,000.0	2,477,000.0	2,650,000.0
Outlays..........	2,129,558.0	2,588,971.0	2,385,047.0	2,385,047.0	2,388,663.0
Tolerances Revolving Fund					
Obligations..........	$1,526.0	$1,400.0	$1,500.0	$1,500.0	$1,500.0
Outlays..........	(489.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Contributed Funds					
Obligations..........	$4.0	$10.0	$10.0	$10.0	$10.0
Outlays..........	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Reregistration & Expedited Processing Revolving Fund - FIFRA					
Obligations..........	$15,574.0	$15,650.0	$15,650.0	$15,650.0	$9,290.0
Outlays..........	4,148.0	1,357.0	1,684.0	1,684.0	(289.0)
Permanent Workyears..........	183.8	206.0	206.0	206.0	204.0
Total Workyears..........	191.9	206.0	206.0	206.0	204.0
Asbestos in Schools Fund					
Outlays..........	$5,684.0	$4,000.0	$10,532.0	$10,532.0	$1,564.0

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority, Obligations, Outlays and Workyears By Appropriation

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	President's Budget 1994	Enacted 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995
Reimbursements - PRO					
Obligations..........	$8,661.0	$25,000.0	$25,000.0	$25,000.0	$25,000.0
Permanent Workyears..........	100.1	110.0	110.0	110.0	88.0
Total Workyears..........	102.5	110.0	110.0	110.0	88.0
Reimbursements - Superfund					
Obligations..........	$23,980.0	$30,000.0	$60,000.0	$60,000.0	$60,000.0
Permanent Workyears..........	8.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Workyears..........	8.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reimbursements - R&D					
Obligations..........	$14,412.0	$25,000.0	$30,000.0	$30,000.0	$30,000.0
Reimbursements - AC&C					
Obligations..........	$23,371.0	$50,000.0	$60,000.0	$60,000.0	$60,000.0
Reimbursements - Oil Spill Response					
Obligations..........	$0.0	$0.0	$1,500.0	$1,500.0	$1,500.0
Reimbursements - IG					
Obligations..........	$300.0	$0.0	$300.0	$300.0	$300.0
Pesticides Registration Fees (Receipts requiring Approp Action)					
Budget Authority..........	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	($15,000.0)
Outlays..........	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(15,000.0)
Allocation Accounts					
Permanent Workyears..........	408.0	375.0	375.0	375.0	371.0
Total Workyears..........	408.0	375.0	375.0	375.0	371.0
TOTAL, EPA					
Budget Authority..........	$6,923,374.0	$6,363,482.5	$6,658,927.0	$6,658,927.0	$7,162,610.0
Obligations..........	6,969,517.9	6,510,542.5	6,852,887.0	6,852,887.0	7,365,210.0
Outlays..........	6,120,961.0	7,019,676.0	6,774,626.0	6,774,626.0	6,910,388.0
Permanent Workyears..........	17,632.1	18,624.8	18,624.8	18,624.8	19,418.0
Total Workyears..........	18,350.9	18,624.8	18,624.8	18,624.8	19,418.0

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority, Obligations, Outlays and Workyears By Media

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	President's Budget 1994	Enacted 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995
Air					
Budget Authority..........	$517,234.0	$551,674.8	$525,429.9	$529,384.2	$606,480.8
Obligations..........	510,029.8	551,674.8	525,429.9	529,384.2	606,480.8
Outlays..........	503,755.0	552,118.2	521,243.0	518,517.6	582,944.9
Permanent Workyears..........	2,169.2	2,301.5	2,301.5	2,209.5	2,249.8
Total Workyears..........	2,260.1	2,301.5	2,301.5	2,209.5	2,249.8
Radiation					
Budget Authority..........	$34,591.0	$35,348.5	$33,536.6	$32,597.3	$46,914.8
Obligations..........	37,183.5	35,348.5	33,536.6	32,597.3	46,914.8
Outlays..........	37,845.1	35,675.0	33,524.1	32,163.2	45,193.5
Permanent Workyears..........	217.4	209.7	209.7	227.1	234.7
Total Workyears..........	223.4	209.7	209.7	227.1	234.7
Water Quality					
Budget Authority..........	$489,641.3	$464,403.2	$470,467.2	$464,459.0	$496,030.0
Obligations..........	477,959.0	464,403.2	470,467.2	464,459.0	496,030.0
Outlays..........	429,648.7	441,977.2	444,837.2	439,183.9	462,874.3
Permanent Workyears..........	2,198.0	2,206.9	2,206.9	2,170.8	2,068.4
Total Workyears..........	2,291.6	2,206.9	2,206.9	2,170.8	2,068.4
Drinking Water					
Budget Authority..........	$149,557.5	$143,849.8	$154,726.9	$152,000.2	$146,061.0
Obligations..........	142,867.8	143,849.8	154,726.9	152,000.2	146,061.0
Outlays..........	147,896.4	144,707.2	152,575.6	150,347.8	143,976.2
Permanent Workyears..........	735.2	768.0	768.0	756.2	765.2
Total Workyears..........	768.6	768.0	768.0	756.2	765.2
Water Infrastructure Financing					
Budget Authority..........	$2,500,000.0	$2,047,000.0	$2,397,000.0	$2,397,000.0	$2,550,000.0
Obligations..........	2,552,114.0	2,047,000.0	2,397,000.0	2,397,000.0	2,550,000.0
Outlays..........	2,104,058.0	2,534,171.0	2,330,247.0	2,330,247.0	2,309,263.0
Pesticides					
Budget Authority..........	$122,530.6	$124,415.5	$123,533.8	$117,639.0	$103,537.5
Obligations..........	119,952.6	124,415.5	123,533.8	117,639.0	103,537.5
Outlays..........	120,351.3	125,476.7	123,255.4	118,655.7	102,544.4
Permanent Workyears..........	867.5	866.9	866.9	826.7	799.4
Total Workyears..........	891.9	866.9	866.9	826.7	799.4
Toxic Substances					
Budget Authority..........	$154,787.0	$139,077.2	$141,178.7	$133,977.7	$129,479.7
Obligations..........	148,973.7	139,077.2	141,178.7	133,977.7	129,479.7
Outlays..........	146,118.0	158,505.4	159,664.9	151,708.5	133,573.4
Permanent Workyears..........	821.7	841.9	841.9	793.6	771.5
Total Workyears..........	852.6	841.9	841.9	793.6	771.5

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority, Obligations, Outlays and Workyears By Media

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	President's Budget 1994	Enacted 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995
Hazardous Waste					
Budget Authority..........	$323,073.1	$320,463.1	$306,441.7	$291,012.5	$321,177.7
Obligations..........	306,270.6	320,463.1	306,441.7	291,012.5	321,177.7
Outlays..........	325,850.9	322,161.9	304,617.3	295,604.3	311,379.5
Permanent Workyears..........	1,518.6	1,601.2	1,601.2	1,533.9	1,479.3
Total Workyears..........	1,594.4	1,601.2	1,601.2	.,533.9	1,479.3
Multimedia					
Budget Authority..........	$256,681.9	$322,009.6	$321,286.7	$361,511.1	$459,352.1
Obligations..........	254,537.0	322,009.6	321,286.7	361,511.1	459,352.1
Outlays..........	218,772.3	315,994.4	322,514.0	362,170.6	437,278.5
Permanent Workyears..........	925.5	1,094.9	1,094.9	1,384.3	1,518.8
Total Workyears..........	975.0	1,094.9	1,094.9	1,384.3	1,518.8
Management and Support					
Budget Authority..........	$568,071.2	$587,275.0	$572,907.5	$566,927.3	674,854.5
Obligations..........	550,840.2	587,275.0	$572,907.5	$566,927.3	674,854.5
Outlays..........	549,414.6	593,899.0	$579,406.5	$562,945.3	$644,076.3
Permanent Workyears..........	3,267.3	3,434.7	3,434.7	3,423.6	3,463.1
Total Workyears..........	3,429.2	3,434.7	3,434.7	3,423.6	3,463.1
Buildings and Facilities					
Budget Authority..........	$134,300.0	$18,000.0	$18,000.0	$18,000.0	$43,870.0
Obligations..........	53,203.6	18,000.0	18,000.0	18,000.0	43,870.0
Outlays..........	21,493.1	79,894.0	79,594.0	79,594.0	66,461.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund					
Budget Authority..........	$1,589,298.0	$1,512,678.0	$1,497,131.6	$1,497,131.6	$1,499,692.0
Obligations..........	1,652,919.7	1,512,678.0	1,497,131.6	1,497,131.6	1,499,692.0
Outlays..........	1,426,207.2	1,614,664.4	1,613,281.0	1,623,213.9	1,585,979.0
Permanent Workyears..........	3,472.2	3,668.9	3,668.9	3,668.9	3,573.4
Total Workyears..........	3,610.9	3,668.9	3,668.9	3,668.9	3,573.4
L.U.S.T.					
Budget Authority..........	$83,610.0	$76,048.1	$76,048.1	$76,048.1	$76,685.0
Obligations..........	74,838.4	76,048.1	76,048.1	76,048.1	76,685.0
Outlays..........	80,206.5	75,909.6	78,210.0	78,618.2	76,909.0
Permanent Workyears..........	82.5	100.6	100.6	100.6	99.6
Total Workyears..........	85.7	100.6	100.6	100.6	99.6
Oil Spill Response					
Budget Authority..........	$0.0	$21,239.0	$21,239.0	$21,239.0	$23,475.0
Obligations..........	0.0	21,239.0	21,239.0	21,239.0	23,475.0
Outlays..........	0.0	19,155.0	19,430.0	19,430.0	21,650.0
Permanent Workyears..........	0.0	87.6	87.6	87.6	89.8
Total Workyears..........	0.0	87.6	87.6	87.6	89.8

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority, Obligations, Outlays and Workyears By Media

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	President's Budget 1994	Enacted 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995
Tolerances Revolving Fund					
Obligations..........	$1,526.0	$1,400.0	$1,500.0	$1,500.0	$1,500.0
Outlays..........	(489.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Contributed Funds					
Obligations..........	$4.0	$10.0	$10.0	$10.0	$10.0
Outlays..........	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Reregistration & Expedited Processing Revolving Fund - FIFRA					
Obligations..........	$15,574.0	$15,650.0	$15,650.0	$15,650.0	$9,290.0
Outlays..........	4,148.0	1,357.0	1,684.0	1,684.0	(289.0)
Permanent Workyears..........	183.8	206.0	206.0	206.0	204.0
Total Workyears..........	191.9	206.0	206.0	206.0	204.0
Asbestos in Schools Fund					
Outlays..........	$5,684.0	$4,000.0	$10,532.0	$10,532.0	$1,564.0
Reimbursements - PRO					
Obligations..........	$8,661.0	$25,000.0	$25,000.0	$25,000.0	$25,000.0
Permanent Workyears..........	94.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	79.0
Total Workyears..........	96.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	79.0
Reimbursements - Superfund					
Obligations..........	$23,980.0	$30,000.0	$60,000.0	$60,000.0	$60,000.0
Permanent Workyears..........	8.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Workyears..........	8.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reimbursements - IG					
Obligations..........	$300.0	$0.0	$300.0	$300.0	$300.0
Reimbursements - R&D					
Obligations..........	$14,412.0	$25,000.0	$30,000.0	$30,000.0	$30,000.0
Reimbursements - AC&C					
Obligations..........	$23,371.0	$50,000.0	$60,000.0	$60,000.0	$60,000.0
Reimbursements - Oil Spill Response					
Obligations..........	$0.0	$0.0	$1,500.0	$1,500.0	$1,500.0
Pesticides Registration Fees (Receipts requiring Approp Action)					
Budget Authority..........	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	($15,000.0)
Outlays..........	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(15,000.0)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority,
Obligations, Outlays and Workyears
By Media

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	President's Budget 1994	Enacted 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995
Contractor Conversion					
Permanent Workyears..........	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	900.0
Total Workyears..........	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	900.0
Non-Ceiling FTE					
Permanent Workyears..........	663.0	661.0	661.0	661.0	651.0
Total Workyears..........	663.0	661.0	661.0	661.0	651.0
Allocation Accounts					
Permanent Workyears..........	408.0	375.0	375.0	375.0	371.0
Total Workyears..........	408.0	375.0	375.0	375.0	371.0
TOTAL, EPA					
Budget Authority..........	$6,923,374.0	$6,363,482.5	$6,658,927.0	$6,658,927.0	$7,162,610.0
Obligations..........	6,969,517.9	6,510,542.5	6,852,887.0	6,852,887.0	7,365,210.0
Outlays..........	6,120,961.0	7,019,676.0	6,774,626.0	6,774,626.0	6,910,388.0
Permanent Workyears..........	17,632.1	18,624.8	18,624.8	18,624.8	19,418.0
Total Workyears..........	18,350.9	18,624.8	18,624.8	18,624.8	19,418.0

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FUNCTION

Changes in Programmatic Emphasis

The EPA's research and development program supports the Agency's statutory and regulatory responsibilities to protect human health and the environment. The 1995 budget will continue to emphasize high priority areas such as environmental technology, long-term research on integrated ecosystem management, and research investigating human health risks and the environment.

Significant changes to the research reflect specific increases to support the President's Environmental Technology Initiative, the National Human Health Exposure Assessment Survey, research on PM10 and Tropospheric Ozone, Ecosystems Protection research, the National Science and Technology Council's High Performance Computing and Communications program, and the Agency's support for research on the U.S./Mexico Border. In addition, a substantial portion of the Acid Deposition program will be shifted into the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) as part of the transition to integrated Ecosystems Protection research.

The 1995 Budget Request also reflects ORD's support for several government-wide programs, such as the 2% set-aside of Research and Development Appropriation (R&D) resources to support the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program. Changes to the Program and Research Operations Appropriation (PRO) reflect the President's initiative to reduce the size of the Federal workforce and the cost of government, and the reallocation of existing research functions and workforce costs to provide greater accuracy in accounting for and planning workforce usage. The funding of these priorities has resulted in increases to the Multimedia and Pesticides Media. Funding for the Air, Water Quality, Hazardous Waste and Toxic Substances has decreased.

Justification of Increases Across the Media

A summary of the 1995 changes in each media in the Research Function follows:

Air Research

For Air Research, the total request is $116,326,100 and 398.2 workyears, a reduction of $11,380,600 and 54.6 workyears. This includes a base redirection of resources from acid deposition monitoring research to the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP). While the resources will be redirected into EMAP, the originally planned research will still occur and will benefit the acid deposition program. The remainder of the Acid Deposition resources will be eliminated. In addition, a shift in resources within Criteria Air, Air Toxics and other non-Air Quality research areas will go to support increased research in the areas of Tropospheric Ozone and Particulate Matter. Reductions will also be made in the Global Climate Change and Stratospheric Ozone mitigation programs.

Water Quality Research

In Water Quality Research, the total request is $25,238,600 and 158.9 workyears, a reduction of $4,106,800 and 55.3 workyears. The decrease in workyears represents a reallocation of existing research functions and work costs, and reflects the government-wide mandate to support the Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) program and to reduce the federal workforce. Funding associated with the workyear reduction totals $3.3 million. In 1995, several issue areas within Water Quality will be consolidated into the new Ecosystems Protection research issue, reflecting a shift but not a reduction to existing research functions. The Agency will integrate its research efforts under Ecosystems Protection which emphasizes the need to study natural systems using an integrated ecological and geographically focused management approach.

Drinking Water Research

The Drinking Water Research request is $18,849,300 and 150.7 workyears, a reduction of $730,500 and 6.9 workyears. The reduction in workyears represents a reallocation of existing research functions and workforce as well as a reflection of the government-wide mandate to reduce the federal workforce. EPA will initiate a long-term research program to address concerns about alternative disinfectant processes and microbial risks, so that supportable regulations can be promulgated. Emphasis in the research program will shift toward disinfectant by-products and microbes with specific focus on supporting the disinfectant rule, information collection and interim standards.

Hazardous Waste Research

For Hazardous Waste Research, the total request is $28,579,100 and 170.7 workyears, a reduction of $3,392,000 and 31.0 workyears primarily in municipal solid waste. Ecosystem Protection will be scaled from a national focus to include effects to hazardous waste on specific representative watershed areas. Surface Cleanup research will support waste site characterization and RCRA corrective actions. Bioremediation research continues on the use of micro-organisms in the cleanup of hazardous wastes.

Pesticides Research

In Pesticides Research, the total request is $15,623,300 and 85.0 workyears, an increase of $1,288,300 and a decrease of 4.0 workyears. The Agency will increase human exposure research efforts to address the toxics effects of pesticides on children. Research emphasis will be on predicting the total human exposure from multiple pathways and methods to monitor inhalation. Health effects research will focus on neurogenerative diseases and their association to pesticides. The Agency will complete a biotechnology demonstration on degrading trichlorethylene in groundwater.

Radiation Research

Radiation research is reduced 0.6 workyears to 58.9 workyears due to the Government-wide workforce reduction. These scientific support staff provide information needed by policymakers on the control of exposure of the public to radioactive materials resulting from testing and manufacture of nuclear materials.

Multimedia Research

The Multimedia Research request is $272,015,300 and 457.2 workyears, an increase of $60,505,500 and 145.2 workyears. The Multimedia program consists of activities that promote an integrated approach to environmental problems and that provide cross-media support to Agency programs. Increases are for the President's Environmental Technology Initiative, the National Human Exposure Assessment Survey, ecosystems research, SBIR, High Performance Computing and Communications, and research in support of the US/Mexico Border project. The increase in workyears represents the reallocation of existing research functions and workforce costs to provide greater accuracy in accounting and planning for workforce usage, as well as workyears in support of the above mentioned programs.

Toxic Substances Research

The Toxic Substances Research request is $22,967,900 and 124.0 workyears, a reduction of $2,222,100 and 21.7 workyears. Resources are reallocated to address higher priority research, with reductions in Lead and Other Heavy Metals Research. There is also a shift of Air Toxics research to the Air Media to correlate, more directly, research benefits with the Air program.

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Research

For LUST Research, the total request is $777,700 and 1.9 workyears, an increase of $25,900. This increase reflects minor administrative adjustments to existing research functions and workforce costs.

Superfund Research

In Hazardous Substances Research, the total request is $61,429,300 and 130.1 workyears, a reduction of $2,342,800 and 3.2 workyears. The reduction results from not sustaining Congressional earmarks from 1994 partially offset by an increase in technical support for surface cleanup. Workyear reductions reflect the government-wide initiative to reduce the size and cost of government and internal realignments supporting new priorities. Research continues to directly support the Superfund program. In Surface Cleanup research for Superfund Innovative Technologies Evaluation (SITE) program, research continues on evaluating new cleanup technologies, including their equipment, appropriateness and costs. Bioremediation research emphasis is on the efficacy of micro-organisms in cleanup, their containment and costs.

Oil Spills Research

The total request for Oil Spills research is $2,079,900 and 1.0 workyear, an increase of $9,200. This increase reflects minor administrative adjustments to existing research functions and workforce costs.

ABATEMENT AND CONTROL FUNCTION

Changes in Programmatic Emphasis

Funding for the Abatement and Control function has increased in the FY 1995 President's Budget over FY 1994 levels. While the additional funding impacts a number of different media, the major increases are a result of funding for the President's initiatives, such as Global Climate, wetlands, and Watershed Resource Restoration. Most program levels have not changed significantly over FY 1994 levels; however, the funding of these priority initiatives have resulted in increases to the Air, Water Quality, Hazardous Waste, and Radiation media. The Drinking Water media is the only media with a significant decrease.

Justification of Increases Across the Media

The Air media increase reflects additional resources for a number of initiatives: addressing global warming ($18.6 million), implementing the Montreal Protocol ($14.0 million), and expanding funding for priorities that include Clean Air Act activities and Environmental Technology ($54.1 million). Under the President's Climate Change National Action Plan, EPA will play a major role in implementing programs to significantly reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by the year 2000. EPA hopes to build on the successes of programs such as the Green Lights and Energy Star Programs to help the country become more energy efficient. The Montreal Protocol agreement was signed to protect the stratospheric ozone layer by phasing out the production of substances which chemically react in the atmosphere and deplete the ozone layer. EPA's contribution to the Protocol's Multilateral Facilitation Fund helps to support the efforts of developing nations to phase-out these chemicals. EPA's share of financing to the Multilateral fund, along with State Department funds, will meet the second year of a three-year U.S. commitment.

The Water Quality media increase reflects resources for two initiatives: the Administration's wetlands plan ($5.0 million) and Watershed Resource Restoration grants ($20.0 million). Additional funding for Wetlands is part of the increased investment in the comprehensive Federal wetlands plan to protect natural resources. Extra resources are requested for Watershed Resource Restoration grants, which are part of the President's continued commitment to help states address non-point source pollution.

The Hazardous Waste media increase can be attributed to several major initiatives included in the 1995 President's Budget. These initiatives include the incorporation of pollution prevention incentives into current and future regulations ($2.0 million). For example, the promulgation of the Hazardous Waste Identification rule will allow certain low-risk wastes to be excluded from RCRA regulations, promote recycling and reduce toxic materials. Another initiative is the Agency's waste minimization and combustion strategy ($9.5 million). In this area, the Agency will be improving technical controls, expanding public participation opportunities and including waste minimization goals. Increases are also requested for state grants for permitting and compliance activities, particularly for combustion facilities as well as corrective actions ($6.8 million).

The Radiation media increase is primarily the result of two initiatives: activities associated with the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) ($6.9 million) and the establishment of standards for radioactive waste clean-up and waste management ($4.0 million). As part of EPA's tasks associated with WIPP, the Agency will evaluate quality assurance and quality control procedures of radioactive waste at the disposal site in New Mexico. The establishment of standards for radioactive waste is part of EPA's effort to take over funding of this activity from the Department of Energy.

The Drinking Water media decrease is the result of discontinuing FY 1994 Congressional Adds. The Congressional Adds were not sustained for activities such as public water system supervision grants and rural water assistance. The public water system supervision grants were sustained at the 1993 enacted level. The rural water assistance activities decrease reflects the Agency's effort to achieve maximum leverage with limited resources and the belief that the recipient organizations can and should secure additional funding through organizational dues, training fees and other mechanisms.

ENFORCEMENT FUNCTION

Changes in Programmatic Emphasis

Pollution Prosecution Act (PPA)

The 1995 budget provides for a redirection of resources to the Pollution Prosecution Act (PPA) program as well as new Agency investment in the program. This investment will allow EPA to continue to meet the criminal investigator requirements of the Pollution Prosecution Act and pursue civil and criminal cases against corporations and individuals who violate environmental laws.

Office of Enforcement Reorganization

Office of Enforcement Reorganization is the Agency's first major effort in improving organizational efficiency under the Clinton Administration. The Agency completed our new strategic enforcement plans of EPA by October, 1993. We used an open and participatory approach involving our customers both within and outside the Agency to arrive at our new framework. The final plan provides an integrated targeted approach to environmental enforcement, increases efficiency by eliminating duplication of effort, and achieves uniformity in enforcement policy and decisionmaking. The Agency reallocated $72,500,900 and 329.1 workyears in 1995 from media Headquarters enforcement programs to implement this important reorganization.

The funding of these priorities has resulted in increases to the Multimedia, Superfund, Hazardous Waste, Water Quality and Air media. The funding for the Pesticides and Toxic Substances media has decreased.

Justification of Increases Across the Media

In 1995, the President's Budget requests $461,038,800 and 4,268 workyears for the Enforcement function. The new strategic enforcement organization for EPA is reflected in the 1995 President's Budget. Headquarters enforcement functions are now being organized under the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) for 1994 and 1995. Final regional enforcement programs decisions for the OECA reorganization have not yet been completed, therefore the regional components remain in the same structure as prior years.

Drinking Water

The Drinking Water enforcement request is a total of $6,108,700 and 104.5 workyears, an increase of $854,600 and 9.0 workyears from 1994. The dollars will support increased personnel costs and the new workyears will provide for increase support for enforcement of the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) and the Lead and Copper rule.

Water Quality

The Water Quality enforcement request is a total of $49,499,500 supported by 691.3 total workyears for 1995, an increase of $3,772,100 and decrease of 11.7

workyears from 1994. The decrease in total workyears results from both disinvestments and investments within the enforcement program. As part of the watershed approach, the Agency is disinvesting in enforcement actions against facilities outside of priority watersheds, as well as combining pretreatment audits and inspections into multi-media faceted National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) inspections. Investment will be made in enforcement actions in priority watersheds, with an emphasis on wet weather sources. This shift will allow for more enforcement attention to high priority watersheds, environmental justice and pollution prevention settlement opportunities.

Air

The Air enforcement request is a total of $20,772,500 supported by 315.1 workyears for 1995, an increase of $1,409,700 and a decrease of 0.5 workyears from 1994. EPA will continue to explore opportunities to solve significant multimedia environmental problems when addressing violating sources. Regions also continue analyses of major sources of pollution and their compliance practices. The Regional Offices, jointly with headquarters, are examining risk and compliance concerns and developing strategies to address them.

Hazardous Waste

The Hazardous Waste enforcement request is a total of $58,543,900 supported by 508.2 workyears, an increase of $7,891,700 and a decrease of 8.6 workyears. The increase is due to the combustion enforcement and corrective action stabilization programs and full funding of the workforce. The decrease in workyears is related to the overall reduction in the Federal workforce.

Pesticides

The Pesticides enforcement request is a total of $5,709,900 and 92.4 workyears, all of which is for the Program, Research and Operations appropriation. This represents a decrease of $15,168,000 and 3.6 workyears over 1994. The decrease of workyears represents a 1.6 base reduction and 2.0 that previously directed the State of Nebraska pesticides enforcement activities. Regions will continue to coordinate training to ensure that the statutes are properly enforced and cases are properly developed. The dollar decrease is a result of a transfer of these funds due to the reorganization of enforcement resources.

Toxics

The Toxic enforcement request is a total of $9,638,600 and 152.0 workyears, an increase represents a decrease of $4,030,400 and an increase of 1.0 workyear. The workyear increase represents the Regional workyear to implement the enforcement for Title X of the Residential Lead-based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992. The decrease in dollars reflects the movement of all toxic substance grant resources to the Multimedia function as a result of the reorganization of enforcement resources.

Multimedia

The Multimedia enforcement request is a total of $121,005,800 and 897.1

workyears. This represents an increase of $32,480,600 and 0.8 workyears. The new enforcement framework fundamentally reorients the agency's enforcement program by placing greater emphasis on multimedia, whole facility approaches to enforcement, addressing compliance problems that pervade certain sectors of the regulated community, improving the targeting of enforcement resources, particularly for ecosystem protection and geographic initiatives, and building the capacity of State, local and tribal enforcement authorities.

Regional legal enforcement program resources will continue responding to environmental noncompliance with consistent, timely, and effective enforcement actions. Regional legal resources will be used for administrative enforcement actions, new and ongoing actions, particularly for ecosystem and geographic protection and environmental justice cases. Pollution prevention and innovative pollution control technology provisions will also be incorporated into final case settlements.

Superfund

The Superfund enforcement request is a total of $187,964,800 and 1,499.6 workyears for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This represents an increase of $13,135,100 and a decrease of 36.3 workyears over 1994. The increase in dollars is due to full funding of the workforce in 1995. The decrease in workyears is attributable to the overall reduction in the Federal workforce. In 1995 funding support for negotiations with Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) to obtain response actions consistent with the National Contingency Plan. Where negotiations fail, the Agency will either take unilateral enforcement actions or use Trust Fund dollars to remediate sites.

LUST

The LUST enforcement request is a total of $496,400 supported by 5.6 workyears. This represents an increase of $131,200 and 0.2 workyears over 1994. The increase in the Trust Fund reflects increased workforce costs. The increase in total workyears reflects the restoration of a one time reduction to this program in 1994.

Oil Spills

The Oil Spills enforcement request is a total of $1,299,700 and 2.0 workyears all of which will be for Oil Spills Liability Trust Fund. These resources will allow the Agency to coordinate enforcement activities with other federal and state governmental agencies.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority, Obligations, Outlays and Workyears By Function

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	Enacted 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT				
Air				
Budget Authority..........	$131,379.1	$127,581.1	$127,706.7	$116,326.0
Obligations..........	127,992.9	127,581.1	127,706.7	116,326.0
Outlays..........	123,600.6	127,793.0	127,856.1	111,414.9
Permanent Workyears..........	454.0	454.6	452.8	398.2
Total Workyears..........	466.6	454.6	452.8	398.2
Radiation				
Budget Authority..........	$1,383.9	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Obligations..........	3,216.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Outlays..........	2,089.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Permanent Workyears..........	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Workyears..........	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Water Quality				
Budget Authority..........	$31,301.0	$29,466.0	$29,345.4	$25,238.6
Obligations..........	30,328.0	29,466.0	29,345.4	25,238.6
Outlays..........	27,086.6	29,624.4	29,495.0	24,782.2
Permanent Workyears..........	212.6	214.2	214.2	158.9
Total Workyears..........	227.4	214.2	214.2	158.9
Drinking Water				
Budget Authority..........	$19,858.3	$19,612.0	$19,579.8	$18,849.3
Obligations..........	19,307.2	19,612.0	19,579.8	18,849.3
Outlays..........	20,697.2	19,728.8	19,696.2	18,725.4
Permanent Workyears..........	164.0	157.6	157.6	150.7
Total Workyears..........	170.5	157.6	157.6	150.7
Pesticides				
Budget Authority..........	$14,606.6	$14,424.3	$14,335.0	$15,623.3
Obligations..........	14,343.4	14,424.3	14,335.0	15,623.3
Outlays..........	13,185.8	14,484.7	14,388.4	15,231.0
Permanent Workyears..........	104.3	89.0	89.0	85.0
Total Workyears..........	110.1	89.0	89.0	85.0
Toxic Substances				
Budget Authority..........	$25,604.4	$25,419.6	$25,190.0	$22,967.9
Obligations..........	24,672.4	25,419.6	25,190.0	22,967.9
Outlays..........	23,610.4	25,514.8	25,278.9	22,360.1
Permanent Workyears..........	167.9	148.7	145.7	124.0
Total Workyears..........	173.5	148.7	145.7	124.0

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority, Obligations, Outlays and Workyears By Function

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	Enacted 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995
RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT cont.				
Hazardous Waste				
Budget Authority..........	$42,707.3	$32,279.1	$31,971.1	$28,579.1
Obligations..........	40,522.4	32,279.1	31,971.1	28,579.1
Outlays..........	40,830.7	32,427.6	32,103.9	27,987.5
Permanent Workyears..........	207.6	204.6	201.7	170.7
Total Workyears..........	215.3	204.6	201.7	170.7
Multimedia				
Budget Authority..........	$165,358.2	$211,453.8	$211,509.8	$272,015.3
Obligations..........	163,886.3	211,453.8	211,509.8	272,015.3
Outlays..........	143,399.1	211,291.4	211,284.2	256,104.3
Permanent Workyears..........	187.5	317.9	312.0	457.2
Total Workyears..........	195.4	317.9	312.0	457.2
Hazardous Substance Superfund				
Budget Authority..........	$68,589.4	$62,614.6	$62,560.4	$59,872.0
Obligations..........	63,662.5	62,614.6	62,560.4	59,872.0
Outlays..........	73,306.7	68,214.0	68,155.0	63,316.7
Permanent Workyears..........	125.8	131.7	131.5	128.4
Total Workyears..........	129.0	131.7	131.5	128.4
L.U.S.T.				
Budget Authority..........	$748.9	$751.8	$751.8	$777.7
Obligations..........	737.3	751.8	751.8	777.7
Outlays..........	1,103.7	780.0	780.0	779.9
Permanent Workyears..........	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Total Workyears..........	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Oil Spill Response				
Budget Authority..........	$0.0	$2,070.7	$2,070.7	$2,079.9
Obligations..........	0.0	2,070.7	2,070.7	2,079.9
Outlays..........	0.0	1,894.3	1,894.3	1,918.0
Permanent Workyears..........	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total Workyears..........	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
R&D TOTAL				
Budget Authority..........	$501,537.1	$525,673.0	$525,020.7	$562,329.1
Obligations..........	488,669.0	525,673.0	525,020.7	562,329.1
Outlays..........	468,910.6	531,753.0	530,932.0	542,620.0
Permanent Workyears..........	1,643.6	1,721.2	1,707.4	1,676.0
Total Workyears..........	1,708.2	1,721.2	1,707.4	1,676.0

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority, Obligations, Outlays and Workyears By Function

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	Enacted 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995
ABATEMENT AND CONTROL				
Air				
Budget Authority..........	$348,122.4	$358,373.8	$382,314.7	$469,382.2
Obligations..........	346,471.9	358,373.8	382,314.7	469,382.2
Outlays..........	342,170.1	353,484.0	371,076.0	449,992.5
Permanent Workyears..........	1,251.8	1,358.4	1,441.1	1,536.5
Total Workyears..........	1,313.5	1,358.4	1,441.1	1,536.5
Radiation				
Budget Authority..........	$33,207.1	$33,536.6	$32,597.3	$46,914.8
Obligations..........	33,966.9	33,536.6	32,597.3	46,914.8
Outlays..........	34,611.3	33,524.1	32,163.2	45,193.5
Permanent Workyears..........	199.4	209.7	227.1	234.7
Total Workyears..........	204.9	209.7	227.1	234.7
Water Quality				
Budget Authority..........	$406,493.6	$389,258.9	$389,386.2	$421,291.9
Obligations..........	446,897.9	389,258.9	389,386.2	421,291.9
Outlays..........	348,207.5	362,832.2	363,391.6	387,344.4
Permanent Workyears..........	1,269.8	1,246.3	1,253.6	1,218.2
Total Workyears..........	1,317.0	1,246.3	1,253.6	1,218.2
Drinking Water				
Budget Authority..........	$123,669.4	$128,450.7	$127,166.3	$121,103.0
Obligations..........	118,210.8	128,450.7	127,166.3	121,103.0
Outlays..........	122,052.7	126,101.1	125,333.9	118,875.2
Permanent Workyears..........	477.4	500.6	503.1	510.0
Total Workyears..........	500.2	500.6	503.1	510.0
Pesticides				
Budget Authority..........	$81,871.9	$82,453.7	$82,426.1	$82,204.3
Obligations..........	79,911.1	82,453.7	82,426.1	82,204.3
Outlays..........	81,413.7	82,625.8	84,406.9	81,352.2
Permanent Workyears..........	813.6	845.2	847.7	826.0
Total Workyears..........	834.6	845.2	847.7	826.0
Toxic Substances				
Budget Authority..........	$91,925.5	$71,246.9	$70,079.8	$69,780.2
Obligations..........	87,150.7	71,246.9	70,079.8	69,780.2
Outlays..........	83,380.6	89,345.1	87,924.4	75,836.9
Permanent Workyears..........	210.8	205.5	199.5	192.6
Total Workyears..........	217.5	205.5	199.5	192.6

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority, Obligations, Outlays and Workyears By Function

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	Enacted 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995
ABATEMENT AND CONTROL cont.				
Hazardous Waste				
Budget Authority..........	$208,150.6	$204,228.7	$199,133.6	$223,932.1
Obligations..........	198,666.5	204,228.7	199,133.6	223,932.1
Outlays..........	215,676.9	201,373.7	202,176.2	216,557.9
Permanent Workyears..........	725.0	752.4	757.2	741.1
Total Workyears..........	765.9	752.4	757.2	741.1
Multimedia				
Budget Authority..........	$40,427.0	$52,572.8	$59,775.7	$63,344.2
Obligations..........	38,885.4	52,572.8	59,775.7	63,344.2
Outlays..........	26,392.7	53,250.6	60,037.0	58,659.4
Permanent Workyears..........	155.0	163.7	176.0	164.5
Total Workyears..........	162.4	163.7	176.0	164.5
L.U.S.T.				
Budget Authority..........	$79,578.7	$72,033.8	$72,037.7	$72,359.1
Obligations..........	71,644.3	72,033.8	72,037.7	72,359.1
Outlays..........	76,146.8	74,739.2	74,743.2	72,570.6
Permanent Workyears..........	60.9	65.3	65.9	65.6
Total Workyears..........	62.4	65.3	65.9	65.6
Oil Spill Response				
Budget Authority..........	$700.0	$18,280.0	$17,113.1	$19,246.4
Obligations..........	0.0	18,280.0	17,113.1	19,246.4
Outlays..........	0.0	16,723.0	15,655.5	17,750.1
Permanent Workyears..........	0.0	82.7	81.7	83.9
Total Workyears..........	0.0	82.7	81.7	83.9
A&C TOTAL				
Budget Authority..........	$1,414,146.2	$1,410,435.9	$1,432,030.5	$1,589,558.2
Obligations..........	1,421,805.5	1,410,435.9	1,432,030.5	1,589,558.2
Outlays..........	1,330,052.3	1,393.998.8	1,416,907.9	1,524,132.7
Permanent Workyears..........	5,163.7	5,429.8	5,552.9	5,573.1
Total Workyears..........	5,378.4	5,429.8	5,552.9	5,573.1

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority,
Obligations, Outlays and Workyears
By Function

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	Enacted 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995
ENFORCEMENT				
Air				
Budget Authority..........	$37,732.5	$39,475.0	$19,362.8	$20,772.5
Obligations..........	35,565.0	39,475.0	19,362.8	20,772.5
Outlays..........	37,984.3	39,966.0	19,585.5	21,537.5
Permanent Workyears..........	463.4	488.5	315.6	315.1
Total Workyears..........	480.0	488.5	315.6	315.1
Water Quality				
Budget Authority..........	$51,846.7	$51,742.3	$45,727.4	$49,499.5
Obligations..........	50,733.1	51,742.3	45,727.4	49,499.5
Outlays..........	54,354.6	52,380.6	46,297.3	50,747.7
Permanent Workyears..........	715.6	746.4	703.0	691.3
Total Workyears..........	747.2	746.4	703.0	691.3
Drinking Water				
Budget Authority..........	$6,029.8	$6,664.2	$5,254.1	$6,108.7
Obligations..........	5,349.8	6,664.2	5,254.1	6,108.7
Outlays..........	5,146.5	6,745.7	5,317.7	6,375.6
Permanent Workyears..........	93.8	109.8	95.5	104.5
Total Workyears..........	97.9	109.8	95.5	104.5
Pesticides				
Budget Authority..........	$26,052.1	$26,655.8	$20,877.9	$5,709.9
Obligations..........	25,698.1	26,655.8	20,877.9	5,709.9
Outlays..........	25,751.8	26,144.9	19,860.4	5,961.2
Permanent Workyears..........	133.4	138.7	96.0	92.4
Total Workyears..........	139.1	138.7	96.0	92.4
Toxic Substances				
Budget Authority..........	$19,640.3	$19,407.1	$13,669.0	$9,638.6
Obligations..........	19,817.7	19,407.1	13,669.0	9,638.6
Outlays..........	20,380.0	19,376.9	13,433.0	10,059.7
Permanent Workyears..........	188.3	190.3	151.0	152.0
Total Workyears..........	194.9	190.3	151.0	152.0
Hazardous Waste				
Budget Authority..........	$61,436.6	$60,395.7	$50,652.2	$58,543.9
Obligations..........	58,006.5	60,395.7	50,652.2	58,543.9
Outlays..........	60,470.1	61,156.3	51,574.9	57,163.8
Permanent Workyears..........	534.5	585.4	516.8	508.2
Total Workyears..........	557.8	585.4	516.8	508.2

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority, Obligations, Outlays and Workyears By Function

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	Enacted 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995
ENFORCEMENT cont.				
Multimedia				
Budget Authority..........	$49,219.9	$55,309.7	$88,525.2	$121,005.8
Obligations..........	50,107.6	55,309.7	88,525.2	121,005.8
Outlays..........	48,256.8	55,996.1	89,152.1	119,827.4
Permanent Workyears..........	583.0	613.3	896.3	897.1
Total Workyears..........	617.2	613.3	896.3	897.1
Hazardous Substance Superfund				
Budget Authority..........	181,765.7	180,290.1	174,829.7	187,964.8
Obligations..........	175,257.5	180,290.1	174,829.7	187,964.8
Outlays..........	190,222.3	196,413.1	190,464.2	198,779.8
Permanent Workyears..........	1,415.7	1,551.5	1,535.9	1,499.6
Total Workyears..........	1,479.0	1,551.5	1,535.9	1,499.6
L.U.S.T.				
Budget Authority..........	$350.7	$403.9	$365.2	$496.4
Obligations..........	224.0	403.9	365.2	496.4
Outlays..........	330.0	419.1	378.9	497.8
Permanent Workyears..........	3.3	5.7	5.4	5.6
Total Workyears..........	3.4	5.7	5.4	5.6
Oil Spill Response				
Budget Authority..........	$0.0	$74.3	$1,269.5	$1,299.7
Obligations..........	0.0	74.3	1,269.5	1,299.7
Outlays..........	0.0	68.0	1,161.4	1,198.8
Permanent Workyears..........	0.0	1.0	2.0	2.0
Total Workyears..........	0.0	1.0	2.0	2.0
ENFORCEMENT TOTAL				
Budget Authority..........	$434,074.3	$440,418.1	$420,533.0	$461,039.8
Obligations..........	420,759.3	440,418.1	420,533.0	461,039.8
Outlays..........	442,896.4	458,666.7	437,225.4	472,149.3
Permanent Workyears..........	4,131.0	4,430.6	4,317.5	4,267.8
Total Workyears..........	4,316.5	4,430.6	4,317.5	4,267.8

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority, Obligations, Outlays and Workyears By Function

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	Enacted 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995
MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT				
Budget Authority..........	$699,809.0	$688,812.1	$684,724.2	$821,999.8
Obligations..........	679,161.4	688,812.1	684,724.2	821,999.8
Outlays..........	673,763.8	686,808.1	682,746.7	798,934.9
Permanent Workyears..........	3,934.8	4,159.8	4,147.7	4,175.5
Total Workyears..........	4,117.9	4,159.8	4,147.7	4,175.5
BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES				
Budget Authority..........	$134,300.0	$18,000.0	$18,000.0	$43,870.0
Obligations..........	53,203.6	18,000.0	18,000.0	43,870.0
Outlays..........	21,493.0	79,594.0	79,594.0	66,461.0
WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING				
Budget Authority..........	$2,500,000.0	$2,397,000.0	$2,397,000.0	$2,550,000.0
Obligations..........	2,502,114.0	2,397,000.0	2,397,000.0	2,550,000.0
Outlays..........	2,104,058.0	2,330,247.0	2,330,247.0	2,309,263.0
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESPONSE ACTION				
Hazardous Waste				
Budget Authority..........	$10,078.6	$9,538.2	$9,255.6	$10,122.6
Obligations..........	9,075.2	9,538.2	9,255.6	10,122.6
Outlays..........	8,873.2	9,659.7	9,749.3	9,670.3
Permanent Workyears..........	51.5	58.8	58.2	59.3
Total Workyears..........	55.4	58.8	58.2	59.3
Toxic Substances				
Budget Authority..........	$17,616.8	$25,105.1	$25,038.9	$27,093.0
Obligations..........	17,332.9	25,105.1	25,038.9	27,093.0
Outlays..........	18,747.0	25,428.1	25,072.2	25,316.7
Permanent Workyears..........	70.9	91.4	91.4	98.9
Total Workyears..........	74.8	91.4	91.4	98.9
Superfund				
Budget Authority..........	$1,211,813.6	$1,143,945.3	$1,147,324.1	$1,111,597.4
Obligations..........	1,289,569.0	1,143,945.3	1,147,324.1	1,111,597.4
Outlays..........	1,042,822.7	1,246,244.6	1,249,925.5	1,175,555.1
Permanent Workyears..........	1,279.6	1,291.2	1,307.7	1,262.4
Total Workyears..........	1,332.2	1,291.2	1,307.7	1,262.4
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESPONSE ACTION TOTAL				
Budget Authority..........	$1,239,509.0	$1,178,588.6	$1,181,618.6	$1,148,813.0
Obligations..........	1,315,977.1	1,178,588.6	1,181,618.6	1,148,813.0
Outlays..........	1,070,442.9	1,281,332.4	1,284,747.0	1,210,542.1
Permanent Workyears..........	1,402.0	1,441.4	1,457.3	1,420.6
Total Workyears..........	1,462.4	1,441.4	1,457.3	1,420.6

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority, Obligations, Outlays and Workyears By Function

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	Enacted 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995
OTHER				
Tolerances Revolving Fund				
Obligations..........	$1,526.0	$1,500.0	$1,500.0	$1,500.0
Outlays..........	(489.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Contributed Funds				
Obligations..........	$4.0	$10.0	$10.0	$10.0
Outlays..........	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Reregistration & Expedited Processing Revolving Fund - FIFRA				
Obligations..........	$15,574.0	$15,650.0	$15,650.0	$9,290.0
Outlays..........	4,148.0	1,684.0	1,684.0	(289.0)
Permanent Workyears..........	183.8	206.0	206.0	204.0
Total Workyears..........	191.9	206.0	206.0	204.0
Asbestos in Schools Fund				
Outlays..........	$5,684.0	$10,532.0	$10,532.0	$1,564.0
Reimbursements - PRO				
Obligations..........	$8,661.0	$25,000.0	$25,000.0	$25,000.0
Permanent Workyears..........	94.1	100.0	100.0	79.0
Total Workyears..........	96.5	100.0	100.0	79.0
Reimbursements - Superfund				
Obligations..........	$23,980.0	$60,000.0	$60,000.0	$60,000.0
Permanent Workyears..........	8.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Workyears..........	8.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reimbursements - R&D				
Obligations..........	$14,412.0	$30,000.0	$30,000.0	$30,000.0
Reimbursements - AC&C				
Obligations..........	$23,371.0	$60,000.0	$60,000.0	$60,000.0
Reimbursements - Oil Spill Response				
Obligations..........	$0.0	$1,500.0	$1,500.0	$1,500.0
Reimbursements - IG				
Obligations..........	$300.0	$300.0	$300.0	$300.0

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority, Obligations, Outlays and Workyears By Function

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	Enacted 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995
Pesticides Registration Fees				
(Receipts requiring Approp Action)				
Budget Authority..........	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	($15,000.0)
Outlays..........	0.0	0.0	0.0	(15,000.0)
Contractor Conversion				
Permanent Workyears..........	0.0	0.0	0.0	900.0
Total Workyears..........	0.0	0.0	0.0	900.0
Non-Ceiling FTE				
Permanent Workyears..........	663.0	661.0	661.0	651.0
Total Workyears..........	663.0	661.0	661.0	651.0
Allocation Accounts				
Permanent Workyears..........	408.0	375.0	375.0	371.0
Total Workyears..........	408.0	375.0	375.0	371.0
TOTAL, EPA				
Budget Authority..........	$6,923,374.0	$6,658,927.0	$6,658,927.0	$7,162,610.0
Obligations..........	6,969,517.9	6,852,887.0	6,852,887.0	7,365,210.0
Outlays..........	6,120,960.0	6,774,626.0	6,774,626.0	6,910,388.0
Permanent Workyears..........	17,632.1	18,624.8	18,624.8	19,418.0
Total Workyears..........	18,350.9	18,624.8	18,624.8	19,418.0

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1995 Budget Estimate

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AIR

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
APPROPRIATION							
Program & Research Operations	$138,518.0	$146,610.6	$144,969.2	$139,382.5	$153,565.0	$14,182.5	$6,954.4
Abatement Control and Compliance	$275,617.9	$311,654.6	$289,051.1	$298,430.4	$367,569.8	$69,139.4	$55,915.2
Research & Development	$95,893.9	$93,409.6	$91,409.6	$91,571.3	$85,346.0	-$6,225.3	-$8,063.6
Program & Research operation - Flood Reimbursements							
TOTAL, Air	$510,029.8	$551,674.8	$525,429.9	$529,384.2	$606,480.8	$77,096.6	$54,806.0
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	2,170.0	2,301.5	2,301.5	2,209.5	2,249.8	40.3	-51.7
TOTAL WORKYEARS	2,260.9	2,301.5	2,301.5	2,209.5	2,249.8	40.3	-51.7
OUTLAYS	$503,755.0	$552,118.2	$521,243.0	$518,517.6	$582,944.9	$64,427.3	$30,826.7
AUTHORIZATION LEVELS	Reauthorization of the Clean Air Act expired September 30, 1981. The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 reauthorize the Air program at such sums as may be necessary for all Fiscal Years through 1998.						

AIR

	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	DIFFERENCE		
				ENACTED VS PRES. BUD	EST. VS PRES. BUD	EST. VS ENACTED
			(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)			
APPROPRIATION						
Program & Research Operations	$146,610.6	$144,969.2	$139,382.5	-$1,641.4	-$7,228.1	-$5,586.7
Abatement Control and Compliance	$311,654.6	$289,051.1	$298,430.4	-$22,603 5	-$13,224.2	$9,379.3
Research & Development	$93,409.6	$91,409.6	$91,571.3	-$2,000.0	-$1,838.3	$161.7
Program & Research operation - Flood Reimbursements						
TOTAL, Air	$551,674.8	$525,429.9	$529,384.2	-$26,244.9	-$22,290.6	$3,954.3
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	2,301.5	2,301.5	2,209.5		-92.0	-92.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS	2,301.5	2,301.5	2,209.5		-92.0	-92.0

The following points list the major reasons that the dollars devoted to this media have changed from submission of the President's FY 1994 Budget Request to the FY 1994 Current Estimates.

PROGRAM AND RESEARCH OPERATIONS

- Reorganization of the Agency's enforcement function
- Redirection to Administrator's Priorities including the Climate Change National Action Plan

ABATEMENT, CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE

- Reorganization of the Agency's enforcement function
- General Agency Reduction
- Redirection to Administrator's Priorities including the Climate Change National Action Plan
- $7.0M in funding for Multi-Lateral Fund denied by Congress
- $7.0M in Congressional Directives

AIR

OVERVIEW AND STRATEGY

The Clean Air Act authorizes a nationwide program to reduce air pollution through air quality planning, regulation, enforcement, and research. In November 1990 the President signed the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAAA), which expanded requirements and capabilities to clean our nation's air. Enactment of the amendments created high public expectations for improving nationwide air quality in the 1990s through cleaner cars, fuels, factories, and powerplants. In implementing the Act, EPA will use not only traditional approaches for controlling air pollution, but will also strive to harness the power of the marketplace, encourage local initiatives, and emphasize pollution prevention. In addition to carrying out the CAAA, EPA will expand its efforts to analyze and address indoor air quality problems.

EPA's goals for 1995 include reducing health and environmental risks through: (1) further empowering states to attain National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQSs); (2) implementing new clean vehicle and fuel programs; (3) developing and implementing national air toxic standards; (4) developing and implementing state and local operating permit and fee programs; (5) carrying out a market-based acid rain emissions trading system; (6) implementing domestic rules and U.S. responsibilities under the revised Montreal Protocol for reducing stratospheric ozone depletion; (7) implementing enforcement authorities and approaches; (8) providing technical support to state indoor air programs; and (9) conducting research to provide strong scientific and technical bases for regulatory and nonregulatory programs.

Attain National Ambient Air Quality Standards

Polluted air creates high health and environmental risks. To protect health and welfare EPA set NAAQSs for six pollutants: ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter (PM-10), lead, sulfur dioxide (SO_2), and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2). Nonattainment of the standards is most widespread for the first three pollutants. Today, almost 100 areas in the United States fail to meet the national health standard for ozone; more than 40 areas fail to meet the health standards for CO; and over 60 areas fail to meet the health standards for PM-10.

The primary mechanisms provided by the Clean Air Act to achieve clean air standards are state implementation plans (SIPs) and federal rules and guidance. In 1995 EPA will issue final rules revising or reaffirming the SO_2 NAAQS, complete the review of the NO_2 NAAQS and continue expedited reviews of the ozone and PM-10 NAAQSs. EPA will approve or disapprove expanded, more stringent SIPs that will further reduce pollutant emissions from both stationary and mobile sources and impose sanctions and Federal plans as necessary where states fail to submit adequate plans. The Agency will issue guidance for state control strategy demonstrations, provide states with technical aid and guidance for instituting or enhancing mobile and stationary source pollution controls, and encourage the use of market-based approaches where appropriate. In 1995 the Agency also will provide grants to states, helping them build their capacity to meet the expanded requirements and responsibilities of the CAAA.

In 1995 EPA will develop national guidelines and standards for major stationary sources where emissions contribute to ozone, SO_2, and nitrogen oxide (NO_x) pollution. The Agency also will continue to develop new source performance standards (NSPSs) that apply nationwide. The Agency will emphasize pollution prevention in support of state efforts and development of national standards.

To help states revise their implementation plans to meet new requirements EPA will expand work on emission inventories, assure quality data, and develop tracking procedures. Complete and comprehensive emission inventories are key to the development of sound and enforceable state plans, effective regulations, and meaningful measures of progress for achieving clean air. Accurate and comprehensive emission inventories are also integral to the success of new market-based pollution control approaches.

EPA also will help states upgrade and expand air quality monitoring systems. Increased grant and technical support will be provided to states for expansion of enhanced ozone and precursor networks in ozone nonattainment areas classified as "extreme," "severe," or "serious." States will continue an initiative begun in 1991 to systematically replace worn-out air quality monitors. Accurate air quality measurements are essential in developing state plans and evaluating their effectiveness.

Establishing New Clean Vehicles and Fuels Programs

Air pollution from mobile sources accounts for over half of the nationwide emissions of ozone precursors (volatile organic compounds and NO_x), CO, and air toxics. Because mobile source emissions account for such a large percentage of the total air pollution problem, reducing these emissions holds the greatest potential for cleaning our nation's air.

The CAAA require significant changes in vehicle control technologies and fuel types and expansion of state control programs. EPA and the states will work together to carry out an aggressive mobile source pollution abatement program. The Act requires EPA to adopt about 60 new mobile source rules covering: reformulated gasoline, leaded gasoline, clean alternative fuels, vehicle fleet requirements, vehicle emission standards, and state program requirements. States must establish clean fuels programs and new or enhanced vehicle inspection and maintenance (I/M) programs. The reformulated gasoline program, which must be implemented by January 1, 1995, requires the use of cleaner gasoline in the nine worst ozone areas in the country, plus approximately 13 "opt-in" areas. At the same time, EPA will implement anti-dumping requirements for all gasoline that is not reformulated and a detergent additives rule for all gasoline. The reformulated gasoline program alone will reduce in-use volatile organic compound emissions by approximately 160,000 tons per year beginning in 1995 and approximately 200,000 tons per year beginning in 2000. In 1995 the Agency will phase-down its non-road program to focus on setting standards and emission factor modeling.

Regional office activities will focus on implementation of new and enhanced I/M programs (including I/M "fix-ups" where deficiencies exist); oversight of oxygenated and reformulated fuels programs; implementation of clean fuel fleets; implementation of trip reduction programs and other adopted transportation control measures; and implementation/oversight of the conformity process, including working relationships with the regional Federal Highway Administration and state/local transportation agencies.

Implementing National Air Toxics Standards

According to industry estimates, more than 2.4 billion pounds of toxic pollutants were emitted into the atmosphere in 1989. These emissions may result in a variety of adverse health effects including cancer, reproductive effects, birth defects, and respiratory illness. The CAAA direct EPA to control 189 hazardous air pollutants through technology based standards over the next 10 years.

During 1995 the Agency will continue work on Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards required within four and seven years of enactment. To set MACT standards, EPA must gather information on air toxics emissions, manufacturing processes, pollution controls, and environmental and control costs. As part of the standards development, the Agency will examine process changes, substitution of feedstocks, and other pollution prevention options. In 1995 EPA will publish final MACT standards for about 30 source categories. As part of the implementation program for MACT standards promulgated in 1994 the Agency will prepare outreach materials and conduct workshops to explain the new rules, as well as develop model permits for use by Regions, states and regulated sources. In 1995 EPA will also address air toxic source groups not covered by the MACT provisions, but included in other CAAA requirements. These sources include commercial and industrial solid waste incinerators and medical waste incinerators. In 1995 EPA will publish three final regulations for NSPS source categories proposed under court order in 1994. The Agency will publish the final revised NSPS for SO_2 and NO_x emissions from electric utilities. EPA will also continue assessments of air toxic deposition in Great Waters. The Agency will also publish a national strategy for urban air toxics and begin work on regulations for appropriate area sources.

Establishing Operating Permit and Fee Programs

The CAAA provide for state and local operating permit and fee programs to enhance the effectiveness of programs for reducing acid rain, attaining NAAQS, and controlling air toxics. When fully implemented, the permit program will consolidate requirements for reducing air emissions and ensure that the regulated community has a clear and consistent picture of applicable rules.

In 1995 EPA will approve or disapprove state operating permit programs, publish federal operating permit rules, and initiate sanctions as necessary. The CAAA required states to submit their permit programs to EPA in early 1994. Because of late submissions, EPA may not approve some permit programs before 1995. Once states have approved programs, sources must prepare permit applications for state approval. EPA will review selected draft permits and veto them if CAAA requirements are not met. Some states may not realize fees from the program until 1996. EPA will continue outreach and training efforts to help state and local agencies implement their permitting programs. EPA's national data system for air facilities will be modified to support Regional office oversight of new and expanding permit data bases. The system will support activities related to permit applications, their review and approval, and the administration of permits after issuance.

Establishing a Market Based Acid Rain Emissions Trading System

Acid rain causes damage to lakes, forests, and man-made structures; reduces visibility; and is suspected of causing damage to human health. The acid rain provisions of the CAAA will reduce acid rain causing emissions through an innovative market-based emission allowance program that will provide affected sources with flexibility in meeting required emission reductions. A successful allowance trading system will minimize compliance costs, maximize economic efficiency, and allow for growth. The CAAA require a permanent 10 million ton reduction in SO_2 and a two million ton reduction in NO_x. The acid rain program is already being seen as a model for regulatory reform efforts here and abroad.

In 1995 EPA will complete certifications of continuous emissions monitoring systems for 2000 utility units and will review and approve state programs for issuing Phase II acid rain permits. EPA will also be operating and upgrading the first stage of what will become by 1996 an integrated acid rain data system. The Agency will track hourly emissions data from each certified source, track allowance allocations and transfers, and reconcile accounts at the end of each year.

Upon promulgation of the opt-in and Phase I NO_x control rules in 1994 and 1995, EPA will review and approve permit applications and compliance plans. In 1995 EPA will propose the Phase II NO_x control rule. The Agency will continue to approve applications for allowances under the conservation and renewable energy reserve and encourage the improvement of energy efficiency as a compliance strategy. Finally, the Agency will continue development of an ongoing acid rain program evaluation component and participation in the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program.

Reducing Stratospheric Ozone Depletion

For every one percent drop in the level of stratospheric ozone there will be an additional million cases of skin cancer. The CAAA codify and expand upon the revised Montreal Protocol negotiated to protect the stratosphere and reduce health and environmental risks. The amendments establish deadlines for the complete phase-out of ozone depleting chemicals.

EPA's ozone depletion program will focus on four areas in 1995: earlier domestic and international elimination of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), halons, and methyl chloroform; implementation of limitations on hydrofluorocarbons (HCFCs) and methyl bromide, more intensive recycling programs in the United States and abroad; and earlier voluntary phase-out of CFCs and HCFCs from developing countries. In 1995 EPA will implement the Title VI rules including compliance monitoring, expanded outreach, evaluation of exemptions for labeling, evaluation of production and consumption exemptions under the Montreal Protocol, and expanded efforts to minimize retrofit costs of existing capital equipment. In addition, EPA will support activities related to the phase-out of HCFCs and methyl bromide. EPA will work closely with key industry sectors reliant on HCFCs and methyl bromide to accelerate their efforts to find and shift to alternatives.

Finally, EPA will also implement recycling regulations for hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) as mandated by sections 608 and 609 of the CAAA.

Reducing Emissions of Greenhouse Gases

In the Climate Change Action Plan -- the basis for the U.S. program to meet the Rio goals of stabilizing greenhouse gases -- EPA proposed voluntary programs to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. EPA's voluntary programs account for 70 percent of the reductions necessary to meet the U.S. goals. In 1995 EPA will support 17 major components of the Climate Change Action Plan including: Green Lights, Energy Star Buildings, Energy Star Computers, "market pull" programs for residential energy efficiency, Energy Star Transformers, seasonal gas switching, four programs to reduce emissions of HFCs, six programs to reduce methane emissions (e.g., Natural Gas Star and Agstar) and "Clean Car" development. Efforts will include: (1) expanding marketing to get corporations and others to upgrade energy efficiency and reduce HFC and methane emissions; (2) supporting program development for voluntary programs to assure cost-effective decision-making; (3) enhancing program implementation to support program partners in achieving their commitments; (4) expanding methane programs to profitably capture and use methane emissions by providing technical support, removing institutional obstacles such as property rights issues and fair pricing from utilities, and recruiting partners for these voluntary programs; and (5) working with industry to develop a Clean Car.

Implementing New Enforcement Authorities

The CAAA restructure, strengthen, and expand both EPA and state enforcement authority. New types of programs, such as the allowance program for ozone-depleting chemicals, the market-based acid rain program, the state operating permit program, and the clean vehicles and fuels programs, require new approaches to enforcement. EPA will also maintain and strengthen existing enforcement capabilities to assure compliance with revised state plans and federal rules.

In 1995 EPA will continue to support state development of enforceable emission reduction rules and operating permit programs. In conjunction with the operating permit program, EPA will also implement the enhanced monitoring program.

The Agency will continue to implement the administrative penalty program and will begin to implement other new enforcement authorities provided in the CAAA including: field citations, monetary awards, contractor listing, and citizen suits. In addition, the Agency will monitor the status of compliance of sources subject to the Phase I acid rain requirements. The Agency will assure that large utility steam generating units install the continuous emissions monitoring systems needed to carry out the acid rain program.

EPA will continue to shift enforcement activities to areas of highest potential environmental benefit and stress greater coordination among Regional and state programs. The Agency will place greater emphasis on nationally targeted enforcement actions.

Addressing Exposure to Indoor Air

Indoor air pollution represents one of the most significant public health risks facing the Agency (among the top five in a Science Advisory Board report). In 1995 EPA will emphasize targeted outreach to the public on environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) health effects with special focus on parents and other child care providers in minority communities. The Agency will also target restaurants, schools and other facilities where children may be involuntarily exposed to ETS. In addition, the Agency will expand the Buildings Air Quality Alliance initiated in 1994. Activities in support of the Alliance will include developing incentives to encourage building operators to improve indoor air quality, recognizing buildings that have become part of the Alliance, and attracting new members.

Other indoor air activities continuing in 1995 include the characterization of large buildings through the Building Assessment Survey and Evaluation (BASE) Project, source characterization, and continued development of Regional indoor air quality programs.

Providing a Strong Scientific and Technical Basis for Regulatory Programs

The Office of Research and Development will support the Office of Air and Radiation by providing: health and ecological effects data, monitoring methods and support, models, assessments, emission reduction technologies, and quality assurance in support of the regulatory, policy, and public information needs of the air program. Additional resources will be used to study widespread tropospheric nonattainment problems and to study the impacts of particulate matter on human health.

A recent report by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) has challenged the scientific basis for the Agency's approach to meeting the NAAQS for ozone. As a result, the Agency convened a panel of scientists from academia, industry, and government to prepare a research strategy to deal with problems raised by the NAS and insure that Agency regulatory decision-making is based on sound science. The completed research plan, the "Coordinated North American Research Strategy for Tropospheric Ozone," requires a substantial investment of new resources. EPA is requesting additional resources in 1995 to begin to implement the plan. The additional resources will improve our understanding of both ozone formation and ozone health effects, as well as improve emissions inventory methods and modeling approaches needed to ensure effective control measures.

Evidence has been accumulating in recent years that particulate matter exposures at levels below the current PM-10 NAAQS may have significant impacts on human health at levels that approach normal, ambient air levels. Unfortunately, there is a great deal that is unknown about mechanisms by which particles affect human health. In order to progress in this area, a large and expanded multi-year research effort is required. The expanded effort will include a focus on the physiology of particle inhalation and respiratory tract deposition, better characterization of the size and composition of particles in the air, changes that occur while particles are airborne, human exposure patterns, and identification of chemical/size components that make particles particularly hazardous.

The Agency is continuing global change research as part of a coordinated, multi-institutional effort to develop and provide the scientific basis to assess, evaluate, and predict the ecological and environmental consequences of global change. Research will focus on key processes that influence or govern earth system behavior, studying biogeochemical cycling and carbon cycle dynamics, investigating atmospheric processes, conducting ecological research, monitoring work to identify how rapidly global ecological systems are changing, and studying the effects of increased UV-B on human health and sensitive aquatic ecosystems.

The Agency will continue other research to implement the requirements of the CAAA including air toxics research on source test methods, control technology, and Great Waters, and research to address the human health and environmental risks posed by criteria air pollutants. The Agency will continue work to characterize vehicular emissions under the rapid dynamics of changing fuel composition and vehicular technologies. Researchers will focus emissions characterization research mainly on reformulated gasoline, but will also study alternative fuels and oxygenated gasolines. The indoor air research program will identify, characterize, and compare the health risks associated with exposures to indoor air pollutants so that risk assessors and risk managers can make informed decisions to protect public health. The program will continue to emphasize the importance of indoor exposures to organic vapors, particulate matter, and biological contaminants.

In order to provide funding for higher priority research needs, certain programs will be reduced or eliminated. This includes portions of the air toxic research program (such as urban air toxics), acid deposition research, global climate and stratospheric ozone depletion mitigation research, asbestos research, and criteria air research on visibility, ecological effects, and SIP emissions reductions/controls. The reduction in acid deposition work is primarily related to a shift of acid deposition monitoring and assessment work into EMAP and the new Ecosystems Protection research initiative.

Consulting Services

The Office of Air and Radiation will fund a limited amount of consulting services in 1995. Section 117 of the Clean Air Act requires consultation with appropriate advisory committees prior to publishing any NSPS or National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants. The National Air Pollution Control Techniques Advisory Committee is comprised of members from industry, academia, environmental groups, and state and local governments. The committee typically meets three or four times per year to review the technical basis of federal emission standards.

A few small management contracts will be awarded in 1995. The purpose of these contracts will be to provide specialized expertise in environmental economics needed to assess the economic impacts and benefits of various source standards and other regulatory actions. The assessment of economic impacts and benefits is required by Executive Order 12291.

Fees

In 1995 the Agency expects to collect $11,000,000 in fees through the mobile source certification program to cover the costs related to the certification, fuel economy, Selective Enforcement Audit and recall programs.

Program descriptions do not reflect any increase in workyears that may result from 900 additional workyears that EPA received for contractor conversion.

AIR

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	ACTUAL 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	ESTIMATE 1995	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-) 1995 VS 1994
National Ambient Air Quality Standards				
Number of Pollutants Covered (Cumulative) .	6	6	6	0
Proposals*	0	1	1	0
Promulgations*	2	1	1	0
New Source Performance Standards				
Number of Source Categories Covered (Cumulative) .	67	69	72	+3
Proposals**	0	3	0	-3
Promulgations	1	2	3	+1
National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants				
Number of Source Categories Covered (Cumulative) .	34	76	85	+9
Number of Pollutants Covered (Cumulative) .	8	160	170	+10
Proposals**	4	13	10	+3
Promulgations	1	3	10	+7
Stratospheric Ozone Protection				
Proposals.	5	2	0	-2
Promulgations.	6	4	2	-2
Acid Rain Program				
Proposals...............	2	1	1	0
Promulgations...........	6	2	1	-1
CEMS Certified..........	N/A	500	1,800	+1,300
Final Permits Issued.....	50	200	0	-200
Number of Quarterly Emissions Reports Processed by Emissions Tracking System...	N/A	750	6,000	+5,250
Enforcement Actions - Stationary Sources				
Inspections***	3,603	1,759	1,759	0
Notices of Violation*** .	325	314	248	-66
Administrative Orders***	223	138	248	+110
Civil Litigation	75	78	70	-8
Criminal Litigation . . .	17	7	7	0

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES (cont.)	ACTUAL 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	ESTIMATE 1995	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-) 1995 VS 1994
Enforcement Actions - Mobile Sources				
Assembly Line Audits. . . .	16	14	14	0
Production Compliance Audit.	0	4	4	0
Recall Investigations . . .	45	39	39	0
Notices of Violation Tampering/Fuel Switching. .	94	0	0	0

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* Revisions or reaffirmations

** New source categories and revisions. NESHAPs include air toxic standards developed under other regulatory authorities

*** FY 1994 and FY 1995 outputs do not include stationary source outputs for headquarters activities moved to OECD

NOTE: All outputs are incremental except as indicated.

AIR
Air Quality Research

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)							
PROGRAM							
Air Quality Research							
Program & Research Operations	$26,784.2	$28,289.8	$27,953.9	$27,932.4	$25,412.4	-$2,520.0	-$2,877.4
Abatement Control and Compliance			$3,450.0	$3,450.0		-$3,450.0	
Research & Development	$60,659.7	$59,154.5	$59,154.5	$59,316.2	$59,583.3	$267.1	$428.8
TOTAL	$87,443.9	$87,444.3	$90,558.4	$90,698.6	$84,995.7	-$5,702.9	-$2,448.6
Acid Deposition Research							
Program & Research Operations	$2,307.6	$1,138.8	$1,134.6	$1,124.0	$588.2	-$535.8	-$550.6
Abatement Control and Compliance			$700.0	$700.0		-$700.0	
Research & Development	$13,571.3	$9,747.6	$7,747.6	$7,747.6	$1,439.1	-$6,308.5	-$8,308.5
TOTAL	$15,878.9	$10,886.4	$9,582.2	$9,571.6	$2,027.3	-$7,544.3	-$8,859.1
IL/MO Border Airshed Mod							
Research & Development	$200.0						
TOTAL	$200.0						
Global Change Research Research							
Program & Research Operations	$3,007.2	$2,952.6	$2,933.0	$2,929.0	$4,979.5	$2,050.5	$2,026.9
Research & Development	$21,462.9	$24,507.5	$24,507.5	$24,507.5	$24,323.6	-$183.9	-$183.9
TOTAL	$24,470.1	$27,460.1	$27,440.5	$27,436.5	$29,303.1	$1,866.6	$1,843.0
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$32,099.0	$32,381.2	$32,021.5	$31,985.4	$30,980.1	-$1,005.3	-$1,401.1
Abatement Control and Compliance			$4,150.0	$4,150.0		-$4,150.0	
Research & Development	$95,893.9	$93,409.6	$91,409.6	$91,571.3	$85,346.0	-$6,225.3	-$8,063.6
Air Quality Research TOTAL	$127,992.9	$125,790.8	$127,581.1	$127,706.7	$116,326.1	-$11,380.6	-$9,464.7
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Air Quality Research	386.5	402.3	402.3	400.5	328.6	-71.9	-73.7
Acid Deposition Research	31.7	14.9	14.9	14.9	7.4	-7.5	-7.5
Global Change Research Research	35.8	37.4	37.4	37.4	62.2	24.8	24.8
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	454.0	454.6	454.6	452.8	398.2	-54.6	-56.4
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Air Quality Research	397.5	402.3	402.3	400.5	328.6	-71.9	-73.7

AIR
Air Quality Research

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
Acid Deposition Research	32.1	14.9	14.9	14.9	7.4	-7.5	-7.5
Global Change Research Research	37.0	37.4	37.4	37.4	62.2	24.8	24.8
TOTAL WORKYEARS	466.6	454.6	454.6	452.8	398.2	-54.6	-56.4

AIR

AIR QUALITY RESEARCH

PRINCIPAL OUTPUTS

1995

- Publication on EPA evaluations of new non-ozone depleting blowing agents used for making foam insulation.
- Complete source test methods to accomplish coverage of 120 of the 189 hazardous air pollutants by validated methods.
- Complete second draft of O_3 Criteria Document.
- Estimate of population exposure to fine particles using human observer visibility data.
- Report on development of continuous emission monitors for stack particulate matter emissions from stationary sources.
- Report on emissions characterization of fuels operated on alternative fuels and reformulated gasoline.
- Report on the growth and dispersal of biological contaminants in buildings

1994

- Paper on flammability testing of new refrigerants.
- Conduct a major field study of the movement of air toxics over water- and shore-based sites at Lake Michigan and the Chesapeake Bay.
- Final report on the results of the reburning NO_x control technology demonstration for a cyclone boiler.
- Data report on Philadelphia Acid Aerosol Characterization Study.
- Effects of low temperatures on emissions from vehicles operated on oxygenated fuels.
- Develop bio-response methods for characterizing indoor pollutant sources.

1993

- Prepared paper on thermodynamic analysis of EPA-proposed new chemicals.
- Completed twenty-one assessments of non-cancer health effects of hazardous air pollutants.
- Completed assessment of "Respiratory Health Effects of Passive Smoking: Lung Cancer and Other Disorders."

- Completed acid aerosol characterization study and particulate matter (less than ten microns) exposure study to support acute epidemiological analysis in Philadelphia including one clean summer (1992) and one polluted summer (1993).

- Completed development of the Economic Growth Analysis System (EGAS) model to assist states project future volatile organic compound (VOC) emission inventories - software and accompanying documentation.
- Completed health risk assessment of methyl tert butyl ether (MTBE), utilizing the results of ORD studies on human exposures and health effects and other studies.

AIR

AIR QUALITY RESEARCH

BUDGET REQUEST

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $84,995,700 and 328.6 total workyears for 1995, a decrease of $5,702,900 and 71.9 total workyears from 1994. This includes a shift of resources from this activity to Multimedia Research. This redirection is consistent with the Agency's strategy of directing additional resources to cross-media research as a more effective approach to scientific inquiry into environmental problems. Of the request, $25,412,400 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $59,583,300 will be for the Research and Development appropriation. This represents a decrease of $2,520,000 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, an increase of $267,100 in the Research and Development appropriation, and a decrease of $3,450,000 in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. The decrease in the Program and Research Operations appropriation reflects redirection of workforce costs associated with funding ORD's staff of scientists, managers, and support personnel for this program. The increase for the Research and Development appropriation reflects both the redirection of research resources to other higher priority activities and the provision of additional resources for Tropospheric Ozone and PM_{10} research. The decrease in total workyears reflects a reallocation of existing research functions in order to provide greater accuracy in accounting for and planning workforce usage and to provide support for higher priority initiatives, as well as to implement the government-wide workyear reduction to reduce the size and cost of government.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $90,698,600 and 400.5 total workyears for this program, of which $27,932,400 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, $59,316,200 is from the Research and Development appropriation, and $3,450,000 is from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $87,443,900 and 397.5 total workyears for this program element, of which $26,784,200 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $60,659,700 was from the Research and Development appropriation.

RESEARCH ISSUES

The sections below describe research program issues by each fiscal year.

GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Human activities have caused recent dramatic changes in the Earth system, including the increase in atmospheric levels of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. Because of the serious potential risks of global change to human health and the environment, ORD is conducting research to develop cost effective mitigation and adaption options.

ORD will continue to support further application studies of fuzzy logic principles to enhance energy efficiency as a way of furthering global climate mitigation efforts. Researchers will initiate field testing of the fuzzy logic microchip in cooperation with several industrial partners. They will place emphasis on an automotive engine application and on stationary inductions motors used in pumps and blowers. Scientists will complete the data analysis and project documentation of a landfill demonstration and prepare a final report.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD is continuing further application studies of fuzzy logic principles to enhance the efficiency of large, alternate current induction motor operation to reduce energy consumption. Researchers are converting the laboratory prototype controller into microchip form. Efforts also are underway to finalize an agreement with a major automobile manufacture to conduct a cooperative demonstration of this technology. The manufacturer is planning to use the fuzzy logic concept to optimize the performance of an automobile engine from an energy consumption perspective.

ORD is providing support to initiate Phase III of a landfill demonstration project, which is investigating the potential for reducing methane emissions while producing energy by using the waste methane as the fuel for a commercially available 200-Kw phosphoric acid fuel cell. The third phase is a one year field test of the fuel cell energy recovery concept in which scientists and engineers will collect and evaluate data on the performance of the gas pretreatment system and energy produced by the fuel cell. Researchers are completing a final report on the conceptual design of a second feasibility demonstration study which uses waste methane gas emitted from a waste water treatment facility (anaerobic digester) in a fuel cell.

Congressional Directives. A total of $900,000 is provided through the AC&C appropriation for the Congressionally directed projects for solar energy pollution prevention and solar detoxification technology development activities ($400,000) and for Global and Stratospheric Ozone Mitigation Research ($500,000).

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ORD conducted cooperative research to demonstrate methods and technologies to reduce methane emissions while recovering energy at a landfill and a wastewater treatment facility. The landfill demonstration, being conducted in southern California, completed fabrication of the gas pretreatment system and the fuel cell, both of which have passed acceptance tests. ORD identified

Baltimore's Back River Wastewater Treatment Plant as the site for a second methane demonstration which would use waste methane gas emitted from a waste water treatment facility (anaerobic digester) in a fuel cell.

STRATOSPHERIC OZONE DEPLETION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Over the last ten years, the protective capacity of the Earth's stratospheric ozone layer has been diminished due to synthetic compounds, including chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), which migrate to the stratosphere and destroy the ozone layer. This research directly supports the implementation of requirements in both the Montreal Protocol and Title VI of the Clean Air Act (CAA) to phase-out consumption and use of these ozone depleting compounds (ODCs) in prescribed time frames. The primary goal of this program is to cooperate with industry to provide the scientific and engineering data needed to replace ODCs with more environmentally acceptable alternatives.

The stratospheric ozone mitigation research program will collect additional data on the chemical and physical properties of those compounds which have been identified by ORD as potential replacements for ODCs, including CFCs and HCFCs. Researchers will use the additional property data to focus the research program on compounds and mixtures that pose no significant threat to human health and the environment, and have the greatest probability of being rapidly adopted by industry to replace existing ODCs. In addition to the property testing, researchers will generate information on how well these new compounds and mixtures will perform in critical end uses, including residential and commercial refrigeration systems, space cooling systems (heat pumps, chillers), automobile air conditioning, and insulation.

Researchers will use pilot and full scale systems to evaluate performance. Engineers will use the pilot-scale system (compressor calorimeter) to screen prospective replacements for determining their potential applicability. ORD will conduct full-scale tests for a few compounds, once sufficient property and preliminary performance data are available. Researchers will compare data on the performance of the new compounds and mixtures in specific applications to those of existing compounds used in the same application. The property and performance data together are expected to provide sufficient data for catalyzing industry to conduct the additional testing needed to commercialize these environmentally friendly alternatives.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD is continuing to evaluate alternative chemical technologies which can be used to replace current uses of CFCs and HCFCs. Using data from modelling, initial chemical property testing, and small scale end-use applicability testing of new chemicals and mixtures, researchers are identifying and evaluating the most promising candidates to replace CFCs and HCFCs used in refrigeration, space cooling, and insulation systems. The goal is to identify those compounds which have zero ozone depletion potential and do not pose any other adverse risks to the environment. ORD is coordinating this research with industry and academia.

A paper is being prepared on flammability testing of new refrigerants. Researchers also are studying CFC disposal options, including the environmental impacts and feasibility of thermal incineration as a disposal technique.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ORD evaluated alternative chemical technologies which can be used to replace current uses of CFCs and HCFCs. Emphasis was placed on modelling, initial property testing, and small scale end-use applicability testing of new chemicals and mixtures. ORD conducted this research through cooperative ventures with industry and academia, which helped to ensure that the most promising alternatives were adequately evaluated. Papers were prepared on thermodynamic analysis of EPA-proposed new chemicals and on "HFC-236ea: A Potential Alternative for CFC-114". Work on disposal options was also undertaken, including investigating the environmental impacts and feasibility of thermal incineration as a disposal technique.

ORD investigated several new classes of chemicals which can be used as possible substitutes for Halon-1301 as a total flooding fire extinguishing and explosion suppression/prevention agent. The performance of the most promising chemicals were evaluated at an intermediate (field) scale to confirm earlier laboratory performance studies. This included studying improved delivery systems which could improve performance. This work was conducted cooperatively with industry through the Halons Alternatives Research Corporation (HARC).

AIR TOXICS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Air toxics are both a major health risk and significant ecological risk. The Clean Air Act (CAA) requires control actions for major and area sources of toxics, and research to address urban toxics and air toxics deposition to "Great Waters". The ORD research program is addressing key scientific questions about the nature and extent of the air toxics problem, the technologies for prevention and control of significant emissions, and the methods of analysis and measurement needed by the EPA and State agencies to implement the terms of the CAA.

ORD will carry out research to characterize the health and ecological risks associated with air toxics and develop better ways to measure, prevent, and control emissions. Researchers will conduct studies to develop valid source emission test methods for hazardous air pollutants (HAPS), including quality assurance studies. In health effects, they will conduct research on the acute and chronic effects of HAPS on respiratory physiology. In addition, they will conduct non-cancer health risk assessments of HAPS, with emphasis on inhalation toxicity, and will conduct cancer effects studies, with emphasis on biological processes, indicators, and effects of mixtures. ORD will support research on Great Lakes monitoring, and the development and field evaluation of innovative control technologies for air toxics. Scientists will continue research in the health and ecological effects and assessment research areas, and in ambient monitoring methods.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD is conducting research to characterize air toxics problems and to prevent or control significant problems through technically and economically efficient means. Scientists and engineers are developing and validating source measurement methodologies for ambient air toxics and individual source emissions to support regulatory requirements under the CAA.. These methods are being incorporated into emissions standards as a means of measuring compliance, assessing emissions levels of stationary sources, and for assessing environmental results. Researchers are acquiring toxicological test data and emissions research data in support of the second phase of regulation addressing residual risk and the Great Waters and Urban Toxics program.

ORD is focusing urban toxics/area sources research on improving monitoring, modeling, atmospheric chemistry, and emission inventory data to identify the degree and nature of urban toxics contamination. Researchers also are conducting research on Great Waters to investigate the relative loading of toxics from air deposition versus water contamination, the transport and fate of pollutants through the food chain to human/animal/plant targets, and to identify the emission sources responsible for any significant air deposition. Newly acquired data and methods are being used to assess the biological effects of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) to determine effects to humans and the environment.

ORD is continuing research to reduce air toxic emissions from industrial solvent use through demonstration and evaluation of emerging pollution prevention options. Researchers are providing reports, manuals, and/or demonstrated approaches for air toxic standards information on lower-polluting alternatives to toxic organic solvents, typically used as metal degreasers and adhesives.

Congressional Directives. A total of $2,200,000 is provided through the AC&C appropriation for the Congressionally directed projects for the Mickey Leland National Urban Air Toxics Research Center ($500,000) and for the liquified gaseous fuels test facility ($1,700,000).

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Significant research results were gained in 1993 in several priority areas in support of aims of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. For the highest priority areas (those supporting the first air toxics regulations under the National Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants program), scientists developed two different methods for measuring mercury emissions from power plants, as well as methods for measuring emissions of hazardous air pollutants containing isocyanates. Researchers developed a preliminary version of a pollution prevention computer program called Solvents Alternatives Guide to assist industry and other users to identify non-toxic solvent materials or solvent-free methods for industrial cleaning operations (metal degreasing etc.). In addition, ORD completed twenty one chronic hazard assessments on hazardous air pollutants and addressed approximately 600 inquires on the health risks of air toxics in the technical communication program, Air Risk Information Support Center (RISC), mandated under the 1990 amendments.

CRITERIA AIR POLLUTANTS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Ambient exposures to certain widespread air pollutants, i.e., ozone (O_3), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter (PM), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), and lead (Pb), continue to pose health and environmental risks. EPA is required to periodically review, and, as appropriate, revise National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for these pollutants. ORD research provides scientific support to enable timely conduct of the mandated periodic review/revision of criteria for both primary and secondary NAAQS, related technical support for other mandated activities, and tools needed to ensure effective development of and compliance with State Implementation Plans (SIPs). Researchers focus on studying health and ecological impacts of ozone to support decision-making on revision of the primary and secondary O_3 NAAQS; providing improved modeling, monitoring, and control technology tools by which to facilitate O_3 NAAQS attainment; and developing sufficient information to support decision-making concerning particulate matter PM regulations, including improved monitoring and modeling methods to characterize ambient PM/acid aerosols concentrations/exposures and health effects research.

ORD will continue to support research on the human health and environmental risks posed by criteria air pollutants. Additional resources will be used to support two major initiatives, one to study widespread tropospheric ozone O_3 on-attainment problems, and the second to study the impacts of particulate matter PM-10 on human health.

A recent report by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) challenged the scientific basis for the Agency's approach to meeting the O_3 NAAQS. As a result, the Agency convened a panel of scientists from academia, industry and government to prepare a research strategy to deal with problems raised by the NAS and to insure that Agency regulatory decision-making is based on sound science. The completed research plan, the "Coordinated North American Research Strategy for Tropospheric Ozone", requires a substantial investment of new resources. Additional resources are being requested in 1995 to begin to implement the plan. The additional resources will improve the understanding of both ozone formation and ozone health effects, as well as improving emissions inventory methods and modeling approaches needed to ensure effective control measures.

Researchers have accumulated evidence in recent years that PM exposures at levels below the current PM_{10} NAAQS may have significant impacts on human health at ambient particle levels that approach background. Unfortunately, little is known about mechanisms by which particles affect human health. To increase knowledge in this area, ORD is requesting additional resources to conduct a large multi-year research effort. The new research initiative will focus on the physiology of particle inhalation and respiratory tract deposition, better characterization of the size and composition of particles in the air, changes that occur while the particles are airborne, human exposure patterns, and identification of chemical/size components that make particles particularly hazardous.

ORD will continue research on health studies regarding acute and chronic ozone exposure effects. In the ecological effects research area, researchers will evaluate the effects of O_3 and other stressors on tree growth, as well as work on integrated risk assessment of tree and ecosystem impacts of O_3 in rural areas.

Researchers will also proceed with preparation of draft chapters of a revised Air Quality Criteria Document (AQCD) for PM. Scientists will conduct associated expert workshops and/or other related assessment projects providing inputs into the PM AQCD development process. ORD will continue efforts on development/intercomparison of particle monitoring devices/methods and on characterization of indoor air aerosol sources/penetration of outdoor aerosols into various indoor microenvironments. Research will continue on SIPs-related work on ozone modeling, fluid receptor modeling and particle modeling, as well as SIPs emissions/reduction controls (e.g., NO_x control technology).

1994 PROGRAM

ORD is using additional funding in FY 1994 to address the human health and environmental risks posed by criteria air pollutants, with particular emphasis on tropospheric ozone and visibility issues. In ozone research, the additional resources are being used to improve NO_x and VOC emissions estimation methods, to improve and verify regional ozone modeling, and to validate process-based growth model simulations used to assess the impact of ozone on growth of tree species and ecosystem integrity. The additional resources for visibility are being used to provide assistance to the Grand Canyon Visibility Transport Commission by analyzing the concept of Clean Air Corridors and providing a multi-layer trajectory model that can be used to identify source regions which contribute to specific receptor areas, and to improve measurement methods and scientific understanding of visibility problems as recommended by a recently released National Research Council (NRC) Report on Regional Haze. Included in this research is a comparison of National Weather Service Human Observer Visibility Distance measurement with instrument measurements of visibility.

A major effort is being devoted to planning and initial efforts to support a review of the PM criteria and NAAQS. Four in-house work groups are being established to provide information, planning and recommendations on fine/coarse mode cut-points, monitoring scenarios, monitoring methods, and network design. Researchers are continuing particle monitoring in Philadelphia and are preparing papers correlating morbidity and PM/acid aerosols pollution in Philadelphia. A morbidity and PM/acid aerosols pollution study will be conducted in Washington, D.C., in cooperation with National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS).

Researchers are carrying out other criteria air pollutants research, including the initiation of new epidemiology studies on ozone, and development of a first external review draft of the Air Quality Criteria Document (AQCD) for ozone to support NAAQS decision making. In the area of ecosystems research, they are completing a report on exposure-response functions for O_3 impacts on growth of ten commercially/ecologically important forest tree species to provide an empirical database for supporting the development of a secondary O_3 NAAQS to protect crops and tree species. Other research is improving the accuracy of ozone ecorisks assessment modeling by quantifying influences of multiple environmental stresses on long-lived tree species. In the area of atmospheric aerosols, researchers are providing a users' guide to a simple photochemical trajectory model that includes sulfate and nitrate aerosols, information on positive and negative artifacts in measurement of organic aerosols, a comparison of urban and rural organic aerosols, a report on an aerosol equilibrium model, and a first attempt at a personal exposure model for acid aerosols. Scientists are preparing reports based on epidemiology studies of the effects of acid aerosols (and other criteria pollutants) on children.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Criteria air pollutants research focused on timely conduct of periodic review/revision of criteria for primary and secondary NAAQS, including completion of the revised criteria document for oxides of nitrogen and initiation of work under an accelerated schedule on revision of the criteria document for ozone and other photochemical oxidants. Other research to support NAAQS development/revision resulted in completion of an acid aerosol characterization study in Philadelphia (including finding annual average aerosol acidity in the urban center to be about 35% of that in Philadelphia suburbs) and initiation of an associated PM exposure study to support epidemiologic analyses of morbidity relationships to PM exposures in that city.

Other health research evaluated acute exposure effects of ozone in animals and humans, produced improvements in dosimetry models for animal-to-human extrapolations for acute and chronic ozone exposure effects, and generated further data and analyses from epidemiologic studies of health effects of ozone, acid aerosols, particulate matter, and sulfur dioxide. Also, a slit-impactor, aerosol concentrator was developed for exposure of humans and animals to ambient aerosol materials for future PM health effects studies.

Ecological effects research included further data collection/evaluation on ozone effects on tree growth and interacting factors (e.g., drought, etc.) influencing O_3 impacts, as well as progress in development/refinement of eco risk models for estimating ambient O_3 impacts on agricultural crops and forests. Research aimed at addressing the O_3 non-attainment problem progressed further, including: completion of a workshop report on analysis of collected data from the first four years (1990-1993) of the Southern Oxidants Study and development of whole-tree enclosure and ventilation test facilities for sample collection/analysis to measure biogenic isoprene emissions.

Other SIPS-related work included completion of a pilot demonstration of reburning NO_x control technology for a cyclone boiler, publication of a report on NO_x removal with combined SCR and SNCR pilot scale test results; and development of an Economic Growth Analysis System (EGAS) model for projecting future VOC emissions.

POLLUTANTS FROM MOTOR VEHICLES

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Emissions from mobile sources cause approximately 90% of the carbon monoxide non-attainment problem, and approximately 50% of the ozone non-attainment problem, nitrogen oxides air levels, and air pollution cancer impact. Because of these problems, recent legislation has either mandated or provided incentives for switching to reformulated gasolines and alternative fuels. ORD research on mobile sources is designed to provide some of the needed information on emissions from mobile sources and resulting health risk under the rapidly changing dynamics of fuel compositions and vehicular technologies, with particular emphasis on alternative fuels and reformulated gasolines. ORD also is providing scientific expertise to the Office of Air and Radiation (OAR) in the development of and implementation of mobile source policies.

ORD will continue research on characterizing vehicular emissions, supporting risk assessments, and providing expert consultation to mobile source policy makers. Researchers will complete studies and initiate new projects that examine additional fuels and/or operating conditions.

Scientists and engineers will conduct research on emissions characterization, primarily on reformulated gasoline, but also on alternative fuels and oxygenated gasolines. They will complete a laboratory study identifying the impacts of cold temperatures on the ability of some newer fuels to reduce carbon monoxide and air toxics, thus providing more realistic emissions data. Companion work will be conducted in the field to evaluate emissions measurement methods and provide more "real-world" data to improve emissions models. Researchers will develop additional methods to characterize lower emissions from advanced technology vehicles. ORD will complete one of the major phases of the cooperative study with DOE, mandated by the Clean Air Act, on the characterization and ozone-forming ability of emissions from the U.S. Government alternative fuel vehicle fleet.

ORD will conduct research on the development/evaluation of models based upon monitoring studies completed in 1994, that are essential for risk characterization, because health risks are dependent on whether exposures are high/long enough to cause effects. Key features will include modeling human exposures in urban street microenvironments and, more broadly, advancing the modified probabilistic national exposure model.

In the health effects area, researchers will complete development of a biologically-based dose-response model critical for predicting potential risk for exposed humans to have developmental effects, and will near completion on a study of the developmental effects of methanol. Researchers will identify and characterize a potentially extra-susceptible subpopulation. They will center health assessment work on reevaluation of the cancer and reproductive and developmental toxicity of benzene, the completion of which is possible in 1995, but is dependent on public and Science Advisory Board (SAB) review.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD is conducting mobile sources research to better understand emissions and air quality under the rapid dynamics of changing fuel compositions and vehicular technologies, with particular emphasis on alternative fuels and reformulated gasolines. For vehicular emissions, researchers are developing analytical methods for EPA-required certification tests and characterizing emissions in the laboratory and in the field. These studies are intended to extend and evaluate/confirm the results of mandated emissions testing by industry and provide data on "real-world" emissions to improve emissions models used for policy decisions. Researchers are determining the impacts of alcohol fuels, oxygenated gasoline, and reformulated gasoline on emissions of carbon monoxide and ozone-forming compounds, as compared to conventional fuels.

Scientists are developing exposure and health data to improve risk-based policy decisions. Based upon new research concluded in 1993, ORD is completing a risk assessment of methyl tert butyl ether (MTBE), the predominate oxygenate used in the legislatively mandated oxygenated gasolines program. Researchers are conducting monitoring studies within high-exposure microenvironments, e.g., personal garages and inside cars. In the area of health effects, researchers are focusing on characterizing the potential for methanol to cause developmental effects, on completion of health assessment for diesel emissions, and on revision of quantitative cancer risk assessments for important mobile source air toxics, such as benzene and butadiene. ORD and the automobile industry are co-funding the Health Effects Institute (HEI) to enhance mobile source health effects research that HEI is funding with universities and other institutions.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The research program focused on emissions, air quality, human exposure, health effects, and scientific assessments of vehicular fuels, with an emphasis on MTBE and methanol. Emissions characterization and air quality research was concentrated on revising and validating emissions models using studies characterizing real-world vehicular emissions. There was significant progress on characterizing microenvironments of importance to human exposure and incorporating these research efforts into exposure models for air toxics emitted from vehicles.

The major program emphasis in 1993 was on the potential health risks and emissions impacts of MTBE, the primary oxygenate used in the oxygenated gasoline program mandated during the winter months in CO nonattainment areas. In response to some public complaints about acute health symptoms from MTBE fuels, ORD promptly developed a preliminary risk assessment which formed the foundation of a large rapid-response research program. The research, coordinated by ORD, was performed by ORD, industry, academia, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and other federal agencies, and several states. The work included human clinical, animal toxicological, and epidemiological studies; human exposure measurements in microenvironments; and emissions characterization under cold temperature conditions. The results were presented in a public conference in Virginia in July, 1993, and were used in a risk assessment of MTBE prepared by ORD.

ORD also conducted health effects studies on inhaled methanol vapor to provide data on potential developmental effects in animals as well as the extrapolation research needed to assist in interpreting the correlation between the methanol animal studies and humans. EPA/ORD also provided support to HEI to enhance health effects research. The "Research Strategy in Alternative Fuels" was reviewed by the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC). The strategy will eventually be used to generate an international research agenda so that data provided by non-EPA organizations will be more useful to EPA and its goals.

INDOOR AIR

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Indoor air pollution in residences, offices, schools, and other large buildings is widely recognized as one of the most serious potential environmental risks to human health. The Science Advisory Board ranked indoor air pollution as one of the highest health risks meriting EPA attention. While there is considerable information about indoor pollutants, scientists know little about the relative magnitudes of the potential risks associated with indoor environments. Research is needed to further identify, characterize, and compare the health risks associated with exposures to indoor air pollutants so that risk assessors and risk managers can make informed decisions to protect the public health.

ORD's indoor air research program will continue to emphasize research on the health effects of indoor exposures to organic vapors and particulate matter. In addition, scientists will give increased attention to biological contaminants.

Researchers will focus on developing standardized techniques to characterize the emissions from indoor pollutant sources and the environmental factors that affect these emissions. They will field test and refine monitoring protocols for indoor air quality in large buildings. In the health effects area, researchers will focus on indoor exposure to organic vapors, including the dimensions and implications of organic vapor-induced signs and symptoms. They also will assess the impact of biological contaminants on asthmatic children. Finally, scientists will continue to emphasize source control/pollution prevention, effective energy-efficient ventilation approaches, and air cleaning techniques to prevent and mitigate indoor pollution risks.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD is shifting the focus of its indoor air research program to understanding the relative contributions of organic vapors and particulate matter to observed signs and symptoms associated with air pollution exposures inside residences and office buildings. Research is being performed in five areas: source characterization, exposure assessment, health effects, risk assessment, and solutions to prevent and mitigate indoor pollutants.

Researchers are conducting studies on source characterization and pollutant transport to better understand pollutant emissions and transport from indoor sources under various environmental conditions. They also are developing, validating, and comparing measurement techniques and monitoring protocols for indoor air quality in large buildings. ORD is providing a better understanding of the health effects resulting from indoor exposure to organic vapors, including the dimensions and implication of organic vapor-induced signs and symptoms. In the area of preventing and mitigating indoor pollution risks, researchers are emphasizing source control/prevention, effective energy-efficient ventilation approaches, and air cleaning techniques. ORD also is demonstrating prevention approaches to reduce emissions associated with textiles and composite wood products.

Congressional Directives. A total of $350,000 is provided through the AC&C appropriation for the Congressionally directed project for indoor air research.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

EPA indoor air research was conducted in five areas: (1) source characterization, (2) exposure assessment; (3) health effects; (4) risk assessment; and (5) solutions. Researchers strategically focused on volatile organic compounds, biocontaminants, and particles, as exemplified by the following three examples. In one research effort, health researchers investigated the relationships between gender, nasal inflammation, and symptom questionnaire data in humans exposed to organic vapors. In a second project, standardized study protocols were developed for indoor air quality studies in large buildings. Finally, in the area of solutions, researchers developed standardized methods for evaluating particle air cleaners.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Resources and accomplishments supporting this program were budgeted in the Multimedia program element for 1995.

1994 PROGRAM

As mandated by the Small Business Development Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-219), EPA will allocate 1.50 percent of its extramural Research and Development budget for the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program. These funds will be used to support small businesses engaged in the development of equipment for pollution abatement and control, and instrumentation for monitoring environmental trends and conditions. Under this program, ORD will take advantage of unique solutions to air quality problems and other environmental issues that may be offered by the private sector.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

As mandated by the Small Business Development Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-219), EPA allocated 1.50 percent of its extramural Research and Development budget for the SBIR Program to support small businesses engaged in the development of equipment for pollution abatement and control, and instrumentation for monitoring environmental trends and conditions.

INFRASTRUCTURE

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Adequately funded infrastructure is critical to ORD's success in conducting the quality science needed to assure that the Agency's decisions are scientifically sound. The most critical part of ORD's infrastructure is its staff. The assumption underlying all our research activities includes a productive workforce.

ORD established this cohesive, cross-cutting issue for infrastructure based upon the importance of this activity to planned and ongoing research activities. Program and Research Operations appropriation funding for the Air Quality Research Program Element (PE) has been centralized within the infrastructure issue to provide improved management in ORD's salaries, travel and related costs associated with managing research programs.

Workyears assigned to this issue represent a consolidation of existing research functions which had previously been allocated across multiple issues. This realignment provides greater accuracy in accounting for workforce usage, enabling management to utilize better information in decision-making and planning purposes. Consolidated activities include: science policy and program development; technical evaluation, review, and guidance to EPA program/regional offices, Federal/State Agencies, and foreign governments; research quality assurance and program review; extramural resource management; technology transfer of scientific information; ADP technical program development of environmental data systems; regulatory mission support; facilities maintenance and oversight; health and safety, and environmental compliance; research planning and program development; operational research oversight; policy and procedure development; program planning and operations; resource planning and review; document production; and secretarial/clerical support and personnel staffs.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD's current infrastructure program provides compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers. ORD's workforce carries out scientific research programs in support of the Agency's mission.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ORD funded its workyears in scientific support of the Agency's mission, providing the personnel compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers.

AIR

ACID DEPOSITION RESEARCH

PRINCIPAL OUTPUTS

1995
- Preliminary drafts of 1996 National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program (NAPAP) sections.

1994
- Project report on Acid Rain Field Bias Study.
- Complete development of software users guide documentation for the Industrial SO_2 Emissions Projection System model.
- Final Report on the Results of EPA's Tangentially Fired LIMB demonstration.
- Final report from University of New Hampshire on development of integrated dynamic watershed models for predicting the combined effects of sulfur and nitrogen deposition on watersheds and surface water chemistry.
- Provide reports on 1990, 1991, 1992 Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNET) measurements of acid deposition (wet and dry).
- Report on NAPAP Workshop on Acid Deposition Monitoring Network capabilities and needs.
- Acid Deposition Standard Feasibility Study: Regional Acid Deposition Model (RADM) runs to characterize the impact of emissions trading on total sulfur deposition, to characterize the change in source responsibility for deposition after implementation of Title IV, Phase II.
- Biennial Assessment: RADM projections of the change in sulfate deposition and improvement in visibility anticipated for Phase I of Title IV. Chesapeake Bay Program Office: Updated estimates of the nitrogen deposition reductions expected due to the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA).

1993
- Completed report on "Evaluation of Precision of EPA Methods"
- Completed development of an expert system software which is now used by state public utility commissions to analyze electric utility system plans for compliance with Title IV of the CAAA.
- Prepared symposium paper summarizing preliminary results from EPA's Tangentially Fired LIMB Demonstration.
- RADM estimates of visibility improvements expected due to sulfate

reductions from Title IV of the 1990 CAAA for Office of Air and Radiation (OAR) Congressional Report: "Effects of the Clean Air Act Amendments on Visibility in Class I Areas."

- Projections of nitrogen reductions for the year 2005 for Chesapeake Bay as a result of 1990 CAAA; and preliminary estimate of NOX emission airshed affecting Chesapeake Bay watershed and Bay for Chesapeake Bay Program Office.
- Preliminary estimates of sulfur deposition reductions for Phase I and Phase II of Title IV of the 1990 CAAA across eastern North America for Acid Rain Division.

ACID DEPOSITION

ACID DEPOSITION RESEARCH

BUDGET REQUEST

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $2,027,300 and 7.4 total workyears for 1995, a decrease of $7,544,300 and 7.5 total workyears from 1994. Of the request, $588,200 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $1,439,100 will be for the Research and Development appropriation. This represents a decrease of $535,800 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, a decrease of $6,308,500 in the Research and Development appropriation, and a decrease of $700,000 in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. The decrease to the Program and Research Operations appropriation reflects redirection of workforce costs associated with funding ORD's staff of scientists, managers, and support personnel for this program. The decrease for the Research and Development appropriation primarily reflects the shift of acid deposition monitoring and assessment monitoring work into EMAP and the new Ecosystems Protection research initiative within the Multimedia Research Program Element. In addition, the decrease also reflects the redirection of research resources to higher priority research activities. The decrease in total workyears reflects base redirections to provide support for high priority research initiatives and to implement the government-wide workyear reduction to reduce the size and cost of government.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $9,571,600 and 14.9 total workyears for this program element, of which $1,124,000 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, $7,747,600 is from the Research and Development appropriation, and $700,000 is from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $15,878,900 and 32.1 total workyears for this program element, of which $2,307,600 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $13,571,300 was from the Research and Development appropriation.

RESEARCH ISSUES

The sections below describe research program issues by each fiscal year:

ACID DEPOSITION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Acid deposition damages lakes and streams, harms forests, contributes to corrosion of materials, reduces visibility, and is suspected of damaging human health. The Clean Air Act (CAA), as amended in 1990, established an acid deposition emissions control program which requires reductions in emissions of the acid deposition precursors sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and nitrogen oxide (NO_x) to prevent further environmental damage while restoring already damaged areas. The primary focus of the acid deposition research program has shifted away from a general analysis of the causes and effects of acid deposition to research in support of the emission control programs mandated under the CAA. Researchers are assisting in implementing the control program through continued monitoring and assessment of acid deposition, thereby providing essential scientific information to evaluate the effectiveness of the emission controls.

Acid deposition monitoring work will be redirected into EMAP and ecological risk assessment research programs as part of the integrated Ecosystems Protection initiative. ORD will evaluate the impact of acid deposition on sensitive and critical ecosystems as defined by the integrated Ecosystems Protection initiative. Information available from the acid deposition monitoring networks will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the acid rain control program established under the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) of 1990. ORD will continue to provide data and other support for the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program (NAPAP).

1994 PROGRAM

ORD is reconfiguring the current wet and dry acidic deposition monitoring network to focus monitoring efforts on specific regional and ecosystem issues to better use the current capabilities of ORD monitoring sites. In carrying out assessment activities, researchers are also using data collected by aquatics monitoring through the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) and forest monitoring carried out in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service. Scientists are improving benefit estimation methods and also conducting modeling research in support of acid deposition assessment activities.

For continuous emission monitoring research, ORD is evaluating flow monitor performance, using improved velocity measurement procedures and determining total system bias. These monitors provide the Agency with the means to monitor power plant emissions, evaluate the effectiveness of advanced NO_x burner controls, produce preliminary estimates of the effects of SO_2 and NO_x trading on surface water acidification, and conduct field studies for evaluating the effects of acidic deposition on tree growth. To evaluate the performance of low-NO_x burner control technology, researchers are using data collected from the completed Limestone Injection Multi-stage Burner (LIMB) demonstration and other technology demonstrations.

Researchers are conducting studies to better understand the relationship between acid aerosols and visibility. For aquatics and terrestrial effects research, scientists are revisiting sites originally measured in 1990 as part of the Forest Health Monitoring (FHM) program for purposes of establishing trends in FHM indicators. Scientists also are initiating a field study to provide improved information on the response of surface waters to nitrogen deposition.

Congressional Directives. A total of $700,000 is provided through the AC&C appropriation for acid deposition research of the Adirondack mountains.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ORD concentrated acid deposition research on supporting regulatory activities in several areas. Researchers reviewed the acidic deposition monitoring network to determine the most cost effective way to limit network costs in support of CASTNET, and to more accurately establish status and trends of acid deposition and atmospheric constituents. The data collected supported various other programs including the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program (NAPAP), EMAP, and CAA assessments. Recognizing that visibility is generally the first indicator of atmospheric change in acid aerosol concentrations, ORD also evaluated locations for new visibility monitoring sites to better establish the relationship between acid aerosols and visibility.

In the area of control technology research, ORD completed the Tangentially-Fired LIMB Demonstration and initiated analysis of the test results. ORD also performed studies to further investigate and improve the accuracy of continuous emission monitoring (CEM) measurements in accordance with regulatory commitments. Researchers completed the acid rain field bias study which was aimed at evaluating the performance of continuous emission monitoring equipment in actual use in monitoring power plant emissions as required by the CAA. They also completed development of a tool which will be widely used by state public utility commissions to analyze electric utility system plans for compliance with Title IV of the CAA.

ORD's aquatics and terrestrial effects research concentrated on improving watershed models of chronic acidification to project the long-term effects on sensitive soils and aquatic ecosystems. Assessments were conducted on the environmental impacts and trends of changes in acid deposition on sensitive ecosystems. Researchers supported activities to assess ecosystem response to change. Scientists completed the Episodic Response Project, an intensive study of stream chemistry and fish populations in 13 streams in the Adirondacks, Catskills, and Northern Appalachian Plateau region of Pennsylvania. They also completed the first year of the Sierra Episodes project. Water chemistry samples were collected daily during spring snowmelt for 11 high elevation lakes in the Sierra Nevada to determine the severity of episodic acidification. Modeling activities focused on the impacts of atmospheric emissions which is critical for establishing monitoring networks, determining spatial distributions of acidic constituents, and understanding the transport and fate of pollutants.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Resources and accomplishments supporting this program were budgeted in the Multimedia program element for 1995.

1994 PROGRAM

As mandated by the Small Business Development Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-219), EPA will allocate 1.50 percent of its extramural Research and Development budget for the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program. These funds are being used to support small businesses engaged in the development of equipment for pollution abatement and control, and instrumentation for monitoring environmental trends and conditions. Under this program, ORD is taking advantage of unique solutions to drinking water problems and other environmental issues that may be offered by the private sector. Resources are being identified in the operating plan and consolidated into the Multimedia Program Element once enactment occurs.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

As mandated by the Small Business Development Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-219), EPA allocated 1.50 percent of its extramural Research and Development budget for the SBIR Program to support small businesses engaged in the development of equipment for pollution abatement and control, and instrumentation for monitoring environmental trends and conditions.

INFRASTRUCTURE

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Adequately funded infrastructure is critical to ORD's success in conducting the quality science needed to assure that the Agency's decisions are scientifically sound. The most critical part of ORD's infrastructure is its staff. The assumption underlying all ORD research activities includes a productive workforce.

ORD established this cohesive, cross-cutting issue for infrastructure based upon the importance of this activity to planned and ongoing research activities. Program and Research Operations appropriation funding for the Acid Deposition Research Program Element (PE) has been centralized within the infrastructure issue to provide improved management in ORD's salaries, travel and related costs associated with managing research programs.

Workyears assigned to this issue represent a consolidation of existing research functions which had previously been allocated across multiple issues. This realignment provides greater accuracy in accounting for workforce usage, enabling management to utilize better information in decision-making and planning purposes. Consolidated activities include: science policy and program development; technical evaluation, review, and guidance to EPA program/regional offices, Federal/State Agencies, and foreign governments; research quality assurance and program review; extramural resource management; technology transfer of scientific information; ADP technical program development of environmental data systems; regulatory mission support; facilities maintenance and oversight;

health and safety, and environmental compliance; research planning and program development; operational research oversight; policy and procedure development; program planning and operations; resource planning and review; document production; and secretarial/clerical support and personnel staffs.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD's current infrastructure program provides compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers. ORD's workforce carries out scientific research programs in support of the Agency's mission.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ORD funded its workyears in scientific support of the Agency's mission, providing the personnel compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers.

AIR

GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH

PRINCIPAL OUTPUTS

1995
- o Conduct further tests of the Iron Limitation Hypothesis.
- o Visualization and characterization of Global Tropospheric Ozone.
- o Prototype Earth System Model: complete coupling for CO_2.
- o Report on the protective effects of sunscreens and skin pigmentation on ultraviolet-B (UV-B) radiation induced immune suppression.
- o Complete a sensitivity analysis of the effects of ultraviolet radiation on the oceanic carbon cycle in relation to global warming.
- o Establish a nationwide ultraviolet (UV) radiation monitoring quality assurance laboratory at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) facility in Boulder, Co.

1994
- o Use two new techniques will be utilized to precisely measure atmospheric O2/N2 at a growing network of stations.
- o Integrated assessment of the release of greenhouse gases from ecosystems in high latitudes under climate change.
- o Develop a field based system for estimating the environmental temperature requirements of freshwater fish species.
- o Study feasibility of using satellite derived O_3 data to infer tropospheric concentrations
- o Complete development of a UV irradiance model to predict UV radiation doses in marine waters.
- o Establish three to six UV monitoring sites in urban areas of the U.S.
- o Report on the effects of UV-B radiation on Cutaneous Leishmaniasis (infectious viral disease).

1993
- o Resolved major uncertainties with regard to the role of the terrestrial biosphere in the global carbon cycle.
- o Completed synopsis of factors affecting climate change and sea-level rise
- o Developed and validated a methodology for estimating the effects of global climate change on surface water environmental conditions and fishery resources on a regional basis.

- Quantified estimates of total global warming potential for greenhouse gases taking into account tropospheric chemistry.

- Published papers on Methane Emission Characterization/Coal Mines: The results of the first emissions measurement effort at a large western surface mine, and a preliminary global estimate of methane emissions from coal mines.

- Published a model predicting the short-term effect of different wave lengths of ultraviolet radiation on carbon fixation by marine phytoplankton.

AIR

GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH

BUDGET REQUEST

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $29,303,100 and 62.2 total workyears for 1995, an increase of $1,866,600 and an increase of 24.8 total workyears from 1994. Of the request, $4,979,500 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $24,323,600 will be for the Research and Development appropriation. This represents an increase of $2,050,500 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and a decrease of $183,900 in the Research and Development appropriation. The increase to the Program and Research Operations appropriation reflects additional workforce costs associated with funding ORD's staff of scientists, managers and support personnel in areas such as quality assurance, extramural resource management, and high priority research, and the funding of additional workyears. The decrease for the Research and Development appropriation reflects a redirection of research resources to fund the Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) program which is budgeted under the Multimedia Program Element in 1995. The increase in total workyears represents a reallocation of existing research functions in order to provide greater accuracy in accounting for and planning workforce allocation.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $27,436,500 and 37.4 total workyears for this program element, of which $2,929,000 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $24,507,500 is from the Research and Development appropriation.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $24,470,100 and 37.0 total workyears for this program element, of which $3,007,200 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $21,462,900 was from the Research and Development appropriation.

RESEARCH ISSUES

The sections below describe research program issues by each fiscal year:

GLOBAL CLIMATE

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Human activities have caused recent dramatic changes in the Earth system, including the increase in atmospheric levels of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. Research must be carried out immediately to improve our understanding of global climate change because of the serious potential risks of global change to human health and the environment. ORD is working with other federal agencies under the Federal Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) to reduce or resolve the significant scientific uncertainties regarding the timing, rate, and location of global climate change and to develop cost effective mitigation and adaption options.

EPA's climate change research is focused on understanding the effects of climate change on the terrestrial biosphere and predicting the extent of such biospheric effects in the future. Other major foci of the program include understanding the extent of regional and global tropospheric ozone (a greenhouse gas of major concern to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)), and how human activity is promoting growing concentrations; marine biospheric influences on global climate change; and critical scientific issues related to the implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Stratospheric Ozone.

EPA will continue research to help establish the scientific basis for national and international policy making related to natural and human-induced changes in the global Earth system. Elements of the program include support for 1) an integrated, comprehensive long-term program of monitoring the trends in Earth systems on a global scale; 2) a program of focused studies to improve understanding of the physical, chemical, biological, and social processes that influence Earth system processes and trends on global and regional scales; 3) the development of integrated conceptual and predictive Earth system models; and 4) conducting assessments that document the state of scientific knowledge and uncertainties, and the implications of global change for the natural and human environment to support national and international policy making activities over a broad spectrum of global and regional environmental issues.

Researchers will carry out studies on sources, sinks, pools and fluxes of greenhouse gases, both natural and human influenced; tropospheric chemistry of greenhouse and other trace gases; characterization of landscapes and monitoring of terrestrial biological and bio-geochemical systems; large-scale vegetative responses; earth system predictive and diagnostic modeling, including climate induced biospheric feedbacks; and ecological effects of global climate change, with particular emphasis on forest ecosystems.

1994 PROGRAM

Researchers are carrying out processes and effects studies which focus on key physical, chemical, biological, ecological, and human controlled processes that influence or govern Earth system behavior. The program includes studies on bio-geochemical cycling and carbon cycle dynamics and their resultant feedback to the climate system, investigations into the atmospheric processes influencing global warming and cooling, and studies on ecosystem effects and the responses of vegetation. Researchers are refocusing ecological research efforts and initiating new experiments to study the transient effects of climate change and the responses of ecosystems.

ORD is conducting monitoring research which uses remote sensing efforts and atmospheric measurements to identify the rate at which global ecological systems are changing, and the systems' relative contributions to changing atmospheric burdens of relevant trace gases. These monitoring activities will further characterize landscapes of North America, continue monitoring biomass burning and land cover changes, and initiate an assessment activity to optimize monitoring efforts for early detection of the greenhouse signature. Working with the International Geosphere and Biosphere Program and the World Meteorological Organization, the early detection research is focusing on major earth systems that can rapidly respond to climate change (atmosphere, cryosphere, oceans, and terrestrial biosphere), use models to identify unique greenhouse gas warming responses, and design appropriate observational programs to detect the predicted signals.

Researchers are conducting state-of-science assessments to support the international IPCC efforts to re-evaluate the likely impacts of climate change and effective mitigation and adaptation responses. ORD also is expanding investment in modeling research to accelerate development of a framework for earth systems modeling, focusing on the need to couple terrestrial biospheric response to atmospheric and oceanic general circulation models. Such modeling capability is essential for scientists to predict global climate change with the accuracy and resolution required for assessing climate change impacts and developing effective response strategies.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ORD carried our global climate research to provides the scientific basis to assess, evaluate, and predict the ecological and environmental consequences of global change. Researchers resolved major uncertainties with regard to the role of the terrestrial biosphere in the global carbon cycle, including: 1) delineating the specific requirements for predicting biospheric response to changing climate and atmospheric chemistry; 2) clarifying the role of the terrestrial biosphere in enhancing or decreasing atmospheric CO2 concentrations. 3) quantifying terrestrial biospheric fluxes; and 4) assessing the potential for sequestering carbon in US Forests in supporting the development of the US National Action Plan for greenhouse gas emissions.

Researchers prepared a synopsis of factors affecting climate change and sea-level rise. The synopsis summarizes the oceanographic and ecological factors that have, and will continue to contribute to sea-level rise. These data represent the most recent and clear synopsis of the different components affecting sea-level rise and are a fundamental source for the global climate change scenarios for the Gulf of Mexico, South Florida, the Caribbean coast, and adjacent region habitats. In addition, studies were performed to investigate the tropospheric chemistry of greenhouse and other trace gases and begin the process of quantifying climate induced biospheric feedbacks. Researchers quantified estimates of the total global warming potential for greenhouse gases, taking into account tropospheric chemistry.

Researchers also conducted monitoring research which includes landscape characterization of North America to provide the necessary data for predicting the influence of land use changes on carbon fluxes, as well as monitoring of biomass burning and forest cover changes. They also conduced processes and effects research which concentrated on investigating the sources, sinks, pools, and fluxes of greenhouse gases, both natural and human influenced. This research program also investigated the response of vegetation to climate change from the plant scale to the landscape and regional scales.

STRATOSPHERIC OZONE DEPLETION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer has increased the amount of ultraviolet (UV-B) radiation which reaches the Earth's surface. EPA's stratospheric ozone research program is designed to quantify the UV-B increases and understand the responses of humans and sensitive ecological systems to these larger UV-B doses. The research supports the periodic effects assessments required by the Montreal Protocol and provides the data to the Program Office that explain the implications of ozone depletion. Researchers conduct investigations on the potential ecological effects of chemical replacements identified by industry or the government to determine whether the new substances cause or contribute to any other environmental problems.

EPA's research program on the environmental effects of ozone depletion will focus on collecting ground based UV-B data and defining the adverse human and ecological effects associated with increased UV-B exposures. Scientists will establish a monitoring network of ten operating sites of the fifteen total planned sites for the program. Both urban and rural (background) sites will be included in the EPA network. ORD will use the data collected to support ORD human health and aquatic effects risk assessments and to provide information on the impact of elevated levels of UV-B radiation on urban air pollution.

In the human health effects component of the program, researchers will focus on how UV-B radiation effects the immune system. They will complete work to define the basic mechanisms which cause UV-B to induce adverse effects. Researchers will determine the impact of UV-B exposure on human susceptibility to infectious diseases and will study the increase of additional classes of infectious agents (viral, bacterial, fungal etc.). Scientists will examine the impact of skin pigmentation on human sensitivity to immunosuppressive effects and the degree of protection provided by sunscreen. Researchers will initiate efforts to quantify the impact of UV-B exposure on vaccine effectiveness.

Under the aquatics effects program, scientists will provide data on how UV-B impacts marine species which live in the surface layer (1-30 meters) of the ocean. Researchers will study the effects on the primary production of phytoplankton because of its important role in the marine food web. Scientists will conduct research to further quantify UV-B induced effects on primary production, shifts in phytoplankton species, and the indirect impacts of phytoplankton effects on fish populations and food quality. Long-term exposures of phytoplankton species will be conducted to develop dose response relationships.

Researchers will investigate the ecological effects of proposed replacement compounds. They will define the environmental impacts of selected hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) and hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) degradation products, and will investigate the chemical, biological, and physical parameters and transport processes which govern the distribution of degradation products in water, soils and vegetation. Scientists will perform ecological risk assessments to determine the risks posed by the oxidation products of selected compounds. ORD will coordinate this research with industry groups, including the Alternative Fluorocarbon Environmental Acceptability Study (AFEAS).

1994 PROGRAM

ORD is 1) investigating the effects of increased UV-B on human health and sensitive aquatic ecosystems; 2) establishing a ground-based UV-B monitoring network to provide data on UV-B exposure; and 3) evaluating the fate and transport of industry and government proposed replacements for ozone depleting compounds (ODCs) to ensure they do not pose other environmental risks.

Researchers are conducting human immunosuppression studies to define the basic mechanism which causes UV-B to induce adverse effects in humans and the extent to which this influences human susceptibility to infections. Scientists are assessing the role of skin pigmentation on immunosuppression and the degree of protection afforded by sun screen. The Agency is carrying out aquatic effects research which focuses on laboratory experiments to define the impact of increased UV-B on phytoplankton productivity, including field experiments on the effects of higher UV-B exposure on sensitive near-coastal ecosystems.

EPA's research is supporting ground based UV-B monitoring research to establish several monitoring sites and agreements with other federal agencies and nations to share information on UV-B levels. Scientists are conducting research on the atmospheric transformation and ecological effects of CFC/HCFC replacement substances to help determine the atmospheric fate of proposed replacements for ODCs and the environmental risks associated with these compounds and their degradation products. Researchers are continuing to develop a multimedia exposure model to predict environmental concentrations of replacement compounds and degradation products.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Researchers continued to investigate critical human and ecological effects caused by increased levels of UV-B which are reaching the Earth's surface due to stratospheric ozone depletion. The health effects program concentrated on determining the extent to which UV-B induces immunosuppression in humans, including defining the mechanism which causes this effect. Researchers prepared a report on ocular and dermatological health effects of ultraviolet exposure from the ozone hole in southern Chile. Aquatic effects research centered on determining how phytoplankton species are adversely impacted by elevated UV-B radiation levels and evaluating how these effects indirectly impact an entire ecosystem. Researchers published a model predicting the short-term effect of different wave lengths of ultraviolet radiation on carbon fixation by marine phytoplankton. In addition, a UV-B monitoring center was established at the University of Georgia, and efforts were initiated to significantly expand EPA's UV-B monitoring network.

EPA also conducted research on the atmospheric transformation and ecological effects of CFC/HCFC replacement substances. This research helps determine the atmospheric fate and environmental risks of volatile compounds which are expected to be used as replacements for ODCs. Researchers continued work to develop a multimedia exposure model which predicts environmental concentrations of replacement compounds and their degradation products.

INFRASTRUCTURE

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Adequately funded infrastructure is critical to ORD's success in conducting the quality science needed to assure that the Agency's decisions are scientifically sound. The most critical part of ORD's infrastructure is its staff. The assumption underlying all our research activities includes a productive workforce.

ORD established this cohesive, cross-cutting issue for infrastructure based upon the importance of this activity to planned and ongoing research activities. Program and Research Operations appropriation funding for the Global Change Research Program Element (PE) has been centralized within the infrastructure issue to provide improved management in ORD's salaries, travel and related costs associated with managing research programs.

Workyears assigned to this issue represent a consolidation of existing research functions which had previously been allocated across multiple issues. This realignment provides greater accuracy in accounting for workforce usage, enabling management to utilize better information in decision-making and planning purposes. Consolidated activities include: science policy and program development; technical evaluation, review, and guidance to EPA program/regional offices, Federal/State Agencies, and foreign governments; research quality assurance and program review; extramural resource management; technology transfer of scientific information; ADP technical program development of environmental data systems; regulatory mission support; facilities maintenance and oversight; health and safety, and environmental compliance; research planning and program development; operational research oversight; policy and procedure development; program planning and operations; resource planning and review; document production; and secretarial/clerical support and personnel staffs.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD's current infrastructure program provides compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers. ORD's workforce carries out scientific research programs in support of the Agency's mission.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ORD funded its workyears in scientific support of the Agency's mission, providing the personnel compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers.

AIR
Air Quality & Stationary Source Planning & Standards

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM								
Emission Standards & Technology Assessment								
Program & Research Operations		$9,167.8	$10,079.4	$9,979.4	$9,867.5	$10,498.7	$631.2	$419.3
Abatement Control and Compliance		$16,679.1	$19,944.9	$13,844.8	$11,263.8	$19,444.9	$8,181.1	-$500.0
	TOTAL	$25,846.9	$30,024.3	$23,824.2	$21,131.3	$29,943.6	$8,812.3	-$80.7
State Program Policy Guidelines & Air Standards Development								
Program & Research Operations		$6,888.6	$7,196.5	$7,128.5	$6,917.0	$7,757.2	$840.2	$560.7
Abatement Control and Compliance		$6,094.0	$6,556.5	$8,870.8	$8,462.5	$8,413.1	-$49.4	$1,856.6
	TOTAL	$12,982.6	$13,753.0	$15,999.3	$15,379.5	$16,170.3	$790.8	$2,417.3
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$16,056.4	$17,275.9	$17,107.9	$16,784.5	$18,255.9	$1,471.4	$980.0
Abatement Control and Compliance		$22,773.1	$26,501.4	$22,715.6	$19,726.3	$27,858.0	$8,131.7	$1,356.6
Air Quality & Stationary Source Planning & Standards	TOTAL	$38,829.5	$43,777.3	$39,823.5	$36,510.8	$46,113.9	$9,603.1	$2,336.6
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Emission Standards & Technology Assessment		143.0	156.0	156.0	150.9	152.8	1.9	-3.2
State Program Policy Guidelines & Air Standards Development		108.7	111.7	111.7	113.7	112.8	-9	1.1
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		251.7	267.7	267.7	264.6	265.6	1.0	-2.1
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Emission Standards & Technology Assessment		147.4	156.0	156.0	150.9	152.8	1.9	-3.2
State Program Policy Guidelines & Air Standards Development		110.1	111.7	111.7	113.7	112.8	-9	1.1
TOTAL WORKYEARS		257.5	267.7	267.7	264.6	265.6	1.0	-2.1

AIR

AIR QUALITY & STATIONARY SOURCE PLANNING AND STANDARDS

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $46,113,900 supported by 265.6 total workyears for 1995, an increase of $9,603,100 and 1.0 total workyears from 1994. Of the request, $18,255,900 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $27,858,000 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,471,400 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $8,131,700 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

EMISSION STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $29,943,600 supported by 152.8 total workyears for this program, of which $10,498,700 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $19,444,900 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase from 1994 of $631,200 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation for increased workforce costs, an increase of $8,181,100 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation for Clean Air Act activities, and an increase of 1.9 in total workyears to support Clean Air Act (CAA) activities.

In 1995 the primary focus of the program continues to be implementation of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, particularly requirements for reducing air toxics through development of Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards for high priority pollutants and source categories. EPA will focus on promulgating MACT standards for about 20 source categories (four-year standards) and will begin work on about 61 source categories (seven-year standards). The Agency will review the MACT regulatory schedule and make adjustments as appropriate.

EPA will promulgate the municipal waste combustor (MWC) II and III standards in 1995, as well as standards for medical waste incinerators. The Agency will then focus on assisting states in implementing the standards. The Agency also will begin developing standards for commercial and industrial solid waste incinerators and for consumer products. In addition, the Agency will promulgate revisions to the New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) for electric utilities as required by section 111 of the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA). The major focus will be on the nitrogen oxides (NOx) NSPS. EPA will revise the sulfur dioxide NSPSs in accordance with the deletion of the percent reduction provisions of section 111.

EPA will review and respond to the concerns and recommendations of the National Academy of Science Risk Assessment Review study. The Agency also will focus significant efforts on completing the study of all air toxic emissions from utilities. The study will include alternative control strategies and recommendations concerning MACT standards. In addition, the Agency will summarize in a report to Congress a study of mercury emissions from electric utility steam generating units, MWCs, and other sources, including area sources. The study will include emissions, health and environmental effects, control technologies, and costs.

In 1995 EPA will continue work within the Great Waters program. Further study will continue to address the scientific and technical issues associated with regulating the deposition of air pollutants into the Great Waters. The Agency will begin work as needed towards regulation of pollutants that contribute to atmospheric deposition for the Great Waters.

The Agency will complete a report to Congress that identifies at least 30 hazardous air pollutants representing the greatest threat to public health in the largest number of urban areas. This information will allow EPA to better understand the nature of the air toxics problem in urban areas and to begin immediately to develop a comprehensive national strategy for addressing these area sources.

In 1995 EPA will continue to provide support to Regional offices, states, and local air pollution control agencies in their implementation of programs to control air toxics, volatile organic compound (VOC), and particulate matter (PM-10) emissions through the operation of four technical centers and clearinghouses. The Agency will operate a small business technical assistance service in coordination with the existing technical assistance centers to provide technical guidance on control technology, pollution prevention, and chemical emergency prevention, and consideration of small business needs and concerns (e.g., air pollution control regulations that affect them).

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994 the Agency is allocating a total of $21,131,300 supported by 150.9 total workyears for this program, of which $9,867,500 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $11,263,800 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1994 EPA is focusing on development of MACT standards for categories to help meet the November 1994 deadline in the CAA. The Agency also is providing technical assistance to states and local agencies in implementing the promulgated MACT standards for coke ovens, dry cleaners, and hazardous organic sources. In addition, the Agency is continuing work on a study of the hazardous air pollutants representing the greatest threat to public health in the largest number of urban areas. With completion of this study, EPA will better understand the nature of the air toxics problem in urban areas and can begin to develop a comprehensive national strategy for addressing these area sources. In addition, EPA is preparing a study of emissions of hazardous air pollutants from electric utilities, including mercury emissions.

In 1994 EPA will submit to Congress the first report on the Great Waters study. The report includes data obtained in 1993 on atmospheric deposition of hazardous air pollutants to the Great Lakes, Chesapeake Bay, Lake Champlain, and some U.S. coastal waters. Follow-up reports are due every two years. The 1994 report will identify air toxics sources and potential control or emission reduction options; assess whether Title III provisions are adequate to prevent serious public health or environmental effects, and describe opportunities where EPA could address the adverse effects of atmospheric deposition. Where appropriate, the Agency will encourage regulations addressing these topics. The Agency continues work addressing additional U.S. coastal waters.

In 1994 EPA continues developing standards for medical waste incinerators, performing the screening study on other waste combustors required by the CAA, and developing proposed standards for municipal waste combustors. The Agency also is proposing guidance for the implementation of the "modifications" provisions (section 112(g)) of the Act, and publishing final guidance for states to use in obtaining approval and delegation of Federal air toxic programs under section 112(l) and case-by-case MACT determinations under section 112(j). The Agency will continue to process applications received under the Early Reductions Program.

The Agency continues to develop key control technology guidelines (CTGs), alternative control technology (ACT) documents, and NSPSs in 1994. The CTGs for the wood furniture, aerospace, and shipbuilding industries are on separate schedules (early 1995) due to the need to coordinate with section 112 MACT standards being developed for the same categories. The Agency is developing a MACT standard for autobody refinishing in lieu of a CTG and publishing final ACT documents for industrial clean-up solvents and pesticides in lieu of CTGs. The Agency also is publishing final ACT documents for major Nox and VOC sources. Additionally, the Agency is proposing revisions to the NSPS for electric utilities as required by section 111 of the CAAA. The major focus is on the NOx NSPS. The sulfur dioxide NSPSs may be revised in accordance with the deletion of the percent reduction provisions of section 111.

In 1994 EPA continues to provide support to Regional offices, states, and local air pollution control agencies in their implementation of programs to control air toxics, VOC, and PM-10 emissions through the operation of four technical centers and clearinghouses. The Agency operates a small business technical assistance service in coordination with the existing technical assistance centers to provide technical guidance on control technology, pollution prevention, and chemical emergency prevention, and consideration of small business needs and concerns.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993 the Agency obligated a total of $25,846,900 supported by 147.4 total workyears for this program, of which $9,167,800 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $16,679,100 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993 EPA focused on implementation of CAA requirements for reducing air toxics through development of MACT standards for high priority pollutants and source categories. The Agency published a final list of source categories for which MACT standards must be developed and the regulatory schedule for the promulgation of MACT standards for all listed source categories. The Agency focused on development of MACT standards to meet the two-year and four-year deadlines and began efforts to meet the seven-year deadline.

EPA gave high priority to completing MACT standards for hazardous organic sources, coke ovens, and dry cleaners. The Agency proposed a MACT standard for industrial cooling towers. EPA also promulgated procedures for delegating to states responsibility for implementing MACT standards and other requirements under section 112(l). In addition, EPA proposed policies and procedures for states to make case-by-case MACT determinations under section 112 (j).

In 1993 the Agency continued: 1) work on a study of the deposition of hazardous air pollutants in the Great Waters; 2) development of standards for medical waste incinerators and MWCs; 3) development of guidance for the implementation of the "Modifications" provisions of section 112(g); 4) support to the National Academy of Sciences in their review of EPA's risk assessment procedures and methods; 5) work on a study of the emissions of hazardous air pollutants from electric utilities; and 6) efforts to assess the concentrations of air toxics in the ambient air in urban areas.

To help states address ozone nonattainment problems, EPA continued: 1) development of CTGs for 13 categories of sources of VOCs; 2) an ACT document for sources of NOx and a study of jet aircraft NOx emissions; 3) efforts to complete a study of VOC emissions from consumer commercial products; and 4) development of standards for marine vessels and architectural and industrial coatings; 5) revision of the NSPS for electric utilities; and 6) the utility boiler operator certification program.

EPA continued implementation support to state programs through the operation of four centers and clearinghouses and through the publication of implementation support and technology transfer documents for air toxics, ozone, and PM-10 control. The Agency also continued to assist states in the development of permit programs for air toxics. In addition, the Agency initiated support to states in providing compliance and technical assistance to small businesses that must comply with CAA requirements.

STATE PROGRAM GUIDELINES AND AIR STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $16,170,300 supported by 112.8 total workyears for this program, of which $7,757,200 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $8,413,100 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $840,200 in the Program and Research Operations and a decrease of $49,400 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation and a decrease of 0.9 workyears from 1994. The decrease in workyears is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government. The reduction in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation reflects a Congressional directive that was not continued in 1995.

This program focuses on implementing requirements of the CAA for meeting National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQSs) and establishing state operating permit and fee programs. In 1995 EPA will publish a decision to revise or reaffirm the NAAQS for sulfur dioxide. The Agency also will propose to revise or reaffirm the nitrogen dioxide standard, continue to expedite the review of the ozone standard by issuing a draft staff paper, and continue work on the next round review of the particulate matter standard. The Agency will carry out benefits, health, and regulatory impact analyses to support programs for Federal rulemaking activities.

In 1995 EPA will review and take regulatory action on state implementation plans (SIPs) and state operating permit programs. The Agency will continue Federal implementation plan (FIP) activities and sanctions, as necessary, focusing increased efforts on the promulgation and implementation of three major ozone FIPs for California. EPA also will determine whether marginal ozone areas and moderate particulate matter (PM-10) areas have attained by the statutory deadlines and take appropriate action (e.g., "bump up" the area classification, approve attainment date extensions).

EPA will provide states with policy guidance and assistance for such activities as developing revised SIPs and determining whether progress requirements and milestones are met. Specifically, the Agency will oversee the attainment plan demonstrations due November 15, 1994. EPA will promulgate Federal operating permit rules, revise existing rules covering state operating permit programs, promulgate rules that revise the new source review (NSR) regulations, and propose additional rules to simplify the NSR program. EPA will designate, as needed, new nonattainment areas based on new air quality data or changes to NAAQSs and redesignate areas to attainment as appropriate. The Agency will continue to review and process the operating permit programs submitted by the states. Efforts will begin on managing the Headquarter's 45-day review of proposed state operating permits. The EPA will also continue to provide training to states through short courses, self-study courses, videos, and workshops for implementing CAA requirements. Increased interest in delivering this training through satellite networks is anticipated.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994 the Agency is allocating a total of $15,379,500 supported by 113.7 total workyears for this program, of which $6,917,000 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $8,462,500 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1994 EPA is reviewing and approving or disapproving state operating permit programs due November 15, 1993. EPA also continues to provide states with guidance and other assistance needed to implement the CAA requirements for state operating permit programs. The Agency will propose the Federal operating permit program rules and revise the part 70 rules covering state operating permit programs. The Agency also will propose rules to implement a variety of changes to the NSR program. The Agency will develop proposed rules to simplify the NSR program and to provide guidance for best available control technology (BACT). The Agency continues to provide NSR guidance and assistance to Regions and states.

In 1994 EPA will decide whether to repropose or promulgate a revised or reaffirmed primary NAAQS for sulfur dioxide. The Agency also will complete its review of the carbon monoxide standard, continue the expedited review of the ozone standard, and begin the next round review of the particulate matter standard.

EPA continues to develop the guidance and regulations needed to implement SIP activities. This includes issuing rules and/or guidance for serious PM-10 nonattainment areas, lead nonattainment areas, general conformity, completeness criteria, economic incentive programs, order of sanctions, and discretionary sanctions. The Agency also will issue the list of additional PM-10 and sulfur dioxide nonattainment areas and assist the ozone and visibility transport commissions.

In 1994 EPA continues to administer a review process for SIPs submitted by states. EPA will review and approve or disapprove the initial SIP submittals If necessary, the Agency will impose sanctions and develop Federal rules for disapproved SIPs. The Agency continues to implement innovative measures to reduce the backlog of SIP revisions and expedite processing, including the operation of a computerized SIP tracking and information system.

Congressional Directives. A total of $2,600,000 is for the Congressionally directed project of Clean Air Act Additional Activities.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993 EPA obligated a total of $12,982,600 supported by 110.1 total workyears to this program, of which $6,888,600 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $6,094,000 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993 EPA provided states with guidance and other assistance needed to implement the requirements for state operating permit and fee programs, including general permits, enabling legislation, fee recovery requirements, and monitoring and reporting requirements. The Agency also issued guidance on the processing and review procedures for the permit programs due in November 1993. In 1993 EPA completed the review of the NAAQS for ozone and the secondary sulfur dioxide standard. The Agency continued work towards reproposing or promulgating a revised or reaffirmed primary NAAQS for sulfur dioxide and setting priorities among future NAAQS revisions for other pollutants. The Agency also continued developing rules to implement a variety of changes to the NSR program and to simplify the NSR program.

EPA issued "findings" letters to states that failed to submit SIPs due on November 15, 1992. EPA also published PM-10 best available control measure

(BACM) technical guidance, Title I nitrogen oxides guidance, PM-10 area reclassifications, economic incentive rules, general conformity criteria, and PM-10 prevention of significant deterioration increments. The Agency also continued assistance to the ozone and visibility transport commissions.

AIR
Mobile Source Air Pollution Control & Fuel Economy

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM								
Mobile Source Program Implementation								
Program & Research Operations		$1,889.4	$2,985.1	$2,976.1	$2,815.6	$3,420.7	$605.1	$435.6
Abatement Control and Compliance			$2	$2		$2	$2	
	TOTAL	$1,889.4	$2,985.3	$2,976.3	$2,815.6	$3,420.9	$605.3	$435.6
Emission Standards, Technical Assessment & Characterization								
Program & Research Operations		$7,691.0	$9,085.8	$8,929.2	$9,266.0	$10,446.1	$1,180.1	$1,360.3
Abatement Control and Compliance		$13,533.1	$13,841.0	$11,682.4	$15,961.8	$25,409.6	$9,447.8	$11,568.6
	TOTAL	$21,224.1	$22,926.8	$20,611.6	$25,227.8	$35,855.7	$10,627.9	$12,928.9
Testing, Technical & Administrative Support								
Program & Research Operations		$5,965.3	$6,378.9	$6,204.2	$6,083.5	$6,963.5	$880.0	$584.6
Abatement Control and Compliance		$3,123.4	$10,889.6	$8,456.3	$7,161.0	$9,936.1	$2,775.1	-$953.5
	TOTAL	$9,088.7	$17,268.5	$14,660.5	$13,244.5	$16,899.6	$3,655.1	-$368.9
Emissions & Fuel Economy Compliance								
Program & Research Operations		$3,214.7	$2,898.4	$2,898.4	$7,494.8	$8,245.0	$750.2	$5,346.6
Abatement Control and Compliance		$479.5	$427.1	$412.6	$3,280.7	$7,902.7	$4,622.0	$7,475.6
	TOTAL	$3,694.2	$3,325.5	$3,311.0	$10,775.5	$16,147.7	$5,372.2	$12,822.2
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$18,760.4	$21,348.2	$21,007.9	$25,659.9	$29,075.3	$3,415.4	$7,727.1
Abatement Control and Compliance		$17,136.0	$25,157.9	$20,551.5	$26,403.5	$43,248.6	$16,845.1	$18,090.7
Mobile Source Air Pollution Control & Fuel Economy	TOTAL	$35,896.4	$46,506.1	$41,559.4	$52,063.4	$72,323.9	$20,260.5	$25,817.8
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Mobile Source Program Implementation		33.3	50.8	50.8	50.6	54.6	4.0	3.8
Emission Standards, Technical Assessment & Characterization		118.6	143.7	143.7	146.7	156.1	9.4	12.4
Testing, Technical & Administrative Support		110.3	101.1	101.1	99.5	99.8	3	-1.3
Emissions & Fuel Economy Compliance		44.2	46.5	46.5	126.5	123.8	-2.7	77.3

AIR
Mobile Source Air Pollution Control & Fuel Economy

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	306.4	342.1	342.1	423.3	434.3	11.0	92.2
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Mobile Source Program Implementation	34.5	50.8	50.8	50.6	54.6	4.0	3.8
Emission Standards, Technical Assessment & Characterization	128.2	143.7	143.7	146.7	156.1	9.4	12.4
Testing, Technical & Administrative Support	114.2	101.1	101.1	99.5	99.8	3	-1.3
Emissions & Fuel Economy Compliance	51.1	46.5	46.5	126.5	123.8	-2.7	77.3
TOTAL WORKYEARS	328.0	342.1	342.1	423.3	434.3	11.0	92.2

AIR

MOBILE SOURCE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL AND FUEL ECONOMY

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $72,323,900 supported by 434.3 total workyears for 1995, an increase of $20,260,500 and an increase of 11.0 workyears from 1994. Of the request, $29,075,300 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $43,248,600 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $3,415,400 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $16,845,100 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1995 the Agency expects to collect $11,000,000 in fees from the mobile source program, including fuel economy, certification, and recall programs.

MOBILE SOURCE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $3,420,900 supported by 54.6 total workyears for this program, of which $3,420,700 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $200 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $605,100 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, $200 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and 4.0 total workyears. The increases reflect increased workforce costs.

The program will focus on reviewing state ozone attainment demonstration SIPs to achieve a 15 percent reduction on VOCs by 1996. The Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) require that serious and worse ozone areas determine their actual 1996 emissions for comparison to the projections in the State Implementation Plans (SIPs) that will be submitted in November 1993. Guidance will be provided to states on how to collect data to accomplish this task. Final actions will be determined for emission inventory SIPs and conformity SIP proposals will be reviewed. In addition, EPA will continue developing Federal Implementation Plans (FIPs) where SIPs are not submitted or where the ones submitted are inadequate. The court-ordered ozone FIPs for Sacramento, Ventura, and Los Angeles (South Coast) will be finalized, as well as the court-ordered carbon monoxide FIP for Los Angeles (South Coast).

Mobile source activities in the regional offices will continue to support implementation of new and enhanced inspection and maintenance (I/M) programs; oversight of existing I/M programs (including I/M "fix-ups" where deficiencies exist); oversight of oxygenated and reformulated fuels programs; implementation of clean fuel fleets; implementation of trip reduction programs and other adopted TCMs; and implementation/oversight of the conformity process, including working relationships with the regional Federal Highway Administration and state/local transportation agencies. The regional offices will continue to provide technical assistance on mobile source programs.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $2,815,600 supported by 50.6 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation.

In 1994, this program will provide guidance to states in developing mobile source emissions inventories and transportation control measures (TCMs) and in making conformity determinations. EPA regional offices provide technical guidance to those states and localities that are required under the CAAA, to implement new or enhanced vehicle I/M programs. The regional offices will provide guidance to an additional 24 cities that did not have existing or basic inspection programs. The program also will provide initial support to those states considering opting into other programs mandated by the CAAA, including the oxygenated fuels and clean fuel fleet programs. EPA regional offices will review program proposals and implementation plans and provide appropriate guidance. Court-ordered FIPs will be developed. Also, individual state programs will be audited to assess program effectiveness and determine if program implementation is consistent with the state's plan.

The program will continue to provide technical support to the states and local jurisdictions, along with implementation assistance and review of SIPs. States were required by the CAAA to submit by November 15, 1993 their SIPs to EPA for approval. EPA provided support to states in the development of these plans and is in the process of reviewing and approving them. EPA will develop FIPs where SIPs have not or will not be submitted or where the ones submitted are inadequate. Court-ordered ozone FIPs will be proposed for Sacramento, Ventura, and Los Angeles (South Coast), California. Also, a court-ordered carbon monoxide FIP will be proposed for Los Angeles (South Coast). Guidance will be provided to states in developing and implementing TCM to receive emission reduction credit in their SIPs. In addition, EPA will review approximately 14 Employee Commute Options (ECO) compliance plans from States with severe and extreme ozone nonattainment areas and serious carbon monoxide nonattainment areas. The CAAA require that employers with 100 or more employees in these areas submit ECO plans to states to minimize the use of single occupancy vehicles in order to gain emission reductions beyond what could be achieved with stringent tailpipe and fuel standards.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $1,889,400 supported by 34.5 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation.

The Regional program provided policy guidance and technical support to states developing and implementing motor vehicle I/M programs as part of their SIPs. The Regions provided guidance in the development of mobile source emissions inventories, TCMs, and conformity determinations. They also supported the states in the development and implementation of other programs mandated by the CAAA, including the oxygenated fuels and clean fuel fleet programs. The Regions reviewed program proposals and implementation plans and provided appropriate guidance. The Regions audited individual state programs and made determinations as to consistency with implementation plans and program effectiveness.

EMISSION STANDARDS, TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT AND CHARACTERIZATION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $35,855,700 supported by 156.1 total workyears for this program, of which $10,446,100 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $25,409,600 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,180,100 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and an increase of $9,447,800 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and an increase of 9.4 total workyears. The increases reflect additional resource needs for the President's Climate Change Action Plan, support to states and localities for control programs, and implementation of Federal Implementation Plans (FIPs).

The program will continue to encourage mobile source emission reductions applying pollution prevention technology or incentives. As part of the Climate Change Action Plan, implementation of the President's clean car initiative will demonstrate the pollution prevention potential of automotive propulsion systems with low carbon emissions, while preserving current vehicle performance, utility, and safety. The demonstration, in cooperation with the domestic automobile manufacturers, will dramatically improve passenger car and light truck fuel economy. Transportation sources represent more than half of the greenhouse gas emissions between 1990 and 2000. As part of the President's Climate Change Action Plan transportation efficiency initiatives will be continued in an effort to reduce carbon emissions while improving the air quality [e.g. travel model improvement program and program evaluation of state implementation plans' (SIPs) transportation control measures (TCMs)]. These initiatives will give commuters more travel choices and create regional economic growth while reducing urban traffic congestion and lowering Clean Air Act compliance costs.

Implementation of the new clean vehicles/fuels program will continue. Technical support in the many complex aspects of program implementation will be provided for state programs. The California pilot program and the clean fuel fleet programs will be implemented. Regulatory work will continue with the proposal and promulgation of alternative fuel vehicle standards. Also, the gasoline detergent additives phase II standards and the heavy-duty engine [model year (MY) 1998 and beyond] reduction standards for nitrogen oxides (NO_x) will be proposed. EPA will continue to study whether the Tier II exhaust standards will be needed to help meet Federal air quality standards.

By January 1995, 23 states that do not have basic inspections programs will be required to implement enhanced inspection and maintenance (I/M) programs. The new enhanced I/M programs will be an important tool to reduce emissions from passenger vehicles by 28 percent for volatile organic chemicals (VOCs), 31 percent for carbon monoxide (CO), and nine percent for NO_x. Program efforts will shift from assisting the states in the preparation and processing of their SIPs to monitoring the start-up process and assisting the states in providing orientation for the public. Systematic audits will be conducted in approximately 12 states selected from those that started up on schedule and appear to be over their transition difficulties and into a sustained operating mode. The program will provide technical support in overcoming any initial operational problems and implementing other state mobile source SIP programs (e.g., mechanics training support programs and incentives for improving the quality of vehicle repairs). In addition, guidance will be provided to states to assess the effectiveness of their I/M programs.

The program will focus on assisting the regions in reviewing state ozone attainment demonstration SIPs to achieve a 15 percent reduction in VOCs by 1996. Updated information and guidance will be provided for VOCs emission specification and reactivity with ozone. The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAAA) require that serious and worse ozone areas determine their actual 1996 emissions for comparison to the projections in the SIPs that will be submitted in November 1993. In addition, the program will have to continue developing Federal Implementation Plans (FIPs) where SIPs are not submitted or the ones submitted are inadequate. The court-ordered ozone FIPs for Sacramento, Ventura, and Los Angeles (South Coast), California will be finalized. Also, the court-ordered carbon monoxide FIP for Los Angeles (South Coast) will be finalized.

Over 1,200 tests for in-use vehicle assessment will be performed, including the evaluation of new technology vehicles to refine air quality projections and update the mobile source air quality model, the MOBILE5 model. The refinery modeling report required by the Alternative Motor Fuel Act (AMFA) will be sent to Congress. The in-use urban bus testing standards will be promulgated.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $25,227,800 supported by 146.7 total workyears for this program, of which $9,266,000 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $15,961,800 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

A major focus in 1994 will be the start-up process of the enhanced I/M program, including technical support to EPA regional offices, state and local agencies. EPA is implementing a new expanded, high-technology vehicle emission inspection program that is estimated to be over three times more effective than previous inspection programs in reducing emissions from improperly maintained cars. An additional 24 cities, which do not currently have basic inspections programs, are required by the CAAA to implement the new program by January 1994. Approximately 75 existing basic areas will need to upgrade I/M programs to meet the new I/M requirements, with at least 30% of vehicles covered by January 1995. The rules for I/M program requirements for on-board diagnostics systems and recall checks will be promulgated and implemented by states. EPA will provide technical support to states and local agencies in the implementation of high technology-based I/M programs and state and local clean fuels/vehicles fleet programs, including the development of market incentives to provide economically efficient ways to implement the requirements of the CAAA.

Another major focus in 1994 will be the President's Climate Change Action Plan. Transportation sources represent more than half of the greenhouse gas emissions between 1990 and 2000. The Agency will undertake, as part of this plan, a significant program to stimulate the development of a new technology motor vehicle that will triple fuel efficiency, thereby reducing by a significant margin transportation's contributions to carbon emissions. In addition, the Agency will undertake a transportation efficiency initiative to reduce carbon emissions while improving the air quality [e.g. travel model improvement program and program evaluation of state implementation plans' (SIPs) transportation control measures (TCMs)]. These initiatives will give commuters more travel choices and create regional economic growth while reducing urban traffic congestion and lowering Clean Air Act compliance costs.

The program will continue to provide technical support to the regions, states and local jurisdictions subject to the more stringent CAAA requirements, along with implementation assistance and review of SIPs. States were required by the CAAA to submit by November 15, 1993 their SIPs to EPA for approval (e.g.; 15% VOCs). EPA will provide support to states in the development of these plans and will review and approve them once they are complete and adequate. In addition, EPA will develop FIPs where SIPs are not submitted or where the ones submitted are inadequate. Court-ordered ozone FIPs will be proposed for Sacramento, Ventura, and Los Angeles (South Coast), California. Also, a court-ordered carbon monoxide FIP will be proposed for Los Angeles (South Coast). Guidance will be provided to the regions and states in developing and implementing TCMs to receive emission reduction credit in their SIPs.

In 1994 the Agency will continue regulatory work with the revision of motor vehicle and fuel standards that are already in place, and the development of new programs to address persistent air quality problems. EPA will promulgate emissions standards for motor vehicles fueled with compressed natural gas (CNG) and liquefied petroleum gases (LPG). Methanol test procedures will also be promulgated. The Agency will promulgate court-ordered standards for the California pilot program for opt-in and sale requirements, and for clean fuel fleet conversions. The final court-ordered rule for the reformulated gasoline/complex model will be promulgated in response to the mandates of the CAAA, which will move the country in the direction of new technology and alternative energy sources to meet its transportation demands. The Agency also will finalize standards for the reformulated gasoline/simple model and a reformulated gasoline ethanol waiver. The Agency will promulgate the court-ordered final rule for protocols for fuels and fuel additives health testing, and propose court-ordered standards for gasoline detergent additives. EPA will also promulgate regulations for onboard vapor recovery and for conformity of transportation plans. The Agency will propose court-ordered standards to control emissions from non-road engines (less than 25 horse power gasoline spark ignited engines). Non-road recreational marine engine standards will be proposed. In addition, the court-ordered standards for non-road engines (compressed ignition engines greater than 50 HP) will be promulgated. The in-use urban bus testing standards will be proposed. The urban bus retrofit and rebuild program will be implemented.

Testing activities will continue, but at reduced levels. The emission factor program will continue its efforts to improve the availability of data on the contributions of mobile sources to air quality problems by focusing work on assessing the potential impact of new clean vehicles and fuels. This program collects data from in-use vehicles to assess the impact on emissions from using oxygenated fuels and other fuels that have been reformulated to be less polluting. The program also collects emissions data from in-use vehicles representing the new technologies required to meet the more stringent emission standards mandated by the CAAA. Approximately 800 tests for in-use vehicle assessment will be performed, including the evaluation of new technology vehicles to refine air quality projections and update the mobile source air quality model, MOBILEX.

Congressional Directives. A total of $500,000 is for the Congressionally directed project of High Altitude Engine Testing Research.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $21,224,100 supported by 128.2 total workyears for this program, of which $7,691,000 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $13,533,100 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The mobile source program continued in 1993 to develop the emission standards mandated by the CAAA. EPA developed technical guidelines for the clean fuel programs (e.g., reformulated gasoline, fuels and fuel additives, oxygenated and other fuels, and the California pilot program) at the state and local level. EPA proposed reformulated gasoline standards for MY 2000 and a reformulated gasoline ethanol waiver. The Agency also proposed court-ordered regulations for the reformulated gasoline complex model. The court-ordered standards for the California pilot program for opt-in and sales requirements, and for clean fuel fleets definitions and conversions were proposed. The final rules for clean fuel fleets credits and transportation control measures exemptions were promulgated. The emissions standards for motor vehicles fueled with CNG and LPG were proposed. These rules were developed to supplement established standards for methanol-fueled vehicles. In addition, the Agency proposed regulations for methanol test procedures. The evaporative emissions standards for motor vehicles (running losses) to control excessive hydrocarbon emissions were promulgated. The on-board diagnostics (OBD) regulations were promulgated. The Agency also proposed regulations for conformity of transportation plans. EPA promulgated regulations for heavy-duty standards for MY 1993, 1994 and MY 1998+ engines, and for the bus retrofit rebuild program.

The Agency continued to review SIPs and to provide technical support to states and local agencies in the implementation of high technology-based I/M programs and state and local clean fuels/vehicles fleet programs, including the development of market incentives to provide economically efficient ways to implement the requirements of the new CAAA. EPA completed guidance for the development of marketable credits for clean fuel fleets. Emissions benefits from these programs will depend largely on the effectiveness of their implementation.

Testing activities continued. The emission factor program continued its efforts to improve the availability of data on the contributions of mobile sources to air quality problems by focusing work on assessing the potential impact of new clean vehicles and fuels. The Agency continued the assessment of emissions performance of the in-use fleet for updating the MOBILEX model used by state and local agencies to calculate emissions.

TESTING, TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $16,899,600 supported by 99.8 total workyears for this program, of which $6,963,500 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $9,936,100 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $880,000 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, an increase of $2,775,100 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and an increase of 0.3 total workyears. The increases reflect increased workyear costs and the need to continue to provide laboratory equipment to implement the CAAA.

In 1995, the mobile sources programs continue to phase in very stringent new standards and other requirements for vehicles, trucks, and buses (e.g., cold CO testing and new evaporative test procedures). Laboratory facilities will be expanded and upgraded as part of its 3 year facility improvement plan, and new equipment will be installed in order to continue maintaining effective emissions and fuels controls and to accommodate the requirements of the new emission standards mandated by the CAAA. These laboratory expansions and upgrades will provide the critical technical support needed to implement the CAAA.

This program element will continue providing basic testing, technical support, and administrative management services for operation of the National Vehicle and Fuels Emissions Laboratory (NVFEL). Correlation programs to maintain equivalent test procedures between manufacturers and the EPA will continue, as well as test equipment maintenance, calibration and repair services and basic personnel, ADP, and administrative management functions. Approximately 1,000 tests for certification and fuel economy will be performed. The in-use vehicle assessment program will perform approximately 600 tests for emission factors, 300 tests for light-duty vehicle recall, 100 tests to assess the durability and effectiveness of emission control components and 75 heavy-duty engine tests. Test methods will be completed for gasoline detergents.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $13,244,500 supported by 99.5 total workyears for this program, of which $6,083,500 is from the Program Research and Operations appropriation and $7,161,000 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1994 this program will continue to provide testing, technical, equipment maintenance, and administrative support to the operating programs of the Agency and for operation of NVFEL. As a result of the CAAA, the testing, technical and administrative support requirements have increased to meet the demands of the Act, and newer facilities and equipment will be necessary to meet those demands and minimize the impact on existing programs. In 1994, new leased office space will be provided to replace trailers, and contracts will be awarded to enhance laboratory operations. Renovation of light-duty vehicle test cells will be started. These upgrades will begin to return the NVFEL to its place as the premier vehicle and fuels emissions testing facility in the country.

The Agency will perform approximately 1,000 certification and fuel economy tests at NVFEL to support the compliance program. In 1994, at least 80% of the new light-duty vehicle (LDV) fleet will be certified in compliance with the new LDV emission standards. Additionally, EPA will continue to perform tests on in-use heavy-duty engines to support the implementation of the new standards for these engines. The in-use vehicle assessment program will perform approximately 600 tests for emission factors, 300 tests for light-duty vehicle recall, 100 tests to assess the durability and effectiveness of emission control components, and 75 heavy-duty engine tests.

Support will continue to be provided for: automated data processing (ADP) timesharing services, local area networks (LANs), laboratory data acquisition, and computer operations; testing of motor vehicles to measure emissions and fuel economy; quality assurance and control and correlation services for EPA and industry testing programs; maintenance and engineering design of emission testing equipment; and personnel, safety, administrative, environmental compliance, and facilities support services.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993 the Agency obligated a total of $9,088,700 supported by 114.2 total workyears for this program, of which $5,965,300 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $3,123,400 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The program continued providing testing, technical, and administrative support to recall, tampering/fuel switching, standard setting, emissions characterization, technology assessment, clean fuels/vehicles, fuel economy, in-use vehicle emissions assessment, certification, and I/M. Testing support to the certification, fuel economy, and in-use compliance and assessment programs produced 2,196 tests: 1,590 in-use tests, 531 tests for certification and fuel economy to ensure compliance with the emission standards effective with MY 1994 vehicles, and 75 heavy-duty engine tests to support the implementation and enforcement of the new standards for these engines. The in-use vehicle assessment program performed 661 tests for emission factors, 324 tests for light-duty vehicle recall, 605 for other in-use testing, and 75 tests for the heavy-duty engine rebuild program. Routine testing and analysis of approximately 1,522 fuel samples collected in the field were completed to continue enforcement of fuels regulations for volatility and contaminants. Correlation programs to maintain equivalent test procedures between manufacturers and EPA continued.

Test equipment maintenance, calibration, and repair services were provided. The adequacy of existing procedures and equipment to test newer technology was evaluated.

General activities continued to provide support for: ADP timesharing services, LANs, laboratory data acquisition, and computer operations; testing of motor vehicles to measure emissions and fuel economy; quality assurance and control and correlation services for EPA and industry testing programs; maintenance and engineering design of emission testing equipment; and personnel, safety, administrative, environmental compliance, and facilities support services.

EMISSIONS AND FUEL ECONOMY COMPLIANCE

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $16,147,700 supported by 123.8 total workyears for this program, of which $8,245,000 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $7,902,700 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $750,200 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, an increase of $4,622,000 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and an decrease of 2.7 total workyears. The increase to the Program and Research Operations appropriation reflects increased workforce costs; the increase in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation reflects additional resources being devoted to reformulated gasoline, as well as the transfer to this program element of resources for several activities formerly contained in Mobile Source Compliance (this is a result of the enforcement reorganization); the decreases reflect the Administration's streamlining efforts.

In 1995, the certification program will oversee more than 100 original equipment manufacturers and issue certificates of compliance with the revised emission standards for criteria pollutants in effect for MY 1995 and MY 1996. The mobile source fees program will collect approximately $11.0 million offsetting costs of the certification, recall, selective enforcement audit, and fuel economy programs. Participation in the certification program by independent commercial importers (ICI) will continue at recent historical levels. Approximately 40 ICI certificate holders will bring non-conforming imports into compliance. The statutory fuel economy information program will continue and will result in the issuance of 1,000 fuel economy consumer labels, 60 corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) calculation audits, and data for the Gas Mileage Guide and "gas guzzler" tax collection. The IRS utilizes the fuel economy label program to determine gas guzzler tax payments due from manufacturers. The revised Federal Test Procedures (FTP) regulations will be finalized. The revised FTP standards are expected to reduce emissions from several vehicle operating modes which are not currently accounted for in emission inventories.

For 1994 and 1995, new regulations mandated by the CAAA will require implementation guidance and support for the certification program. For the first time, certain classes of non-road engines (e.g., recreational marine engines and farm equipment) will be added to the certification program to ensure that the engines meet new emission standards. The certification program will develop and implement a certification process for the first classes of non-road engines to be regulated. In addition, the durability procedures ("useful life") for MY 1997 will be promulgated. The new I/M test, IM240, will be added to the certification process. The OBD program development regulations will be promulgated and the OBD service information availability standards for maintaining OBD equipment on MY 1980-1993 vehicles will be proposed. The CAFE credits regulations for new dynamometers will be proposed. The cold CO temperature standards phase II study required by the CAAA will be initiated.

The light-duty recall program will investigate 37 suspect light-duty vehicle classes, together with related diagnostic evaluation and remedy development work, two high mileage light-duty truck classes to assess compliance with the more stringent full useful life standard, and ten investigations at high altitude to assess compliance with the high altitude standards. The Selective Enforcement Audits (SEA) program will conduct six audits of light-duty manufacturer facilities, ten audits of heavy-duty manufacturer facilities, six audits of banking and trading emissions credits, and four production compliance audits (PCAs). The imports program will process approximately 5,500 applications for the importation of non-conforming vehicles and will conduct three investigations of the operations of ICIs. The Fuel and Fuel Additives Registration Program will expect 1,000 new registrations with the implementation of the reformulated gasoline and detergents regulations.

Regulatory work will continue with the promulgation of standards for fuel waivers and a "substantially similar" definition for diesel fuel. Also regulations will be proposed and promulgated for non-conformance penalty for heavy-duty engines, and for heavy-duty engine rebuild. The rulemaking to ban leaded gasoline will be finalized. As a result of the implementation of mobile source programs required by the CAAA, such as the reformulated gasoline program emissions from highway vehicles (which were responsible for 30-50% of VOCs and NO_x, and a larger fraction of CO) will be reduced by approximately 50% in the year 2000, and 60% in the year 2010 from 1990 levels.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $10,775,500 supported by 126.5 total workyears for this program, of which $7,494,800 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $3,280,700 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. As a result of the reorganization of the enforcement function, resources for several activities formerly contained in Mobile Source Compliance have been transferred to this program element.

In 1994 the emissions certification program expects to oversee more than 100 original equipment manufacturers and to issue certificates of compliance for light-duty vehicles, heavy-duty engines, and motorcycles. In 1994 at least 80% of the new LDV fleet will be certified in compliance with the new more stringent LDV emission standards. Participation in the certification program by ICI remains stable. Approximately 40 ICI certificate holders will bring non-conforming imports into compliance.

In 1994 the mobile source fees program is ongoing and approximately $11.0 million will be collected; fees are collected for certificates of conformity issued for motor vehicles and engines.

Regulatory work will continue with the proposal of standards for fuel waivers, for a "substantially similar" definition for diesel fuel, and for detergents. The warranty standards will be proposed. In addition, regulations to ban leaded gasoline will be proposed. EPA will also propose standards for non-road engines. The standards for lead substitutes in gasoline will be promulgated. The Agency will also promulgate regulations for revised fuel and fuel additives registration. The FTP revisions will be proposed. The revisions for the motor vehicle certification procedures for the I/M short test will be promulgated. The implementation of the certification short test procedures for new I/M programs will protect consumers from unnecessary repair expenses by ensuring that vehicles have no design elements that cause repeated failures under the new I/M short test. The OBD program development regulations will be proposed. The Agency will also propose standards for revised light-duty durability II.

The statutory fuel economy information program will continue and will result in the issuance of 1,000 fuel economy consumer labels, 60 CAFE calculation audits, and data for the Gas Mileage Guide and "gas guzzler" tax collection. The Agency will promulgate the final rule for alternative fuel CAFE credits.

The light-duty recall program will continue investigations of suspect light-duty vehicle classes (with related diagnostic evaluation and remedy development work) and high mileage, light-duty truck classes. The EPA recall program will investigate approximately 37 suspect light-duty vehicle classes. In addition, the Agency will conduct two investigations to assess compliance with the more stringent full useful life standards of high mileage, light-duty truck classes. The Agency will continue its investigative efforts of heavy-duty gasoline engine classes but at a reduced level.

The Agency will also continue investigations into the operations of importers of non-conforming vehicles to ensure that certification procedures are adequately implemented. Five investigation will be conducted. The imports program also will process approximately 5,500 applications for non-conforming vehicles.

The warranty program will review over 2,000 consumer inquiries on emission warranty issues, along with approximately 25 applicable vehicle warranty manuals. The fuel and fuel additives registration program will process approximately 600 registrations.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $3,694,200 supported by 51.1 total workyears for this program, of which $3,214,700 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $479,500 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993, the mobile source fees program collected $10,657,200 million, offsetting costs of the certification, recall, selective enforcement audit, and fuel economy programs.

The emissions certification program oversaw 107 original equipment manufacturers and issued certificates of compliance for light-duty vehicles, heavy-duty engines, and motorcycles. The in-use assessment program continued working on the FTP to determine if the driving cycles and test parameters remain representative of in-use conditions. The Agency published the court-ordered FTP study and made the determination to revise the FTP procedures. In addition, rules to incorporate into the FTP an I/M short test cycle to improve the effectiveness of I/M programs were proposed. The court-ordered OBD rule requiring OBD devices to be installed on vehicles was promulgated. The Agency also promulgated standards for revised light-duty durability for MY 1994-1996. The significance determination for emissions of non-road engines ≥50horse power diesel regulations were proposed.

The statutory fuel economy information program was carried out, with 1,031 labels issued, 37 CAFE calculations completed, and data for the Gas Mileage Guide and "gas guzzler" tax (which amounted to $154 million in 1992) collected.

AIR
Resource Assistance for State, Local, and Tribal Programs

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM								
Resource Assistance For State, Local And Tribal Agencies								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$175,808.2	$172,888.6	$176,663.6	$176,664.0	$181,072.1	$4,408.1	$8,183.5
	TOTAL	$175,808.2	$172,888.6	$176,663.6	$176,664.0	$181,072.1	$4,408.1	$8,183.5
TOTAL:								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$175,808.2	$172,888.6	$176,663.6	$176,664.0	$181,072.1	$4,408.1	$8,183.5
State Programs Resource Assistance	TOTAL	$175,808.2	$172,888.6	$176,663.6	$176,664.0	$181,072.1	$4,408.1	$8,183.5

AIR

RESOURCE ASSISTANCE FOR STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL PROGRAMS

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $181,072,100 supported by no workyears for 1995, an increase of $4,408,100 and no change in workyears from 1994. Of the request, $181,072,100 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $4,408,100 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

RESOURCE ASSISTANCE FOR STATE, LOCAL AND TRIBAL AGENCIES

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $181,072,100 all of which will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $4,408,100 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1995 multi-state, state, local, and tribal programs will continue to play a primary role in implementing the Clean Air Act. EPA will support these efforts through grants and cooperative agreements awarded under authorities provided by sections 103, 105, 106, and 112 of the Act. The programs will continue efforts to attain and maintain the NAAQSs for "criteria" pollutants: ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, particulate matter (PM-10), sulfur dioxide, and lead; reduce air toxics and acid deposition; and prevent significant deterioration of air quality.

In 1995 EPA will give priority to states with ozone nonattainment areas classed as "serious," "severe," and "extreme." These states must complete attainment demonstrations using complex photochemical dispersion models, submit revised state implementation plans (SIPs), and carry out follow-up actions. State and local agencies will continue development of SIP revisions to account for 15 percent reductions in volatile organic compounds (VOCs). These agencies also will implement vehicle inspection and maintenance programs and expand other mobile source control efforts, including development and implementation of programs for clean fuels and employee trip reductions. In addition, the agencies will continue efforts to complete the first of periodic updates to emissions inventories, implement programs to track reasonable further progress (RFP), and provide for the annual reporting of emission statements by source operators. The agencies will add monitoring sites to expand programs for enhanced sampling of ozone and long-term sampling of ozone precursors. In the northeast the Northeast Ozone Transport Commission and the Northeastern States for Coordinated Air Use Management (NESCAUM) will continue their multi-state programs. The Great Lakes states will continue their cooperative efforts to address the multi-state ozone problem in their area.

In 1995 state and local agencies will focus on implementing existing regulations for both stationary and mobile sources. This includes inspection and compliance activities for Class A and Class B VOC sources and nitrogen oxides sources. States with nonattainment areas designated as "serious" for PM-10 will continue development and submission of revised SIPs demonstrating attainment. State and local agencies will expand programs for assessing and reducing exposure to air toxics. The agencies will continue their air toxics early reductions programs, but with reduced emphasis. In 1995 states will expand their acid rain programs to address Phase II requirements. By May 31, 1995 EPA and states must certify continuous emissions monitors for over 2,000 utility units.

State and local agencies will continue to upgrade and replace ozone and carbon monoxide monitoring networks; carry out quality assurance and quality control efforts for ozone, carbon monoxide, and PM-10 emissions inventories; and implement new source review and prevention of significant deterioration programs. In addition, agencies will continue to operate sulfur dioxide and PM-10 monitoring networks and inspect major sulfur dioxide and PM-10 sources. States and selected local agencies will provide technical assistance and guidance to small manufacturing and business establishments that may be affected by the requirements of the Clean Air Act.

In 1995 state and local agencies will begin full implementation of operating permit program for major sources of criteria pollutants and air toxics and for sources subject to acid rain program requirements. Where states have not completed development of their entire operating permit programs, EPA will assist in completing their permit programs and in upgrading SIPs that may include provisions that are incompatible with or unenforceable under operating permit programs.

EPA will continue support for visibility monitoring in Class I areas and for the Grand Canyon Visibility Commission. The Agency also will continue to provide financial and training support to Indian tribes for assessing air quality problems on tribal lands and developing Clean Air Act programs. In 1995 the Agency will increase support for air quality monitoring and control strategy planning along the U.S. - Mexico Border. EPA will continue training support to state and local agency personnel, with particular emphasis on providing delivery of courses addressing new and changing Clean Air Act requirements.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994 the Agency is allocating a total of $176,664,000 all of which will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1994 multi-state, state, and local agencies play a primary role in implementing Clean Air Act amendments. These agencies continue efforts to attain the ozone NAAQSs, giving priority to completing and submitting revised SIPs with attainment demonstrations due in November 1994. The agencies also are developing and submitting SIP revisions to account for 15 percent reductions in VOC emissions. The agencies continue to develop projected attainment year inventories and develop and implement programs to track RFP. In the northeast the Northeast Transport Commission and NESCAUM continue their multi-state efforts. The Great Lakes states continue their cooperative efforts to address their multi-state ozone problem.

In 1994 state and local agencies are continuing to implement regulations for both stationary and mobile sources. Implementation includes inspection and compliance activities for Class A and Class B VOC sources and nitrogen oxides sources. Agencies are upgrading and replacing ozone and carbon monoxide monitoring networks and expanding enhanced ozone monitoring networks. Agencies also are persisting in their efforts to implement programs for assessing and reducing exposure to air toxics and reducing acid deposition. States with "serious" or newly designated PM-10 nonattainment ares, are developing SIPs. State and local agencies continue to quality assurance and quality control of emissions inventories for ozone, carbon monoxide, and PM-10.

State and local agencies continue to develop and maintain air toxic control programs. These programs include inspections and compliance efforts for sources of hazardous air pollutants, as well as oversight of asbestos demolition and renovation activities. States continue with the Great Lakes air toxics study emphasizing expansion of the air toxics emissions inventory, monitoring of air toxics, and identification of necessary control measures.

In 1994 many state and local agencies continue to complete operating permit programs for major sources of criteria pollutants and air toxics. Some agencies have begun implementing full or partial programs. States are continuing to develop acid rain programs, operate sulfur dioxide and PM-10 monitoring networks and inspect major sulfur dioxide and PM-10 sources. State prevention of significant deterioration and new source review programs continue. Indian tribes are assessing air quality on tribal lands and beginning to develop programs to address air pollution problems. Border states are working with Mexico to carry out monitoring and control strategy planning to improve air quality along the U.S. - Mexico border. Efforts continued at the state level to provide for staff training, inspection, and outreach to address stratospheric ozone depletion. States and selected local agencies are providing technical assistance and guidance to small manufacturing and business establishments that may be affected by the requirements of the new Clean Air Act. EPA is providing support for visibility monitoring in Class I areas and for the Grand Canyon Visibility Commission. The Agency is also providing air pollution control training for state and local personnel with particular emphasis on courses addressing new Clean Air Act requirements.

Congressional Directives. A total of $3,775,000 is for Congressionally directed projects: Grand Canyon Visibility Transport Commission Efforts, Air Toxic Remediation Activities, U.S. - Mexico Border Air Quality Monitoring and Improvement, Clean Air Alternative Fuels, and Interstate Air Pollution Control.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993 the Agency allocated a total of $175,808,200 all of which was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. These resources supported implementation of new or expanded Clean Air Act requirements for operating permit and fee programs, stationary and mobile source controls, small business technical assistance, early air toxics reductions, market-based approaches, phase-out of chlorofluorocarbons, and enhanced ozone monitoring networks.

In 1993 state and local agencies played a primary role in implementing the Clean Air Act. These agencies continued their efforts to attain the ozone and carbon monoxide NAAQSs, giving priority to completing, adopting, and submitting revised ozone SIPs addressing reasonably available control technology for both VOC and nitrogen oxides sources, emission statement requirements, oxygenated fuels, and stage II vapor recovery. The states developed and adopted SIP revisions to account for 15 percent reductions in VOCs for submission on November 15, 1993. States also continued developing projected attainment year inventories and developing and implementing programs to track RFP. States in the Northeast continued active participation in the Northeast Transport Commission and NESCAUM and completed follow-on efforts for regional ozone modeling. The Great Lakes states carried out cooperative efforts to address the ozone problem for their area.

After adoption and implementation of new regulations, state and local agencies began inspection and compliance activities for Class A and Class B VOC sources and nitrogen oxides sources. The agencies continued to upgrade their ozone and carbon monoxide monitoring networks and to eliminate obsolete equipment. States with the worst ozone problems continued the establishment of enhanced ozone sampling networks and networks for long-term sampling of ozone precursors. States with areas designated as "serious" nonattainment for PM-10 continued SIP development activities. States performed quality assurance and quality control reviews of emissions inventories for ozone, carbon monoxide, and PM-10.

In 1993 State and local agencies continued their efforts to develop and implement air toxics control programs to address Clean Air Act requirements. Agencies conducted air toxics strategy development projects in three major metropolitan areas: Chicago, Baltimore and Houston. The Great Lakes air toxics study focused on collection of base year emissions data, initiation of air toxics monitoring, and characterization of emission source categories. States continued compliance efforts for sources subject to the national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAPS), as well as oversight of asbestos demolition and renovation activities.

State and local agencies developed and, in some cases, adopted operating permit and fee programs for major sources of criteria pollutants and air toxics. Operating permit program activities included development of approvable interim permit programs and outreach and training programs. States continued to develop their acid rain programs. States also operated and maintained sulfur dioxide and PM-10 monitoring networks and carried out quality assurance and quality control programs for these networks. States maintained the prevention of significant deterioration and new source review programs. EPA provided financial support for assessing air quality on Indian tribal lands, for visibility monitoring in Class I areas and for the activities of the Grand Canyon Visibility Commission. The Agency completed the upgrade of existing air pollution control training courses for state and local agency personnel and the development of new courses addressing new Clean Air Act requirements. States initiated efforts to provide for staff training, inspection, and outreach to address stratospheric ozone depletion. States and selected local agencies initiated new programs to provide technical assistance and guidance to small manufacturing and business establishments that may be affected by new requirements of the Clean Air Act. Border states expanded studies and control strategy planning efforts to further address the U.S.-Mexico border air quality problem.

AIR
Air Quality Management Implementation

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)							
PROGRAM							
Air Quality Management Implementation							
Program & Research Operations	$21,611.4	$22,841.0	$22,422.9	$23,234.7	$25,307.1	$2,072.4	$2,466.1
Abatement Control and Compliance	$1,672.7	$357.3	$356.8	$560.7	$357.3	-$203.4	
Program & Research operation - Flood							
TOTAL	$23,284.1	$23,198.3	$22,779.7	$23,795.4	$25,664.4	$1,869.0	$2,466.1
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$21,611.4	$22,841.0	$22,422.9	$23,234.7	$25,307.1	$2,072.4	$2,466.1
Abatement Control and Compliance	$1,672.7	$357.3	$356.8	$560.7	$357.3	-$203.4	
Air Quality Management Implementation TOTAL	$23,284.1	$23,198.3	$22,779.7	$23,795.4	$25,664.4	$1,869.0	$2,466.1
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Air Quality Management Implementation	359.2	388.7	388.7	389.7	403.9	14.2	15.2
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	359.2	388.7	388.7	389.7	403.9	14.2	15.2
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Air Quality Management Implementation	375.3	388.7	388.7	389.7	403.9	14.2	15.2
TOTAL WORKYEARS	375.3	388.7	388.7	389.7	403.9	14.2	15.2

AIR

AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $25,664,400 supported by 403.9 total workyears for 1995, an increase of $1,869,000 and an increase of 14.2 workyears. Of the request, $25,307,100 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $357,300 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase in the Program and Research Operations appropriation of $2,072,400 due to increased workforce costs and a decrease in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation of $203,400.

AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $25,664,400 supported by 403.9 total workyears for this program, of which $25,307,100 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $357,300 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $2,072,400 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation to reflect increased workforce costs and a decrease of $203,400 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance Appropriation and an increase of 14.2 total workyears for increased Clean Air Act activities in the permits area.

In 1995 the Regional air quality management program will continue to focus on providing assistance to the states in developing ozone state implementation plans (SIPs) to implement the many requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. The Regions will oversee the development of attainment demonstrations for ozone nonattainment areas designated as "serious," "severe," or "extreme." Regions will continue to provide assistance to states as they develop and revise plans to achieve a 15 percent reduction in volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Regions will provide assistance to state programs for developing and implementing the requirements for annual emission statements by operators of sources of VOCs and nitrogen oxides. During 1995 the Regions will review state-submitted regulatory changes for approvability. Region 9 will develop and begin implementing the Federal implementation plans for three nonattainment areas in California, as required by court order.

Regional offices will also provide assistance and guidance to states in developing processes and methods to allow for the periodic updating (every three years) of emissions inventory data for ozone, carbon monoxide, and particulate matter (PM-10). In order to provide the capability to track actual emissions reductions and to verify the states' reasonable further progress (RFP) requirements, Regions will direct their efforts toward completing the development and implementation of RFP tracking systems.

Requirements for PM-10 will focus on completing attainment demonstrations in areas classified as "serious." Regions will assist state and local agencies in implementing regulations for best available control measures (BACM) for PM-10 sources. Regions also will continue efforts to help states remove sulfur dioxide SIP deficiencies in order to provide a compliance base for sources applying for operating permits.

Some state and local agencies may begin full implementation of operating permit program requirements for major sources of criteria pollutants. Regional offices will increase efforts for reviewing operating permit programs submitted by states for acceptability and take rulemaking action to approve or disapprove them. Where programs have been approved, Regions will provide assistance, guidance, workshops, and training to states that are implementing these programs. Regional offices will begin audits of state permitting activities and reviewing state submitted permit applications from stationary sources subject to the operating permit program requirements.

During 1995 EPA Regions will oversee state and local operating permit program for sources of air toxics as well as for sources of criteria pollutants. With an expanded universe of toxics sources to permit and provisions and stipulations in the Clean Air Act that allow toxic sources to seek early reductions in emissions, Regional offices will provide review of these toxic source requests and assess alternate compliance programs for sources. Regions will also continue efforts in support of a study of air toxics deposition in the Great Lakes.

Regions will continue to provide support to states in implementing small business technical assistance programs. Efforts will also continue to assess air quality and emissions along the U.S. - Mexico border and begin to develop shared control strategy responsibilities.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $23,795,400 supported by 389.7 total workyears for this program, of which $23,234,700 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $560,700 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1994 the Regional air quality management program will continue to focus on providing assistance to the states in developing ozone SIPs to implement the many requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. The Regions are overseeing the development of plans to achieve a 15 percent reduction in VOCs, data bases and control strategies needed to demonstrate attainment, and the development of state programs for the reporting of annual emission statements by operators of sources of VOCs and nitrogen oxides. During 1994 the Regions are reviewing state-submitted regulatory changes for approvability.

Regional offices also are providing assistance and guidance to states in developing processes and methods to allow for the periodic updating (every three years) of emissions inventory data for ozone, carbon monoxide, and PM-10. In order to provide the capability to track actual emissions reductions and to verify the states' RFP requirements, efforts are directed at development and implementation of RFP tracking systems.

Requirements for PM-10 focus on developing attainment demonstrations in areas classified as "serious." Regions provide assistance to state and local agencies in developing regulations to implement BACM for PM-10 sources. Regions also continue efforts to help states remove sulfur dioxide SIP deficiencies in order to provide a compliance base for sources applying for operating permits.

States must establish operating permit program requirements for all major stationary sources. Regional offices are providing assistance and guidance to states as they develop and, in some cases, implement operating permit programs. As permit programs are submitted by the states, Regional offices are reviewing the acceptability of permit programs and taking rulemaking action to approve or disapprove them. Where states have not submitted programs, Regions are focusing their efforts on assisting states with program development. Where states have submitted programs, Regions are focusing on corrections and modifications. Regional offices are also developing programs to audit state permitting activities.

During 1994 EPA Regions, through assistance to states, are integrating the administration of toxics and permits programs. The operating permit program applies to sources of air toxics as well as sources of the criteria pollutants. With an expanded universe of sources to permit and provisions and stipulations in the Clean Air Act that allow toxic sources to seek early reductions in emissions, Regional offices review these toxic source requests and assess alternate compliance programs. Regions also continue to support a study of air toxics deposition in the Great Lakes.

Regions are providing guidance and support to states in establishing small business technical assistance programs. Regions will also continue to assess air quality and emissions along the U.S. - Mexico border and begin developing shared control strategy responsibilities.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993 the Agency allocated a total of $23,284,100 supported by 375.3 total workyears to this program, of which $21,611,400 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,672,700 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993 the Regional air quality management program focused on providing assistance to the states in developing ozone and carbon monoxide SIPs. States were developing and adopting reasonably available control technology (RACT) regulations for sources located in newly designated nonattainment areas, completing corrections to RACT regulations in existing nonattainment areas, completing base year emission inventories to reflect 1990 emissions, and expanding inventories to include additional sources based upon area classifications (i.e., "moderate," "serious," "severe," or "extreme"). The Regions worked with the states to develop emission inventory data bases and control strategies needed to demonstrate attainment. Regions provided assistance in the development of SIP revisions and programs for the submission of annual emission statements by operators of sources of VOCs and nitrogen oxides. Regions performed detailed reviews of base year inventories, expanded programs to quality assure critical inventory components, and reviewed state submitted regulatory changes for approvability.

Regional offices also provided assistance and guidance to states in developing processes and methods to allow for the periodic updating (every three years) of emissions inventory data for ozone, carbon monoxide, and PM-10. In order to provide the capability to track actual emissions reductions and to verify the states' RFP requirements, Regional offices began to address the development and implementation of RFP tracking systems.

Regions assisted state and local agencies in developing regulations to implement reasonably available control measures (RACMs) for PM-10 sources and for the development of SIP revisions for lead. Regions reviewed PM-10 and lead SIP revisions and prepared rulemaking packages addressing these SIP revisions. Regions expanded their efforts to help states remove sulfur dioxide SIP deficiencies in order to provide a compliance base for sources applying for operating permits under the soon to be implemented permit programs.

Regional offices provided assistance and guidance to states as they developed and adopted their operating permit programs, and assisted states in obtaining sufficient legislative authority to meet all the requirements for their operating permit programs. Regional offices also reviewed source permits issued under interim operating permit programs and began to develop programs to audit state permitting activities.

Regional offices provided assistance to states in the process of integrating the administration of toxics and operating permit programs. Regional Offices provided expanded review of toxic source requests and assessed alternate compliance programs for these sources. Regions expanded support for a study of air toxics deposition in the Great Lakes. Regions also provided guidance and support to states in establishing small business technical assistance programs. In addition, Regions continued assessment of air quality and emissions along the U.S. - Mexico border and began developing the concept of shared control strategy responsibilities.

AIR
Trends Monitoring & Progress Assessment

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
				(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)				
PROGRAM								
Ambient Air Quality Monitoring								
Program & Research Operations		$5,109.2	$5,447.3	$5,442.2	$5,223.0	$5,788.9	$565.9	$341.6
Abatement Control and Compliance		$168.3	$198.8	$198.8	$187.2	$198.8	$11.6	
	TOTAL	$5,277.5	$5,646.1	$5,641.0	$5,410.2	$5,987.7	$577.5	$341.6
Air Quality & Emissions Data Management & Analysis								
Program & Research Operations		$6,596.9	$6,955.5	$6,885.5	$6,730.6	$7,284.6	$554.0	$329.1
Abatement Control and Compliance		$18,386.5	$19,875.6	$14,976.9	$12,303.7	$22,750.6	$10,446.9	$2,875.0
	TOTAL	$24,983.4	$26,831.1	$21,862.4	$19,034.3	$30,035.2	$11,000.9	$3,204.1
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$11,706.1	$12,402.8	$12,327.7	$11,953.6	$13,073.5	$1,119.9	$670.7
Abatement Control and Compliance		$18,554.8	$20,074.4	$15,175.7	$12,490.9	$22,949.4	$10,458.5	$2,875.0
Trends Monitoring & Progress Assessment	TOTAL	$30,260.9	$32,477.2	$27,503.4	$24,444.5	$36,022.9	$11,578.4	$3,545.7
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Ambient Air Quality Monitoring		83.4	92.7	92.7	92.4	92.4		-3
Air Quality & Emissions Data Management & Analysis		104.8	108.5	108.5	108.5	106.5	-2.0	-2.0
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		188.2	201.2	201.2	200.9	198.9	-2.0	-2.3
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Ambient Air Quality Monitoring		90.9	92.7	92.7	92.4	92.4		-3
Air Quality & Emissions Data Management & Analysis		107.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	106.5	-2.0	-2.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS		198.4	201.2	201.2	200.9	198.9	-2.0	-2.3

AIR

TRENDS MONITORING AND PROGRESS ASSESSMENT

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $36,022,900 supported by 198.9 total workyears for 1995, an increase of $11,578,400 and a decrease of 2.0 workyears from 1994. Of the request, $13,073,500 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $22,949,400 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase in the Program and Research Operations appropriation of $1,119,900 due to increased workforce costs and an increase of $10,458,500 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $5,987,700 supported by 92.4 total workyears for this program, of which $5,788,900 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $198,800 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $565,900 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation for increased workforce costs, no change in workyears, and an increase of $11,600 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1995 the ten EPA Regional offices will continue overview and management of state air monitoring programs including grants review, coordination of emission and air quality data bases, and validation of data from the National Air Monitoring System (NAMS) and the State and Local Air Monitoring System (SLAMS) data bases. Data analyses including air quality trend information will be developed as input to the Regional Trend Reports.

In the area of quality assurance, the Regions will use significant resources for on-site systems audits of state networks and monitors. In addition, the Regional laboratories will continue to participate in the national air audit program. Particulate matter (PM-10) monitors established or moved during 1994 will require review and site visits to verify compliance with EPA air monitoring regulations. Regions will perform reviews of PM-10 ambient data and sampling frequency and will include data critical to classification determinations and identification of possible control strategies. The Regions will continue to provide quality assurance support to Indian tribal units and to assist in developing ambient monitoring programs.

In 1995 Regions will provide technical oversight and support to state and local programs in refining and validating data bases needed to prepare state implementation plans (SIPs) for 94 ozone areas and 41 carbon monoxide areas.

Support to the upgrading of the ambient networks for these areas will continue with emphasis on planning and implementing enhancements to ozone and precursor networks in areas classified as "serious," "severe," and "extreme." Regional efforts for 1995 will focus on assisting state and local agencies in establishing a second site in 12 areas, providing consultation on the acquisition and operation of state-of-the-art equipment for sampling volatile organic compounds, assisting in the refinement of quality assurance programs, and fostering programs to analyze ambient precursor data.

The Agency's toxic monitoring program will continue with support to pilot programs for organics; support to other state and local sampling on methods, siting and quality assurance; and support to control agencies in evaluating the impact of specific toxic emission sources and refining toxic emission data bases. Regions will also support Agency efforts to establish ambient toxics sampling in the vicinity of the Great Lakes and other major boundary waters. To address key requirements of section 815 of the 1990 Amendments, the Regions will expand their support to ambient sampling programs along the U.S. - Mexico border. Support will be provided in five border areas and will focus on network planning, program oversight, and guidance to Mexican environmental staff.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994 the Agency is allocating a total of $5,410,200 supported by 92.4 total workyears for this program, of which $5,223,000 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $187,200 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1994 the ten EPA Regional offices continue overview and management of state air monitoring programs including grants review, coordination of emission and air quality data bases, and validation of data from the NAMS and SLAMS data bases. Data analyses including air quality trend information will be developed as input to the Regional Trend Reports.

In the area of quality assurance, significant resources are being used for on-site systems audits of state networks and monitors. In addition, the Regional laboratories continue to participate in the national air audit program. PM-10 monitors established or moved during 1993 will require review and site visits to verify compliance with EPA air monitoring regulations. Reviews of PM-10 ambient data and sampling frequency are being performed and will include data critical to classification determinations and identification of possible control strategies.

In 1994 Regions are also providing monitoring/quality assurance support and technical assistance to states in evaluating the source impact of specific toxic air pollutants from sources considered for regulation under state control programs. Support for state and local toxics efforts in urban areas continues with management, coordination, and technical assistance provided to complete or refine toxics emission data bases and to improve state and local ambient monitoring capabilities.

Technical oversight and support is being provided to state/local programs developing data bases needed to prepare SIPs. This includes data bases for 94 ozone areas and 41 carbon monoxide areas as well as additional areas identified through recent ambient data. Significant support is being provided in planning quality assurance programs and networks and in selecting the initial sites for enhanced ozone and precursor networks run on an interim basis in 1993 and to be formally established in 1994. The Regions are providing support to the establishment of a second site in 10 of the 22 areas required to operate enhanced networks. Oversight of revisions to the carbon monoxide and ozone ambient networks continues with emphasis on evaluating those in areas which have been designated as nonattainment since 1991 or have submitted requests for redesignation to attainment. The Regions continue to provide quality assurance support to Indian tribes and to assist in developing tribal monitoring programs. To address key requirements of section 815 of the 1990 amendments, the Regions are supporting ambient sampling programs along the U.S. - Mexico border. Support is being provided in five border areas and focuses on network planning, program oversight, and guidance to Mexican environmental staff.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993 the Agency obligated a total of $5,277,500 supported by 90.9 total workyears, of which $5,109,200 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $168,300 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993 the Regional offices coordinated the collection, validation, and submission of ambient data with emphasis on areas developing revised SIPs for ozone and carbon monoxide. Ambient network support focused on eliminating air monitoring sites having marginal utility and in identifying changes needed to adequately monitor current or projected areas of ozone and carbon monoxide nonattainment. In addition, the Regions assisted states in implementing network plans for ambient monitoring of PM-10, completing quality assurance plans necessary to meet EPA requirements, and in updating multi-year plans for replacement of ambient monitors and related equipment. On-site audits of 275 monitors were conducted including 95 newly established PM-10 samplers. The Regions also assisted state and local agencies in assessing potential risks from toxic pollutants through ambient sampling and development of emission inventories. In addition, the Regions provided quality assurance support to Indian tribes and assistance in developing tribal monitoring programs and provided support to ambient studies in three areas of the U.S - Mexico Border.

AIR QUALITY AND EMISSIONS DATA MANAGEMENT AND ANALYSIS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $30,035,200 supported by 106.5 total workyears for this program, of which $7,284,600 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $22,750,600 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $554,000 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, an increase of $10,446,900 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and a decrease of 2.0

workyears from 1994 as part of the Administration's government-wide streamlining effort. The increased funding will provide additional testing, monitoring, and analytical support for various Clean Air Act activities.

All three of the Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS) Subsystems will be maintained and guidance will be provided to users. Two states and three to five additional local agencies will be provided with access to the Facility Subsystem (AFS). New software to support high priority reports and analyses will be implemented including modifications to AFS which will support Regional office and state management of data on operating permits. This second phase of modifications will support permitting authorities in administering permit programs through the tracking of permit conditions, compliance certifications, monitoring data, and the compliance status of permitted facilities. Additional AIRS software to track, summarize, and display air quality and emission data relating to ozone, carbon monoxide, and PM-10 regulatory programs will be developed.

Support of headquarters, Regional office, and state and local modeling of both criteria and toxics pollutants will be continued as will ongoing efforts to evaluate model accuracy and provide refined models and guidance. Limited support to geographic programs in the vicinity of the Great Lakes and other major boundary waters will be continued through guidance on sampling, inventories, and deposition analyses. Support to the development of Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards will be substantially increased from last year's level through programs to test representative sources and develop test methods Technical support to state and local test programs will be continued. The program will expand emission tests of selected criteria and toxic pollutant sources and publish emission factors and related guidance to support state control programs. The program will also continue to prepare analyses of ambient and emission trends, issue status and trends reports, and provide national oversight of SIP ambient monitoring.

Additional support will be provided to ambient and visibility monitoring. new technology transfer mechanisms and developing pollution control strategies for the U.S. - Mexico Border. Analytical support to the accelerated review of the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for ozone will be expanded through increased dispersion analyses and efforts to develop revised guidance and rules on ambient surveillance.

Technical support to the ozone/carbon monoxide program will be increased from 1994 levels and focus on the following areas: 1) technical support to state and local programs to enhance carbon monoxide, ozone, and ozone precursor monitoring networks; 2) technical support required to complete urban grid model applications in 24 ozone areas; 3) national oversight of the development and quality assurance of periodic inventories, emission reduction inventories, and other data bases required by the Clean Air Act; 4) development of VOC, nitrogen oxide and carbon monoxide emission factors; and 5) application of EPA's Regional Oxidant Model to assess Clean Air Act mandated requirements and the impact of SIP strategy options.

The program will continue to provide technical guidance to Regional offices and state and local agencies in applying PM-10 dispersion and receptor models, applying PM-10 emission factors and inventory guidance, evaluating monitoring networks and ambient data, conducting special studies, and applying methods for testing sources of particulates. Efforts to develop or refine emission factors for additional PM-10 source categories will be expanded over 1994 levels but not fully to the 1993 levels.

To increase the quality and credibility of ambient and source data used in regulatory decision making, the request will support substantial increases to programs to quality assure ambient and stationary source measurement. For the ambient programs, the expansion will focus on ozone calibration materials and on restoring the level of performance audits for all criteria pollutants to levels performed prior to 1992. Support has been increased over 1994 levels for the source measurement programs to provide emission test audit samples and reporting of the sample analyses to organizations conducting compliance tests. This support will be focused on the testing of sources regulated by New Source Performance Standards, MACT standards and through SIPs.

Resources for the Environmental Technology Initiative will be used to support a variety of cooperative projects with other Federal agencies and the private sector. These new technologies are designed to lower costs, increase effectiveness and expand environmental compliance.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994 the Agency is allocating a total of $19,034,300 supported by 108.5 total workyears for this program, of which $6,730,600 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $12,303,700 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1994 support for implementation of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 is being continued. Emphasis is being placed on providing oversight and technical guidance on the requirements for modeling and monitoring and on generally providing technical support to the ozone/carbon monoxide program and to the toxics program. For the ozone/carbon monoxide program, implementation support focuses on: review of network plans and designs for the establishment of long-term networks for sampling ozone precursors; provision of technical and operational support to state/local modeling efforts for both carbon monoxide and ozone areas including urban grid model applications in 24 ozone nonattainment areas; continuation of Regional Oxidant Model applications to support base case analyses and the impact of controls mandated by the Clean Air Act Amendments; continuation of programs for managing, tracking, and quality assuring emission inventory data including data quality reviews of SIP inventories for national consistency. Also, efforts continue to develop comprehensive, long term procedures and requirements for preparing point and area source inventories in the future. Major new analytical efforts are being initiated to support accelerated reviews of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone.

Efforts to develop improved methods for compiling future PM-10 inventories and to develop and issue emission factors continue at reduced activity levels. Support of headquarters, Regional office and state/local modeling of both criteria and toxic pollutants continue as do ongoing efforts to evaluate model accuracy and provide refined models and guidance. Implementation of the Agency's toxic monitoring strategy continues. The program also continues to prepare analyses of ambient and emission trends, issue status and trends reports and provide national oversight of SIP ambient monitoring.

Air toxics support continues at reduced levels in four areas: (1) development of emission test methods for MACT standards to be issued within four and seven years of enactment; (2) provision of technical support to states on test method application; (3) development of emission factors to support state implementation of toxics programs; and (4) dispersion analyses and guidance for screening analyses.

The AIRS Subsystems is being maintained and guidance provided to users. Four to six additional agencies are being provided access to the Facility Subsystem. Limited software enhancements for the highest priority reporting and analysis requirements are being performed. The program provides user support of the initial software to allow basic data on incoming permits to be stored and retrieved and for the tracking of key review and approval events through the AIRS files. Limited planning for a second phase of AIRS enhancements continues but software development will not be initiated until 1995.

Congressional Directives. A total of $150,000 is for the Congressionally directed project of Class I Visibility Air Studies.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993 the Agency obligated a total of $24,983,400 supported by 107.5 total workyears, of which $6,596,900 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $18,386,500 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993 comprehensive user support and enhanced software was provided to 50 agencies using the AIRS Air Quality Subsystem. Additional emission and compliance data bases were converted and refined and the baseline software and files for the AIRS Facility Subsystem were enhanced. AIRS Facility Subsystem user training was provided to staff from Regional offices, 23 states, 1 territory and 14 local agencies. User support was provided to 52 agencies using the Facility Subsystem either directly or through batch mode. To support on-going inventory efforts, a new system for storing and retrieving area source and mobile source data was established. Support was provided to future ozone and carbon monoxide SIP revisions with emphasis on guidance for preparing emission inventories, review of draft inventory components, assistance in preparing data bases and applying grid and statistical models, and application of Regional Oxidant Modeling analyses to support the Northeast Ozone Transport Commission and state control strategy planning by the states. Other major activities included: completion of the initial software for storing and managing operating permits information within AIRS; publication of the Air Quality and Emissions Trend Report for 1991; final rules and extensive implementation support to the development of network designs for long term sampling of ozone precursors;

development of new PM-10 emission factors for seven source categories; technical support to the Regional offices and states on application of factors for PM-10 and other pollutants; and emission test support to headquarters offices developing emission standards and to state and local agencies in applying test methods.

AIR
Atmospheric Programs

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM								
Acid Rain Program								
Program & Research Operations		$3,903.9	$4,330.9	$4,269.8	$4,307.9	$4,955.2	$647.3	$624.3
Abatement Control and Compliance		$5,635.0	$6,529.9	$5,408.1	$4,548.0	$7,229.9	$2,681.9	$700.0
	TOTAL	$9,538.9	$10,860.8	$9,677.9	$8,855.9	$12,185.1	$3,329.2	$1,324.3
Stratospheric Ozone								
Program & Research Operations			$2,173.6	$2,173.6	$2,212.5	$2,179.6	-$32.9	$6.0
Abatement Control and Compliance			$20,371.4	$12,398.8	$11,598.8	$27,971.4	$16,372.6	$7,600.0
	TOTAL		$22,545.0	$14,572.4	$13,811.3	$30,151.0	$16,339.7	$7,606.0
Global Change Program								
Program & Research Operations		$4,754.4	$2,402.5	$2,402.5	$2,784.4	$7,864.4	$5,080.0	$5,461.9
Abatement Control and Compliance		$22,305.7	$22,554.6	$17,529.9	$37,511.3	$51,019.4	$13,508.1	$28,464.8
	TOTAL	$27,060.1	$24,957.1	$19,932.4	$40,295.7	$58,883.8	$18,588.1	$33,926.7
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$8,658.3	$8,907.0	$8,845.9	$9,304.8	$14,999.2	$5,694.4	$6,092.2
Abatement Control and Compliance		$27,940.7	$49,455.9	$35,336.8	$53,658.1	$86,220.7	$32,562.6	$36,764.8
Atmospheric Programs	TOTAL	$36,599.0	$58,362.9	$44,182.7	$62,962.9	$101,219.9	$38,257.0	$42,857.0
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Acid Rain Program		58.9	63.1	63.1	62.3	69.1	6.8	6.0
Stratospheric Ozone			30.7	30.7	30.4	29.1	-1.3	-1.6
Global Change Program		63.3	33.9	33.9	38.9	104.9	66.0	71.0
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		122.2	127.7	127.7	131.6	203.1	71.5	75.4
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Acid Rain Program		61.1	63.1	63.1	62.3	69.1	6.8	6.0
Stratospheric Ozone			30.7	30.7	30.4	29.1	-1.3	-1.6
Global Change Program		68.3	33.9	33.9	38.9	104.9	66.0	71.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS		129.4	127.7	127.7	131.6	203.1	71.5	75.4

AIR

ATMOSPHERIC PROGRAMS

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $101,219,900 and 203.1 total workyears for 1995, an increase of $38,257,000 and 71.5 total workyears from 1994. Of the request, $14,999,200 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $86,220,700 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $5,694,400 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $32,562,600 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

ACID RAIN PROGRAM

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $12,185,100 and 69.1 total workyears for the acid rain program, of which $4,955,200 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $7,229,900 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $647,300 for Program and Research Operations; an increase of $2,681,900 for Abatement, Control and Compliance; and an increase of 6.8 total workyears. The increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance will help implement an integrated set of data systems for program operations and complete reports and regulations required by Title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. The increase in workyears will help Regions implement a nationally consistent program.

States, as the permitting authorities for all acid rain affected sources, and Regions, as the primary Federal support for state actions, will play major roles in determining the success of the national acid rain program. State permitting practices today vary widely from elaborate operational standards to no permits at all. Implementation of Title V will bring some standardization to state permitting and Regional oversight, but the national market-based program under Title IV will require substantial consistency.

To achieve national consistency, in 1995 the acid rain program will:

1. Create common implementation tools: standardized forms, fact sheets, reporting formats, computer programs, etc.

2. Provide technical assistance: continuing guidance, on-site training, electronic bulletin boards, access to trouble shooting experts, acid rain modules for existing training, and new training for areas unique to the acid rain program.

3. Develop communication tools and provide outreach activities such as newsletters and annual national conferences that foster the building of an acid rain program "implementation community."

This support will enable the states and Regions to build the procedural and technical capacity necessary to implement a nationally consistent program. This is a crucial initiative in 1995. By May 31, 1995 EPA and states must certify continuous emissions monitors (CEMs) for over 2000 utility units. In 1996 states will begin Phase II permitting activities for over 800 affected sources.

In 1995 the program will design and operate an integrated set of acid rain data systems, including: tracking hourly emissions data from certified sources; tracking allowance allocations and transfers, including results of the annual auction and sales; and tracking permits and monitor certifications for all sources in the program.

In 1995 EPA will conduct the annual auction as well as the annual direct sale of allowances. The Agency will review and approve applications for allowances from independent power producers, small diesel refineries, and opt-in combustion sources as well as applications for allowances from the conservation and renewable energy reserve and for early reduction credits. EPA will review and approve state requests for delegation of the Phase II permitting program. The Agency also will offer implementation training to states and industry.

Since 1995 is the first year for compliance with emission limitations, EPA must design, implement, and communicate procedures for sources to certify compliance and for EPA to confirm compliance.

In 1995 EPA will propose a Phase II nitrogen oxides (NOx) rule and an opt-in rule for non-combustion sources. The Agency will continue development of an ongoing acid rain program evaluation component, and continue participation in the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program. The acid rain program also will continue to promote energy conservation and encourage the improvement of energy efficiency as a compliance strategy. Under the U.S. - Canada Bilateral Air Quality Accord, the program will report on the progress of the acid rain programs in both countries.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994 the Agency is allocating a total of $8,855,900, supported by 62.3 total workyears to this program, of which $4,307,900 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $4,548,000 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1994 EPA will focus on implementation of the core acid rain regulations, while developing the NOx and opt-in regulatory programs. EPA headquarters, Regional offices, and states must maintain and develop the capacity to permit sources, certify CEMs, and operate the market program. The acid rain program is providing both guidance for sources and administrative procedures for headquarters, Regions, and states on alternative monitoring systems and the implementation of certification. In 1994 the program must review monitoring plans and begin certifying over 2,000 CEMs.

In 1994 EPA must review and issue 121 Phase I sulfur dioxide (SO_2) permits and review and issue all Phase I NOx permits. The Agency also must review the

Title IV portion of the Title V permit programs from states and review and approve conservation and renewable energy applications. Further, the program must open the Allowance Tracking System for recording allowance transfers and conduct the annual auction and direct sale of allowances.

During 1994 the program must begin development of the Phase II NO_x rule and the opt-in rules for non-combustion sources. Also during 1994 the program must continue to develop innovative data systems to receive and record hourly emissions data from utilities and record all allowance trades within five days of receipt. These systems are highly visible to the public and essential to full operation of the national market-based program. Both systems must be expanded for full operation for the first compliance year of 1995.

Finally, the program will conduct training and provide guidance for states and the regulated community to implement NOx and opt-in rules. In addition, the program will conduct outreach to inform affected parties of program requirements and to facilitate accurate documentation.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993 the Agency obligated a total of $9,538,900 supported by 61.1 total workyears, of which $3,903,900 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $5,635,000 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

EPA published the core rules for Title IV in January 1993. In addition, the Agency proposed rules for Phase I NO_x and opt-in combustion sources and issued both guidance for sources and administrative procedures for headquarters, Regions, and states on the implementation of CEM certification, permitting for SO_2 allowance transactions, auctions and sales, conservation and renewable energy reserve, and state Title V program development.

EPA processed permits for the majority of the 263 Phase I units requiring Agency action during 1993. In March 1993 the program conducted the first annual auction of allowances. The program processed applications for allowances from small diesel refineries as well as applications for allowances from the conservation and renewable energy reserve. In addition, the program held several implementation training conferences and workshops.

EPA continued development of integrated acid rain data systems and participated in the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program. The Agency also continued work on reports to Congress on the industrial SO_2 emissions inventory and on the feasibility of an acidic deposition standard. The program continued to promote energy conservation and encouraged the improvement of energy efficiency as a compliance strategy.

STRATOSPHERIC PROTECTION PROGRAM

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

In 1995 the Agency requests a total of $30,151,000 and 29.1 total workyears for this program, of which $2,179,600 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $27,971,400 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $32,900 for Program and Research Operations, an increase of $16,372,600 for Abatement, Control and Compliance, and a decrease of 1.3 total workyears. The increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance will support the Agency's commitment to the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

The United States has signed the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. In accordance with agreements made under the Protocol and its amendments, EPA will implement and enforce rules, continue program refinements, initiate risk and economic assessments to monitor progress made under the Protocol, and coordinate with other groups and countries on technical and scientific developments and use of alternative chemicals to curtail ozone depletion.

The Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund provides financial assistance to developing countries to help pay for meeting the incremental costs of shifting away from ozone-depleting chemicals. The Multilateral Fund also provides resources to expand the Parties to the Montreal Protocol to include all developed countries, all major regional economic integration organizations, and all major developing countries. In 1995 EPA requests $24 million dollars for the Fund and State Department requests $24 million. This will provide $48 million in total, permit the U.S. to meet the second year of a three-year commitment (1994-96) totaling $114 million, and to pay down over a two-year period amounts not paid in previous years.

A major focus of the 1995 program will be support of activities for minimizing the impact of the January 1, 1996 phase-out of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), Methylchlorofluorocarbons (MCFs), and carbon tetrachloride and activities related to the phase-out of Class II substances. As the phase-out date for many ozone-depleting substances approaches, EPA must work closely with user industries facing problems in meeting these deadlines and must promote recycling and retrofitting existing equipment that requires CFCs for servicing.

The program will continue to serve as the coordinating and analytical nexus for review of requests for essential use exemptions under the Montreal Protocol. This will require an on-going assessment of the status of key alternatives and close interaction with user industries as well as the international community.

The European Community has adopted a hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) phase-out deadline of 2015, 15 years earlier than the Montreal Protocol agreement reached in 1992 and adopted as part of EPA regulations. In 1995 EPA will work with key industry sectors reliant on HCFCs to accelerate their efforts to find and shift to alternatives. This effort will also provide information for use in implementing section 612, the Significant New Alternatives Program (SNAP) for HCFC uses. Publication of a SNAP listing for HCFC uses will be an important element of facilitating the phase-out of these Class II compounds.

EPA will continue to monitor the development of alternatives to methyl bromide, and to assess needed research for alternatives. This effort will require coordination across offices within the Agency as well as with the Department of Agriculture.

In 1995 EPA also will focus on promulgation and implementation of hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) regulations required under sections 608 and 609 of the Clean Air Act to reduce emissions of these global warming compounds. These rules are among the few specific regulatory measures that could contribute to meeting the President's goal of climate stabilization by the year 2000. EPA will develop HFC-134a standards for recycling equipment and technician certification and develop proposed and final regulations. The Agency will also support outreach activities related to implementation of these requirements. Recycling could reduce emissions of HFC-134a and other HFC refrigerants by as much as 50 percent.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994 the Agency is allocating a total of $13,811,300 supported by 30.4 total workyears to this program, of which $2,212,500 is for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $11,598,800 is for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1994 EPA is expanding outreach activities to assist small companies and industries in shifting out of the use of ozone-depleting substances. These activities are critical to a smooth transition out of CFCs and methyl chloroform in 1996. The Agency also is increasing efforts to minimize impacts of a phase-out on existing capital equipment by encouraging timely shifts to retrofits or replacements. In addition, the program is continuing to develop guidance materials on the phase-out of CFCs and other ozone depleting substances. In other outreach, EPA will continue assessment and development of a national index for regularly informing the public about levels of ultraviolet (UV) radiation.

In 1994 EPA is continuing to provide financial and technical assistance to developing countries as part of the U.S. contribution to the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund. This will aid efforts by government and industry in developing countries to phase out the use of ozone-depleting substances.

Under SNAP, EPA is reviewing the environmental and health effects of safe substitutes for ozone-depleting substances. The Agency is preparing a comprehensive evaluation of developing substitutes and examining environmental benefits and hazards of using (or not using) substitute chemicals. The Agency also is developing a list of safe substitutes that will be made available to industry. EPA is working to remove barriers to full implementation of CFC alternatives by reforming standards and codes currently restricting the use of promising alternative refrigerants, foam blowing agents, solvents, and halons. EPA also continues to investigate alternative pesticides for methyl bromide. Finally, the Agency is working to ensure that federal procurement policy specifies the use of energy efficient, CFC-free technology that is cost-effective.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993 the stratospheric protection program was a component of the global change program element. The accomplishments for the stratospheric protection program are described within the global change program element for 1993.

GLOBAL CHANGE PROGRAM

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $58,883,800 and 104.9 total workyears for this program, of which $7,864,400 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $51,019,400 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $5,080,000 for Program and Research Operations; an increase of $13,508,100 for Abatement, Control and Compliance; and an increase of 66.0 total workyears. The increases support the voluntary, energy-efficiency programs within the President's Climate Change Action Plan.

The U.S. approach toward reducing greenhouse gas emissions has many facets and involves EPA and other federal agencies such as the Department of Energy (DOE) and the Department of Transportation. EPA's responsibilities under the Administration's program include facilitating voluntary programs for encouraging energy-efficient technologies and promoting profitable opportunities for reducing methane emissions.

Energy-efficient technologies can dramatically reduce energy consumption and prevent pollution while delivering better products to the marketplace. In addition to preventing the emission of air pollutants, saving energy through energy-efficient products also reduces environmental damage caused by electricity generation. This includes damage caused by the mining and transportation of fuels (e.g., strip mine damage, acid mine damage, natural gas leakage, etc.) and by the disposal of utility wastes (e.g., boiler ash, scrubber waste, and spent nuclear fuel).

In 1995 EPA will emphasize four areas. First, the Agency will expand the marketing and implementation of the Green Lights program. Green Lights is a voluntary program for installing energy-efficient lighting wherever it is profitable. The expansion will include an accelerated "Super Ally" program, an expanded "Assist" outreach effort, and an expanded "Distributor Ally" program. The Super Ally Program will enlist utilities and other large groups in enrolling Green Lights participants and help ensure prompt, complete implementation of energy-efficient lighting systems. This program will leverage EPA efforts by multiplying the number of people and level of assistance available to Green Lights partners and increase the rate and success level of program implementation. The Assist organizations will work at the "grass roots" level to provide local implementation support to partners while creating private sector jobs. The Distributor Ally program will involve distributors of energy-efficient lighting as allies to provide a network for the distribution of energy-efficient technologies.

Second, EPA will expand marketing and implementing of the Energy Star Buildings Program (energy-efficient heating, ventilation, and air conditioning). Under this expansion the Energy Star Building program will evolve from the technology development and program marketing phases into early implementation phases. As part of this initiative, EPA will develop and refine technical guidance necessary to achieve maximum profitable energy efficiency gains by program participants, and provide customized technical assistance to program participants.

Third, EPA will develop residential energy efficiency programs in coordination with DOE. "Market Pull" programs will accelerate the introduction (and lower the cost) of energy efficient appliance and housing features while supporting DOE regulation development.

Fourth, EPA will expand initiatives to reduce methane emissions in a cost-effective manner. Methane contributes about 12 percent of the U.S. greenhouse gas emissions. Since methane has energy value, its emission to the air is equivalent to energy evaporating before use. Methane is also 22 times more potent in contributing to global warming than carbon dioxide (CO_2). The EPA initiatives will include reducing emissions from coal mining, natural gas systems (e.g., Natural Gas Star, a program to promote profitable "best management practices" for reducing methane emissions from the natural gas industry), landfills, livestock (e.g., AgStar, a partnership effort with beef, dairy, and swine farmers to supplement on-farm energy needs with methane produced from animal manure), and ruminant livestock. The methane program will accelerate implementation in each area through technical support to current and potential program participants. This initiative will help assure maximum reduction of methane emissions by the year 2000.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994 the Agency is allocating a total of $40,295,700 supported by 38.9 total workyears to this program, of which $2,784,400 is for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $37,511,300 is for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In the past two years EPA launched highly successful voluntary partnerships between the private sector and the federal government. To date, EPA has active, signed agreements with businesses and local governments affecting an equivalent of five percent of commercial office space in the U.S., over 40 percent of computer sales, and utilities that serve 23 percent of American households.

In 1994 the Green Lights program is expanding marketing and implementation efforts with non-profit organizations such as universities, hospitals, and local governments. Expanded activities include: 1) increasing marketing and recruiting efforts; 2) developing tools and materials that address the unique concerns, operating structure, and missions of non-profits (e.g., financing of efficiency upgrades for non-profits); and 3) implementing support to complete lighting upgrades in the most efficient manner.

In the area of energy productivity and pollution prevention, a series of programs including Energy Star Buildings, Energy Star Computers, and Residential (e.g., "Golden Carrot") programs are focusing on increasing the productivity of energy systems wherever profitable. In the buildings area, EPA is completing the first major stage of technical program development. As a result of these efforts, the Agency anticipates a major increase in electronics used for fan and motor speed control in ventilating and air conditioning systems, significant price reductions in energy-efficient building equipment, and an expansion of manufacturing capacity for energy-efficient products. In the Energy Star Computers program EPA is targeting a community-based outreach program to local vendors and users of computer equipment. Up to one-third of all computer equipment is bought and sold in small retail outlets. In the residential sector, EPA is focusing on providing incentives to appliance manufacturers, builders, and vendors to begin development of innovative financing mechanisms for advanced heat pumps, water heating systems, increased insulation, and a number of additional residential technologies (including those using natural gas).

Lack of motivation and know-how, as well as institutional obstacles, have prevented effective use methane. In 1994 EPA is seeking to help profitably capture this "lost energy" in five areas: coal mines, natural gas, agricultural wastes, livestock and landfills. The coal mines component is aimed at enhancing methane capture in Appalachia during coal mining. The natural gas program is a voluntary effort with industry that is aimed at accelerating investments to reduce emissions during gas transport and distribution in the U.S. and increasing exports of this technology to the republics of the former Soviet Union. The agricultural wastes component is focusing on accelerating farmer use of waste as an energy source by investing in collection systems and generators and/or absorption refrigeration. The livestock program is aimed at partitioning carbon to useful products (milk and meat) by nutritional supplements and/or range improvements. Finally, for landfills, the 1994 program is targeted toward helping communities meet local energy demand and the need for acceptable landfills by creating a recovery industry profitable for these communities.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993 the Agency obligated a total of $27,060,100, supported by 68.3 total workyears, of which $4,754,400 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $22,305,700 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993 EPA's Green Lights program recruited 498 new members, representing the addition of more than 1.1 billion square feet of lighting space. At the end of 1993 the program included a total of 1,149 members, representing a total of 4 billion square feet of lighting space.

In 1993 the Agency launched the Energy Star buildings program. During 1993, 11 partners successfully participated in the Variable Speed Drive (VSD) program, demonstrating energy savings with high performance reliability. As a result of these demonstrations, VSDs in buildings were adopted as a national goal within the Administration's Climate Change Action Plan.

In 1993 EPA and major computer manufacturers announced the Energy Star Computers program. More than 80 percent of the personal computer industry agreed to produce Energy Star computers. The personal computer chip industry now plans for all future chips to be Energy Star. The President signed an Executive Order establishing Federal procurement policy for Energy Star computers.

The global change program launched the Natural Gas Star and AgStar programs. Natural Gas Star signed more than 20 members and is well on its way to becoming an industry standard. The AgStar program signed two members. Both programs have become critical elements of the President's plan to stabilize greenhouse gases.

In 1993 EPA's stratospheric protection program focused on five program response areas: 1) earlier domestic and international elimination of CFCs, halons, and methyl chloroform; 2) further limitations on HCFCs; 3) more intensive recycling programs in the U.S. and abroad; 4) earlier voluntary phase-out from developing nations of CFCs and HCFCs; and 5) the listing of methyl bromide as a Class I controlled substance to be phased out by 2001.

EPA worked on recycling rules to set the lowest achievable emissions for CFC using equipment, to restrict the sale of small canisters containing CFC refrigerants, and to set safe disposal requirements of refrigerants. The national recycling program investigated options to recycle or recover chemicals at disposal and to expand the list of recyclable chemicals to include HCFCs. In addition, the Agency implemented the national recycling program, required by the Clean Air Act for the major air-conditioning and refrigeration sectors, to minimize the costs of the phase-out. The Agency also worked on the rule establishing SNAP.

In addition to regulatory activities, EPA engaged in a number of outreach activities to inform industries of the upcoming phase-out schedule for CFCs and to encourage industries to begin to conserve existing supplies of CFCs and begin to purchase replacement equipment.

The development of halons will be phased out in 1994. In 1993 the halon banking initiative kept track of existing halon quantities, informed halon users on the proper handling of halon emissions, and encouraged organizations to transition to the use of halon alternatives. Halons that are replaced by the use of a halon substitute are banked and made available only for critical fire protection needs.

In 1993 EPA continued to provide technical data, technical support, and regulatory initiatives to meet the implementation requirements of the Montreal Protocol. In addition, the Agency provided financial support through the Multilateral Fund to help developing countries finance the incremental costs of shifting away from ozone depleting chemicals.

AIR
Indoor Air Programs

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
PROGRAM							
Indoor Air Program							
Program & Research Operations	$1,851.7	$2,040.6	$2,040.1	$2,087.2	$2,136.7	$49.5	$96.1
Abatement Control and Compliance	$3,942.1	$4,828.4	$3,821.4	$3,786.5	$4,828.4	$1,041.9	
TOTAL	$5,793.8	$6,869.0	$5,861.5	$5,873.7	$6,965.1	$1,091.4	$96.1
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$1,851.7	$2,040.6	$2,040.1	$2,087.2	$2,136.7	$49.5	$96.1
Abatement Control and Compliance	$3,942.1	$4,828.4	$3,821.4	$3,786.5	$4,828.4	$1,041.9	
Indoor Air Programs TOTAL	$5,793.8	$6,869.0	$5,861.5	$5,873.7	$6,965.1	$1,091.4	$96.1
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Indoor Air Program	24.1	31.0	31.0	31.0	30.7	-3	-3
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	24.1	31.0	31.0	31.0	30.7	-3	-3
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Indoor Air Program	24.9	31.0	31.0	31.0	30.7	-3	-3
TOTAL WORKYEARS	24.9	31.0	31.0	31.0	30.7	-3	-3

AIR

INDOOR AIR PROGRAM

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $6,965,100 and 30.7 total workyears for 1995, an increase of $1,091,400 and a decrease in total workyears of 0.3 from 1994. Of the request, $2,136,700 will be from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $4,828,400 will be from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $49,500 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and an increase of $1,041,900 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

INDOOR AIR PROGRAM

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $6,965,100 and 30.7 total workyears for this program, of which $2,136.700 will be from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $4,828,400 will be from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $49,500 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, an increase of $1,041,900 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and a decrease of 0.3 total workyears. The increase in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation will provide funding for Regional indoor air program support, environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) outreach, and state/local training. The decrease of 0.3 total workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

Comparative risk studies performed by EPA and its Science Advisory Board have consistently ranked indoor air pollution among the top five environmental risks to public health. EPA's goal is to work in close cooperation with other Federal agencies and the private sector to improve the quality of indoor environments where Americans live, work, and play. The Agency's primary strategy is to use voluntary partnerships and technology transfer to improve the way in which buildings are designed, operated, and maintained.

For 1995 indoor air program priorities include: 1) targeted outreach on ETS with emphasis on parents and other child care providers in minority communities, as well as restaurants, schools, and other facilities where children may be involuntarily exposed to ETS; 2) expansion of the Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Building Air Quality Alliance; and 3) expansion of IAQ training courses to include training for school personnel and health professionals, and delivery of an advanced course for facility managers who are responsible for indoor air quality. EPA will expand the voluntary IAQ Building Air Quality Alliance, launched in 1994, to optimize opportunities to improve IAQ. Alliance activities will include: developing additional economic incentives to encourage building operators to improve IAQ; providing recognition to buildings that have become Alliance Members; and working with the IAQ Coalition to attract additional

Alliance Members. The indoor air quality clearinghouse (IAQ INFO) will continue to provide live-operator assistance to a broad spectrum of callers. Other activities continuing in 1995 include: the Building Assessment Survey and Evaluation (BASE) project; cost of indoor air quality (IAQ) controls and source characterization projects; program and staff support for the interagency Committee on Indoor Air Quality; and continued development of Regional indoor air quality programs. The Agency will use environmental indicators to show measurable results from major initiatives launched in 1993 and 1994.

In 1995 Regional indoor air quality programs will assume a critical role in priority activities. The Regional Offices' involvement in developing and implementing the IAQ Building Air Quality Alliance will include contributing to the IAQ Action Plan, attracting additional Alliance Members, and beginning to assume responsibility for managing Alliance Agreements. In addition, Regional offices will work actively with their states and with other governmental and non-governmental organizations to promote awareness of the risks posed by ETS exposure. Specially targeted audiences will include decision-makers in those indoor environments in which children are likely to be present. Regions will continue to be key to the effective delivery of indoor air training to selected audiences: schools personnel, health professionals, environmental and public health officials, and building-related personnel.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $5,873,700 and 31.0 total workyears for this program, of which $2,087,200 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $3,786,500 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

A major initiative in 1994 is the voluntary IAQ Building Air Quality Alliance, designed to improve indoor air quality in buildings by offering incentives to building operators to manage for good indoor air quality. The goal of the Building Air Quality Alliance is to improve IAQ by increasing the visibility of IAQ issues and techniques for maintaining good IAQ. Ultimately, through the accomplishments of this voluntary effort, the health, well-being, and productivity of occupants will be permanently enhanced as managing for good IAQ becomes standard operating procedure in buildings across the nation. EPA is now forming a coalition of leaders in the IAQ community to develop a set of actions buildings can adopt to improve IAQ. In 1994 the Building Air Quality Alliance will establish the coalition, issue the first action plan, and enlist the first round of Alliance Members. The Program will continue to evolve over the next several years as the action plan is refined and as additional market incentives for improving IAQ are developed and offered.

In 1994 the indoor air program is developing training programs and other outreach strategies to ensure that key audiences understand and implement core guidance on improving indoor air quality. Audiences targeted with specific guidance documents and training or outreach programs include: school facilities managers, architects and design engineers, new home buyers, building operating engineers, physicians and other health care professionals, government officials and other decision makers with responsibility for determining or implementing smoking policies in indoor spaces. These audiences are being reached through cooperative agreements and partnerships with groups who represent these constituents. In addition, the Agency's IAQ INFO clearinghouse continues to meet the growing demand for indoor air information through dissemination of publications and direct telephone response to public concerns. The Agency is expecting to respond to over 20,000 calls in 1994.

Public sector training continues to receive attention as states and localities pursue the development of staff capabilities to solve indoor air quality problems. Building on Regional training approaches initiated in 1992 and expanded in 1993, training to public sector environmental health officials, to owners and managers of public and commercial buildings, and to other related indoor air quality professionals is being continued through training institutions such as the Regional Radon Training Centers and other training providers.

The public information brochure *What You Can Do About Secondhand Smoke* is the centerpiece of an active campaign to inform the public about the health hazards posed by ETS in indoor air. EPA is developing and disseminating follow-on materials focusing in greater detail on the actions appropriate to each of the environments addressed in the brochure, i.e., workplaces, restaurants, schools and day care facilities, etc. The Agency is also distributing nationally video public service announcements (PSAs) with a contemporary soundtrack targeting adolescents with a message to avoid exposure to ETS in public places. The Agency is focusing on minority and other high-risk populations to alert them to the documented health risks posed by ETS exposure, and is working through public and environmental health organizations to encourage action by parents, institutions, and state and local governments on ETS and other indoor air issues.

Leveraging the successful cooperative partnerships initiated in the Radon Program, the Indoor Air Program is reaching out through these organizations to deliver messages about indoor air problems and solutions to constituencies as varied as city managers, minority health practitioners, public health and consumer advocates, and day care providers. The Agency also continues to provide leadership and coordination of indoor air quality issues within the Federal government through the interagency Committee on Indoor Air Quality (CIAQ).

The Building Assessment Survey and Evaluation (BASE) program is implementing the protocol refined by the pilot studies conducted in 1993 in a cross-sectional study to collect baseline data characterizing up to 20 public and commercial office buildings. The data collected will include environmental measurements, an occupant questionnaire, and characterization of the ventilation system and the building. Data will be available from a publicly accessible database for use by the indoor air community to improve guidance on building design, construction, operation, and maintenance, and to develop distributions of IAQ/building/ventilation characteristics, baseline symptom rates, and occupant perceptions.

EPA will document the costs associated with IAQ controls in a series of reports based on the modeling data generated by this project in 1992 and 1993. These reports will detail elements of compatibility and conflict between energy conservation and IAQ in commercial buildings as well as suggest elements of control that insure compatibility between the two objectives. This information will be shared with the building community and will support the Agency's IAQ and energy-related activities.

Development of the source ranking database will be completed, facilitating archiving and retrieval of exposure, formulary, and risk information for the range of commercial products that are sources of indoor air pollutants. A workshop to obtain consensus in the database by industry, public interest groups, researchers, and other interested parties will be convened. The database will allow the Agency to determine priority product classes, by using exposures and risks, for further efforts to manage sources. The results of limited testing of paints and coatings will be used to perform a preliminary risk assessment for the use of these products. If the risks are found to be significant, dialogues with industry and other interested parties, for the purpose of reducing these risks, will be initiated.

In 1994 the Regional Offices continue to refine their indoor air programs by working with their states to identify opportunities for increased outreach, education, training, and coordination. As basic guidance documents are completed at headquarters, Regional Offices provide direct assistance to their states, and through them to localities, to solve indoor air quality problems. Training courses for environmental and public health officials, for building owners and facility operators, and for other audiences targeted by the indoor air program are available for delivery through the regional offices, regional training centers, and other suitable organizations. Regional offices are developing tailored "spin-off" information materials suited to the needs of their particular region and are assisting key organizations, both public and private, to increase awareness of indoor air quality problems and solutions.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993 the Agency obligated a total of $5,793,800 supported by 24.9 total workyears, of which $1,851,700 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $3,942,100 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In January 1993 EPA issued a major assessment of the respiratory health effects of passive smoking, classifying secondhand smoke as a Group A, or known, human carcinogen, and estimating that 3,000 cases of lung cancer among non-smokers and 150,000-300,000 cases of childhood respiratory infections are due to secondhand smoke exposure. The indoor air program published a brochure, *What You Can Do About Secondhand Smoke*, to advise the public of actions they can take to reduce their exposure to environmental tobacco smoke. The brochure includes recommendations for actions in the home, in the workplace, in restaurants and bars, in places where children are present, and in other public spaces. By year's end almost 300,000 copies of the brochure had been distributed through EPA's Regional offices, and through allied public health and environmental health organizations.

In the beginning of 1993, the EPA launched IAQ INFO, the Indoor Air Quality Information Clearinghouse, which provides a range of information services to the public, Federal, state and local indoor air personnel, the private sector, and the research community. As the year progressed, the Agency modified and expanded the services to better serve the needs of the users. In 1993, information specialists have responded to approximately 20,000 inquiries from a range of callers and have mailed out over 131,000 publications on a variety of indoor air topics.

The Building Assessment Survey and Evaluation (BASE) program completed the planning phase and conducted three pilot studies, in preparation for the planned three to five-year study. The two major objectives of the study include: 1) develop baseline information on the factors believed to determine indoor air quality in large buildings and assess their relationship to occupant health symptoms; and 2) improve and standardize the IAQ investigative approach. During 1993, data from the pilot studies were used to refine the study design and protocol. Information from the study will be used by: public health departments and building diagnosticians; indoor air/health effects researchers; ventilation engineers and building designers; and, as input for the further development of Federal guidance on indoor air quality issues.

Public sector training continued to receive increased attention as states and localities pursued the development of staff capabilities to solve indoor air quality problems. Building on regional training approaches begun in 1992, additional providers of training were selected and supported to create and deliver training based on guidance provided by the indoor air program. About 2,500 trainees across the nation attended EPA's *Orientation to Indoor Air Quality* course; an additional 5,000 building owners, managers, and facility operating personnel attended training seminars on EPA's guidance document, *Building Air Quality*.

The multi-year development of a comprehensive inventory of indoor pollutant source emissions entered its second year. A source-ranking database that considers such factors as emissions, extent of use, environment, and potential health effects began development and will provide the means to prioritize actions on source emissions. The growing body of information compiled is being put to a variety of uses, and is providing information needed to drive continuing non-regulatory dialogues with manufacturers to create lower-emitting products.

The Agency initiated planning for the design and construction of a demonstration/test house to combine indoor air quality, radon resistance, and energy-efficiency features. An assessment of related governmental and private industry efforts was completed and a project outline prepared. However further work on the demonstration project was terminated as a result of competing resource demands.

The Agency continued to provide leadership and coordination of indoor air quality issues within the Federal government through its support of the interagency Committee on Indoor Air Quality (CIAQ), ensuring that all Federal agencies with interest, expertise, and responsibility for indoor air quality were aware of one another's activities, and were given the opportunity to participate in the development and execution of one another's agenda.

AIR
Enforcement

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
				(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)				
PROGRAM								
Stationary Source Compliance								
Program & Research Operations		$20,911.6	$22,619.8	$22,401.2	$18,372.4	$19,737.2	$1,364.8	-$2,882.6
Abatement Control and Compliance		$4,480.2	$6,015.1	$4,937.9	$990.4	$1,035.3	$44.9	-$4,979.8
	TOTAL	$25,391.8	$28,634.9	$27,339.1	$19,362.8	$20,772.5	$1,409.7	-$7,862.4
Mobile Source								
Program & Research Operations		$6,863.1	$6,794.1	$6,794.1				-$6,794.1
Abatement Control and Compliance		$3,310.1	$6,375.6	$5,341.8				-$6,375.6
	TOTAL	$10,173.2	$13,169.7	$12,135.9				-$13,169.7
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$27,774.7	$29,413.9	$29,195.3	$18,372.4	$19,737.2	$1,364.8	-$9,676.7
Abatement Control and Compliance		$7,790.3	$12,390.7	$10,279.7	$990.4	$1,035.3	$44.9	-$4,979.8
Enforcement	TOTAL	$35,565.0	$41,804.6	$39,475.0	$19,362.8	$20,772.5	$1,409.7	-$14,646.5
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Stationary Source Compliance		353.7	379.5	379.5	315.6	315.1	-5	-64.4
Mobile Source Enforcement		109.7	109.0	109.0				-109.0
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		463.4	488.5	488.5	315.6	315.1	-5	-173.4
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Stationary Source Compliance		368.0	379.5	379.5	315.6	315.1	-5	-64.4
Mobile Source Enforcement		112.0	109.0	109.0				-109.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS		480.0	488.5	488.5	315.6	315.1	-5	-173.4

AIR

ENFORCEMENT

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $20,772,500 supported by 315.1 total workyears for 1995, an increase of $1,409,700 and a decrease of 0.5 total workyears from 1994. Of the request, $19,737,200 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,035,300 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase in the Program and Research Operations appropriation of $1,364,800 and an increase in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation of $44,900. The decrease of 0.5 total workyears is due to the Administration's government-wide streamlining efforts.

STATIONARY SOURCE ENFORCEMENT

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $20,772,500 supported by 315.1 total workyears for 1995, an increase of $1,409,700 and a decrease of 0.5 total workyears from 1994. Of the request, $19,737,200 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,035,300 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase in the Program and Research Operations appropriation of $1,364,800 and an increase in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation of $44,900. The decrease of 0.5 total workyears is due to the Administration's government-wide streamlining efforts.

As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. The headquarters resources for Stationary Source Enforcement can now be found in Multimedia.

In 1995 Regional office compliance monitoring and enforcement efforts (in concert with the states) will continue to ensure the compliance of sources covered by SIPs, NSPSs, and NESHAPs. Implementation of the strategies for addressing multi-state and multi-program violators and for corporate-wide patterns of non-compliance will continue, as will initiatives to enforce the NESHAPs. The chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) compliance program will be maintained and supported through continued inspections of sources and initiation of enforcement actions. Additionally, efforts will focus on monitoring the status of compliance of sources subject to the Phase I acid rain requirements and on the implementation of an EPA wide goal of improving data quality from sources applying for permits and reporting their compliance.

A comprehensive program to evaluate the effectiveness of volatile organic compound (VOC) rules, the compliance monitoring and inspection targeting programs to ensure better use of inspection resources, and workshop and technical support will be emphasized. Efforts to enhance VOC compliance in ozone nonattainment areas will continue. Inspections that may result in the need to issue administrative orders and the processing of litigation referrals will be conducted at major sources. State program building will be a high priority in the expanded SIP assistance program for assuring enforceability of new requirements. Support will continue for inspections and enforcement of the CFC program, as well as the air toxics program. Continuing support will be provided for the development of the operating permits program. Regional resources will support training for increased permitting inspections, administrative orders, and litigation referrals due to the newly regulated sources.

Multi-media environmental problems will continue to be explored when addressing violating sources. The Regions will also continue analyses of major sources and their compliance practices including steps that manufacturers have taken in the area of pollution prevention. Regions will examine risk and compliance concerns and develop strategies to address them. These could include geographic, industrial, or corporate type initiatives.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $19,362,800 supported by 315.6 total workyears for this program, of which $18,372,400 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $990,400 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. The headquarters resources for Stationary Source Enforcement can now be found in Multimedia.

In 1994 compliance monitoring and enforcement efforts (in concert with the states) continue to ensure the compliance of sources covered by SIPs, NSPSs, and NESHAPs. Implementation of the strategies for addressing multi-state and multi-program violators and for corporate-wide patterns of non-compliance continues, as do initiatives to enforce the newly adopted NESHAPs standard. The implementation of an expanded CFC compliance program is being supported through increased inspections of sources and initiation of enforcement actions. In addition, efforts focus on monitoring the status of compliance of sources subject to the Phase I acid rain requirements and on the implementation of an EPA-wide goal of improving data quality from sources applying for permits and reporting their compliance.

A comprehensive program to determine the effectiveness of VOC rules, implementation of the compliance monitoring and inspection targeting program to ensure better use of inspection resources, and workshop and technical support is being emphasized. Efforts to enhance VOC compliance in ozone nonattainment areas continues. Inspections that may result in the need to issue administrative orders and the processing of litigation referrals are being conducted at major sources. State program building is a high priority in an expanded SIP assistance program for assuring the enforceability of new requirements. Support continues for inspections and enforcement of the CFC program, as well as the expanding air toxics program. Continuing support provides for the development of the operating permits program. Regional resources will support training for increased permitting inspections, administrative orders, and litigation referrals due to newly regulated sources.

EPA continues to explore opportunities to solve significant multimedia environmental problems when addressing violating sources. Regions also continue analyses of major sources and their compliance practices. The Regional Offices, jointly with headquarters, are examining risk and compliance concerns and developing strategies to address them. These include geographic, industrial or corporate type initiatives.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency allocated a total of $25,391,800 supported by 368.0 total workyears to this program, of which $20,911,600 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $4,480,200 as from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The major activities in the ten Regional offices include, compliance monitoring and enforcement of SIPs, NSPSs, NESHAPs, and stratospheric ozone protection sources; implementation of strategies for NESHAPs for the asbestos demolition and renovation program, radionuclides, and benzene; expanding a comprehensive program to determine the effectiveness of rules to cover VOC sources and other pollutant categories; implementation of the compliance monitoring and inspection targeting program; and implementation of an effective enforcement program for reducing ozone in nonattainment areas.

The Regions reviewed proposed PM-10 SIPs for enforceability. Enforcement of continuous emission monitoring (CEM) requirements for Federally regulated sources continued. Regions provided support for the phase-down of CFC production and development and implementation of recycling regulations

In 1993 EPA headquarters continued oversight of Regional programs to assure consistency of rules and guidance through programmatic reviews and reviews of certain classes of enforcement actions. The headquarters' program continued to assure the enforceability of proposed EPA regulations; managed the AIRS Facility Subsystem; managed the level of effort contract support program; developed technical and program guidance; and conducted planning and budgeting activities.

During 1993 EPA headquarters provided VOC technical and training support to the Regions and state agencies, issuing policy guidance, monitoring compliance and enforcement activities, and overview of the implementation of the rule-effectiveness protocol. In addition, headquarters continued the implementation of woodstove testing and certification program, including implementing the Random Compliance Audit and the Selective Enforcement Audit programs.

For stratospheric ozone protection program EPA continued rule development and the preparation of compliance monitoring strategies and guidance. Review of the phase-out of CFCs and halons through monitoring compliance of manufacturers and importers continued with the identification of violators and appropriate enforcement actions.

Support was provided to ensure adequate direction and oversight of air toxics compliance and enforcement efforts which resulted from new legislative requirements. EPA also actively pursued the implementation of the early reductions program for air toxics.

Implementation of the administrative enforcement requirements and the enhanced monitoring and compliance certification authority, and development of the field citation program, citizen award provisions, citizen suit guidelines, and contractor listing procedures continued.

MOBILE SOURCE ENFORCEMENT

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. Some of the Headquarters resources for the Mobile Source Enforcement program element can now be found in the Multimedia section of the budget; the reminder are found in the Emissions and Fuel Economy Compliance program element.

1994 PROGRAM

As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. Some of the Headquarters resources for the Mobile Source Enforcement program element can now be found in the Multimedia section of the budget; the reminder are found in the Emissions and Fuel Economy Compliance program element.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $10,173,200 supported by 112.0 total workyears for this program, of which $6,863,100 was from the Progam and Research Operations appropriation and $3,310,100 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The fuel inspection program continued to enforce the more stringent Phase II fuel volatility requirements and also sampled for alcohol and other fuel additives, collecting 9,184 fuel samples from refiners, importers, distributors, and retail outlets throughout the country. These inspections resulted in 224 notices of violation. A total of 747 tampering investigations resulted in 94 notices of violation. The fuel and fuel additives registration program continued and 1,048 registrations were processed.

The EPA recall program investigated 32 suspect light-duty vehicle classes. The Agency also conducted seven investigations to assess compliance with the more stringent full useful life standards of high mileage, light-duty truck classes. EPA continued investigations into the operations of importers of non-conforming vehicles to ensure that certification procedures are adequately implemented. EPA conducted two investigations of the operations of ICIs. The SEA program conducted seven audits of light-duty vehicle manufacturer facilities, and ten audits of heavy-duty manufacturer facilities, and four audits of banking and trading emission credits. The imports program processed 13,088 applications for non-conforming vehicles. The warranty program reviewed 1,946 consumer inquiries on emissions warranty issues and 31 vehicle warranty manuals.

The Agency promulgated regulations for revised volatility for Colorado and South Carolina. Additionally, EPA finalized rules for oxygenated fuels guidance and for oxygenated labeling.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1995 Budget Estimate

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RADIATION

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
APPROPRIATION							
Program & Research Operations	$14,275.0	$14,097.3	$13,897.8	$14,017.1	$16,663.6	$2,646.5	$2,566.3
Abatement Control and Compliance	$21,006.9	$21,251.2	$19,638.8	$18,580.2	$30,251.2	$11,671.0	$9,000.0
Research & Development	$1,901.6						
TOTAL, Radiation	$37,183.5	$35,348.5	$33,536.6	$32,597.3	$46,914.8	$14,317.5	$11,566.3
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	288.9	288.7	288.7	308.1	312.9	4.8	24.2
TOTAL WORKYEARS	294.9	288.7	288.7	326.1	312.9	-13.2	24.2
OUTLAYS	$37,845.1	$35,675.0	$33,524.1	$32,163.2	$45,193.5	$13,030.3	$9,518.5

AUTHORIZATION LEVELS

Authorization for the Indoor Radon Abatement Act expired on September 30, 1991. Authorization for the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act, the Atomic Energy Act, the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Land Withdrawal Act and the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 have not expired. All other authorization except for Research and Development is by virtue of the Appropriations Act. The Environmental Research, Development and Demonstration Act expired September 30, 1981. Reauthorization is pending.

RADIATION

	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	DIFFERENCE		
				ENACTED VS PRES. BUD	EST. VS PRES. BUD	EST. VS ENACTED
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)					
APPROPRIATION						
Program & Research Operations	$14,097.3	$13,897.8	$14,017.1	-$199.5	-$80.2	$119.3
Abatement Control and Compliance	$21,251.2	$19,638.8	$18,580.2	-$1,612.4	-$2,671.0	-$1,058.6
Research & Development						
TOTAL, Radiation	$35,348.5	$33,536.6	$32,597.3	-$1,811.9	-$2,751.2	-$939.3
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	288.7	288.7	308.1		19.4	19.4
TOTAL WORKYEARS	288.7	288.7	326.1		37.4	37.4

The following points list the major reasons that the dollars devoted to this media have changed from submission of the President's FY 1994 Budget Request to the FY 1994 Current Estimates.

PROGRAM AND RESEARCH OPERATIONS

- Congressional reduction
- Redirection to Administrator's Priorities

ABATEMENT, CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE

- Congressional reduction
- General Agency Reduction
- Redirection to Administrator's Priorities

RADIATION

OVERVIEW AND STRATEGY

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) program to protect the public health and environment from adverse effects of radiation exposure is derived from several statutes including: the Indoor Radon Abatement Act; the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990; the Atomic Energy Act; the Public Health Service Act; the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act; the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act; the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; and the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Land Withdrawal Act. These Acts authorize a wide range of regulatory, assessment, assistance, and research activities. The Agency also performs some oversight functions for programs with enforcement authority vested in other agencies.

EPA's radiation program has four major objectives:

- Reduce adverse health effects and environmental impacts from radiation exposure through a program of standards, rules, guidelines, and voluntary actions.
- Assess and quantify existing and emerging radiation problems and their potential impact.
- Respond to the public on radiation issues of serious concern.
- Maintain the capability to respond to emergencies and to aid development and testing of Federal, state, and local plans for emergency response.

To accomplish these objectives, EPA assesses and regulates sources of airborne radionuclides; evaluates and regulates radioactive waste disposal; provides site assessments and radiochemical analyses of environmental samples; carries out the Radon Action Program; coordinates the Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring System (ERAMS); develops protective action guides to provide guidance to officials on preventive and remedial actions; and responds to radiological emergencies.

Implement Existing Standards and New Requirements.

In 1995 EPA will be completing a variety of tasks associated with the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP), a disposal site in New Mexico for radioactive wastes. Under responsibilities established by the WIPP Land Withdrawal Act in 1992, EPA will evaluate quality assurance and quality control procedures of the Department of Energy (DOE), the operator of WIPP. EPA also will review DOE's draft performance assessment for WIPP and begin preparation for determining compliance with recently promulgated EPA standards for high-level and transuranic waste disposal. EPA must develop compliance criteria for implementing the radioactive waste disposal regulations.

Radioactive materials are used at thousands of Federal facilities, over 100 nuclear reactors, and thousands of other locations. EPA guidance and standards for the cleanup and management of radioactive materials will ensure that the Federal government does not spend billions of dollars in unnecessary cleanup costs. EPA will evaluate comments received on the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for clean-up standards and prepare a draft final rule for workgroup consideration. The Agency also will conduct further analyses for the clean-up standards. In addition, EPA will continue the development of the Waste Management Regulations, including waste disposal, recycling, and reuse.

EPA will continue to promote the transfer to states of implementation responsibilities for the radionuclide National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs), promulgated under the Clean Air Act. The Agency also will continue to work with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to ensure effective and efficient regulation of NESHAPs sources now covered by subpart I of EPA rules.

The Agency will emphasize enhancements to its radiological emergency preparedness program through training, field exercises, and replacement of obsolete equipment in the radiation laboratories. EPA has the Federal government lead for responding to foreign-source accidents that affect the U.S. and for carrying out post-emergency response efforts in the event of a domestic accident.

Address Radon Exposure in Structures.

The Radon Action Program strategy has evolved to include four key elements:

- Guiding scientific and policy principles that make up the heart of radon "messages" communicated to the public.
- A decentralized system for informing the public that consists of multiple, highly respected organizations that can deliver radon messages through established channels to targeted audiences.
- A continuum of strategic approaches for reducing radon risks ranging from public information efforts that let people make their own decisions about the need to test and fix their homes to regulatory approaches that require testing and/or mitigation.
- A strong focus on the most promising strategic approaches.

The Radon Action Program continues to place strong emphasis on the five key areas outlined below.

- Focus on the greatest health risks first.
- Promote radon resistant new construction.
- Support testing and mitigation at the time of real estate transactions.
- Continue national media efforts and focus on high-risk areas.
- Develop a coordinated research plan.

In 1995 EPA will continue to implement the activities authorized by the Indoor Radon Abatement Act (IRAA), as well as respond to any new legislative mandates. IRAA activities include: the State Indoor Radon Grant (SIRG) Program, the National Radon Proficiency programs, the Regional Radon Training Centers, work in schools, promotion of model building standards, and technical assistance to build capabilities at the state and local level.

The Radon Measurement Proficiency (RMP) and Radon Contractor Proficiency (RCP) programs will continue to evaluate the capability of firms and individuals offering radon measurement and mitigation services and to make the evaluation results and other information available to the states and the public.

EPA will focus on achieving results by tracking and setting goals for environmental indicators that include: numbers of homes and schools tested and mitigated, homes built using radon resistant features, and the number of jurisdictions requiring radon-resistant new construction features. The radon program is working with Regions and states to develop and track similar measures. The radon program will also increase its efforts in the area of environmental equity by working with organizations that specialize in reaching minority populations and developing messages and using communication channels that are most effective in reaching minorities.

Provide Technical Assistance for Federal Facility Cleanup.

EPA will continue to provide coordination, oversight, technical, and laboratory support among Regional and headquarters offices to ensure that radioactively contaminated Federal facilities are cleaned up to acceptable EPA risk levels consistent with the requirements of the Federal facility agreements.

The program is composed of two primary elements, 1) development of overall guidance and laboratory support that are applicable to all Federal facility sites and 2) development of operational controls for site characterization, sampling, handling, analysis, treatment, and disposal of mixed wastes (combinations of radioactive waste and hazardous chemicals). The second element is of particular importance for DOE sites because many have substantial amounts of mixed wastes.

Conduct Research to Support the Radiation Program.

The Office of Research and Development will continue to monitor off-site areas, under a reimbursable arrangement with DOE at the Nevada Test Site and other test locations, to provide the data needed by policy-makers to make decisions regarding the control of public exposure to radioactive materials. This support consists of a radiation safety monitoring program; operation of environmental sampling networks; interaction with the general public to maintain public confidence and support; laboratory analyses sufficient to immediately assess the impact of an inadvertent release of radioactivity; determination of radionuclide body burdens in off-site residents; veterinary investigation of claims of alleged radiation injury; and the maintenance of all data in computerized data bases.

Fees

In 1995 EPA will collect fees for the Radon Contractor Proficiency program, the Radon Measurement Proficiency program, and the radon training program. The Agency estimates that fees collected for these programs will total about $1.8 million.

Program descriptions do not reflect any increase in workyears that may result from 900 additional workyears that EPA received for contractor conversion.

RADIATION

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	ACTUAL 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	ESTIMATE 1995	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-) 1995 VS 1994
Cumulative Outputs				
FR Notices	6	10	5	-5
Proposals	2	6	0	-6
Promulgations/Neg. Det .	2	3	5	+2

Key for Cumulative Outputs:

1993: 1 Notice of proposal rulemaking on WIPP Compliance Criteria
1 Notice of extension of comment period on WIPP Compliance Criteria
1 Proposed rule for NRC licensees (Subpart I, 40 CFR 61, non-nuclear)
1 Proposed rule for High Level Waste (40 CFR 191)
1 Final rule for Elemental Phosphorous
1 Final rule for Phosphogypsum

1994: 1 Notice for NRC licensees (reiterating effectiveness of Subpart I)
1 Re-proposed rule for NRC Licensees (to rescind Subpart I, non-nuclear)
1 Proposed rule for Low Level Waste (40 CFR 193)
1 Proposed rule for NRC licensees (to rescind Subpart T)
1 Proposed rule for uranium mill tailings (40 CFR 61, to rescind Subpart T)
1 Proposed rule for WIPP Test and Retrieval Plan
1 Proposed rule for WIPP Compliance Criteria
1 Final rule for High Level Waste (40 CFR 191)
1 Final rule for uranium mill tailings (40 CFR 61, to rescind Subpart T)
1 Final rule for UMTRCA requirements (40 CFR 192)

1995: 1 Final rule for WIPP Test and Retrieval Plan
1 Final rule for WIPP Compliance Criteria
2 Final rules for NRC licensees (40 CFR 61, Subpart I, nuclear and non-nuclear)
1 Final rule for Low Level Waste (40 CFR 193)

RADIATION
Radiation Research

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM							
Radition Research							
Program & Research Operations	$1,315.0						
Research & Development	$1,901.6						
TOTAL	$3,216.6						
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$1,315.0						
Research & Development	$1,901.6						
Radiation Research TOTAL	$3,216.6						
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Radition Research	18.5						
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	18.5						
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Radition Research	18.5						
TOTAL WORKYEARS	18.5						

RADIATION
Research and Development - Radiation Reimbursables

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Las Vegas Radiation Offsite Reimbursables	54.6	59.5	59.5	59.5	58.9	-6	-6
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	54.6	59.5	59.5	59.5	58.9	-6	-6
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Las Vegas Radiation Offsite Reimbursables	55.1	59.5	59.5	59.5	58.9	-6	-6
TOTAL WORKYEARS	55.1	59.5	59.5	59.5	58.9	-6	-6

RADIATION

RADIATION RESEARCH

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of 58.9 workyears for 1995 under a reimbursable arrangement with the Department of Energy (DOE). This represents a decrease of 0.6 total workyears from 1994. The decrease in total workyears reflects the overall reduction in Federal workyears directed by the President.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of 59.5 total workyears for this program element, all of which are from a reimbursable arrangement with the DOE.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $3,216,600 and 73.6 total workyears, of which $1,315,000 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $1,901,600 was from the Research and Development appropriation.

RESEARCH ISSUES

The sections below describe program issues by each fiscal year.

INFRASTRUCTURE

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Adequately funded infrastructure is critical to ORD's success in conducting the quality science needed to assure that the Agency's decisions are scientifically sound. The most critical part of ORD's infrastructure is its staff. The assumption underlying all our research activities includes a productive workforce.

ORD established this cohesive, cross-cutting issue for infrastructure based upon the importance of this activity to planned and ongoing research activities. Program and Research Operations appropriation funding for the Radiation Program Element (PE) has been centralized within the infrastructure issue to provide improved management in ORD's salaries, travel and related costs associated with managing research programs.

Workyears assigned to this issue represent a consolidation of existing research functions which had previously been allocated across multiple issues. This realignment provides greater accuracy in accounting for workforce usage, enabling management to utilize better information in decision-making and planning purposes. Consolidated activities include: science policy and program development; technical evaluation, review, and guidance to EPA program/regional offices, Federal/State agencies, and foreign governments; research quality assurance and program review; extramural resource management; technology transfer of scientific information; ADP technical program development of environmental data systems; regulatory mission support; facilities maintenance and oversight; health and safety, and environmental compliance; research planning and program development; operational research oversight; policy and procedures development; program planning and operations; resource planning and review; document production; and secretarial/clerical support and personnel staffs.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD's current infrastructure program provides compensation and benefits and travel for ORD scientists and engineers. ORD's workforce carries out scientific research programs in support of the Agency's mission.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ORD provided the personnel compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers in support of the Agency's mission.

CROSS PROGRAM

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Since the creation of the Agency in 1970, the EPA has conducted off-site monitoring support at the Nevada Test Site and other test location under a reimbursable arrangement with DOE. The Off-Site Monitoring program will provide the data needed by policy-makers to make decisions regarding the control of public exposure to radioactive materials resulting from nuclear testing activities.

Continued research efforts will include radiation safety monitoring, operation of environmental sampling networks, interaction with the general public to maintain public confidence and support, laboratory analyses sufficient to immediately assess the impact of an inadvertent release of radioactivity, determination of radionuclide body burdens in off-site residents, veterinary investigation of claims of alleged radiation injury, and the maintenance of all data in computerized data bases.

1994 PROGRAM

The Off-Site Monitoring program is carried out and funded under a reimbursable agreement with the Department of Energy (DOE). ORD is providing support with a radiation safety monitoring program, operation of environmental sampling networks, interaction with the general public to maintain public confidence and support, laboratory analyses sufficient to immediately assess the impact of an inadvertent release of radioactivity, determination of radionuclide body burdens in off-site residents, veterinary investigation of claims of alleged radiation injury, and the maintenance of all data in computerized data bases.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

EPA conducted off-site monitoring efforts for the DOE at the Nevada Test Site and other test locations. ORD support consisted of radiation safety monitoring, long-term hydrological monitoring, human surveillance investigations, and maintenance of the radiation data base.

Under the indoor air research issue, ORD completed the phaseout of its radon mitigation program. Resources for this research issue were moved to the Air Quality Program Element to support related indoor air engineering research.

RADIATION
Radiation Criteria, Standards & Guidelines

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
PROGRAM								
Radiation Criteria, Standards & Guidelines								
Program & Research Operations		$4,647.7	$4,060.3	$4,060.3	$4,076.9	$4,517.0	$440.1	$456.7
Abatement Control and Compliance		$3,796.3	$2,599.6	$2,191.0	$2,636.6	$6,599.6	$3,963.0	$4,000.0
	TOTAL	$8,444.0	$6,659.9	$6,251.3	$6,713.5	$11,116.6	$4,403.1	$4,456.7
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$4,647.7	$4,060.3	$4,060.3	$4,076.9	$4,517.0	$440.1	$456.7
Abatement Control and Compliance		$3,796.3	$2,599.6	$2,191.0	$2,636.6	$6,599.6	$3,963.0	$4,000.0
Radiation Criteria, Standards & Guidelines	TOTAL	$8,444.0	$6,659.9	$6,251.3	$6,713.5	$11,116.6	$4,403.1	$4,456.7
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
.adiation Criteria, Standards & Guidelines		67.8	58.0	58.0	58.6	61.5	2.9	3.5
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		67.8	58.0	58.0	58.6	61.5	2.9	3.5
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Radiation Criteria, Standards & Guidelines		69.9	58.0	58.0	76.6	61.5	-15.1	3.5
TOTAL WORKYEARS		69.9	58.0	58.0	76.6	61.5	-15.1	3.5

RADIATION

RADIATION CRITERIA, STANDARDS, AND GUIDELINES

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $11,116,600 and 61.5 total workyears for 1995, an increase of $4,403,100 and a decrease of 15.1 total workyears from 1994. Of the request, $4,517,000 will be from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $6,599,600 will be from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $440,100 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $3,963,000 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

RADIATION CRITERIA, STANDARDS, AND GUIDELINES

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $11,116,600 and 61.5 total workyears for this program, of which $4,517,000 will be from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $6,599,600 will be from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $440,100 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, an increase of $3,963,000 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance, and a decrease of 15.1 total workyears. The increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance will support efforts to establish standards for clean-up of radioactive waste. The reduction of 15.1 total workyears results largely from the transfer of Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) resources to a new program element in 1995 and a reduction in the program for implementing the radionuclide National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs).

In 1995 EPA will focus on establishing standards for radioactive waste clean-up and waste management, addressing airborne radionuclides, developing Federal guidance, and enhancing emergency preparedness.

In 1995 EPA will evaluate comments received on proposed clean-up standards, scheduled for publication in the fall of 1994, and prepare a draft final rule for workgroup consideration. Following publication of the proposal, the Agency will hold workgroup meetings and public hearings and conduct further analyses. The Department of Energy (DOE) funded most of this activity in 1993 and 1994 with the commitment that EPA would fund the effort in 1995 and beyond.

In 1995 EPA will continue work on the waste management regulations, including the proposal of low-level waste disposal standards. The regulations will address waste disposal, as well as consider recycling and reuse. DOE also funded most of this activity in 1993 and 1994 with the commitment that EPA would fund the effort in 1995 and beyond. In early 1995 the National Academy of Sciences will send EPA a report on the scientific basis of standards for waste disposal at the Yucca Mountain site. The Agency must develop standards based on the results of this study.

EPA will continue to promote transfer of implementation responsibilities for the radionuclide NESHAPs to the states. This transfer is aided by two Agency efforts. First, EPA will provide six training sessions to both Regional personnel and state inspectors. Centralized instruction insures that the rules are understood thoroughly and enforced uniformly. Second, EPA provides technical assistance in assessing alternate compliance procedure requests. This allows the states to draw upon specialized technical expertise on complex issues, and the Agency can make the results widely available.

As part of its nuclear accident response efforts, EPA will issue interim protective action guides for ingestion (food and water) pathways and will develop a training program and conduct field exercises for implementing them. The Agency will continue to evaluate new scientific literature to improve the basis of radiation risk assessments and to enhance its mathematical modeling techniques. This effort supports radiation risk assessment work across several program areas, including ground water, drinking water, soil, and air.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $6,713,500 and 76.6 total workyears for this program, of which $4,076,900 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $2,636,600 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1994 EPA is focusing on four major program areas: addressing airborne radionuclides, establishing standards for radioactive waste clean-up and waste management, developing Federal guidance, and maintaining emergency preparedness.

In 1994 EPA is issuing several Federal Register notices addressing the regulation of radionuclides under the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA) and the Clean Air Act. The Agency promulgated a final UMTRCA standard amending existing regulations for inactive uranium mill tailings piles licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). To implement a settlement agreement, EPA expects to issue a proposed and final rule to rescind similar standards under the Clean Air Act. The Agency also expects to issue a Federal Register notice reiterating the effectiveness of its emissions standard for facilities other than nuclear power reactors licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). EPA will also publish a notice that will resolve a pending petition to reconsider the Agency's phosphogypsum standard.

EPA is continuing to promote the transfer of implementation responsibilities for the radionuclide NESHAPs to the states through training sessions and a grants program. EPA will provide four training sessions which will include all of the Regions and 29 states. The Agency is preparing a guidance document on safe, acceptable uses of phosphogypsum. EPA is also undertaking major cooperative efforts with other government agencies that will allow the use of alternate procedures for validation of compliance, with a corresponding cost savings to the government.

In early 1994 EPA promulgated the final standard for the disposal of spent fuel and high-level and transuranic waste. The Agency continues to develop clean-up standards for sites contaminated with radioactive materials. In early 1993 EPA published an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPRM). An interagency workgroup (DOE, NRC, and the Department of Defense) and the National Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Technology (NACEPT) will hold meetings on the clean-up standards throughout 1994. After completing further analyses, EPA will publish a proposed rule in the fall of 1994. A NACEPT Sub-Committee is providing extensive input from interested parties and the general public. Initial work is also underway on the development of waste management regulations for disposal of radioactively contaminated materials, including low-level waste disposal standards.

As part of its nuclear accident response efforts, EPA is proposing interim protective action guides in 1994 for ingestion (food and water) pathways and developing a training program and conducting field exercises for implementing other protective action guides. The Agency continues to enhance its mathematical modeling techniques and evaluate new scientific literature to improve the basis for radiation risk assessments. This effort supports radiation risk assessment needs across several program areas including groundwater, drinking water, soil and air.

In 1994 EPA is also performing exposure assessment, modeling, and measurement studies to identify and characterize sources of electromagnetic radiation. The Agency is distributing and continuing to develop public information and outreach materials to assist states and Regions in responding to public inquiries. The Agency also is a participant with DOE and the National Institute for Environmental Health and Safety on an interagency workgroup.

In 1994 EPA is continuing to implement it responsibilities under the WIPP legislation. These efforts, funded largely by DOE, include: developing compliance criteria for determining whether the WIPP complies with the recently promulgated transuranic waste disposal standards, reviewing and providing detailed comments on the five-volume DOE preliminary performance assessment and related documents and reference materials, and reviewing the DOE WIPP testing program. The EPA review will focus on an analysis of the proposed experiments and their goals and objectives.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $8,444,000 supported by 69.9 total workyears for this program, of which $4,647,700 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $3,796,300 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993 EPA concentrated on three major program areas: addressing airborne radionuclides, establishing standards for radioactive waste management, and developing federal guidance.

In 1993 EPA issued several Federal Register notices addressing the regulation of radionuclides under the Clean Air Act and UMTRCA. The Agency proposed to rescind its emissions standards for NRC-licensed facilities other than nuclear power reactors. In addition, the Agency issued a proposed rule amending its UMTRCA standards for inactive uranium mill tailings piles and completed an agreement settling litigation filed over EPA's emissions standards for these piles. EPA promoted the transfer of implementation responsibilities for the radionuclide NESHAPs to states. The Agency developed and presented for the first time training for inspectors of radionuclide NESHAPs sites which included five different states. The training, together with a grants program, assisted the states in developing NESHAPs programs.

EPA began development of clean-up standards for sites contaminated with radioactive waste. These standards will apply to Superfund sites as well as Federal facilities and commercial sites. Further progress in the clean-up of Federal facilities is dependent upon completion of this regulatory development effort. The Agency also continued to support the Congressionally mandated National Academy of Sciences study on the scientific basis for developing standards for commercial waste disposal at the Yucca Mountain site.

Congress enacted legislation in 1992 for evaluating the WIPP radioactive waste disposal site in New Mexico. The legislation gave EPA oversight authority for the DOE waste disposal activities at WIPP. EPA began efforts, funded largely by DOE, for four major rulemakings: high-level waste disposal standards, approval/disapproval of the DOE test and retrieval plan, compliance criteria, and a final compliance determination. In 1993 EPA completed the development of final standards for the disposal of high-level and transuranic radioactive wastes.

As part of its nuclear accident response efforts, EPA implemented interim protective action guides for ingestion (food and water) pathways and developed a training program for implementing these protective action guides. The Agency continued to enhance its mathematical modeling techniques and evaluated new scientific literature to improve the basis for radiation risk assessments. This effort supports radiation risk assessment needs across several program areas including groundwater, drinking water, soil, and air.

In 1993 EPA performed exposure assessment, modeling, and measurement studies to identify and characterize sources of electromagnetic radiation (EMF). The Agency distributed and continued to develop public information/outreach materials to assist states and Regions in responding to public inquiries. EPA sponsored the National Radiofrequency Radiation Conference, which reviewed past Federal guidance and addressed the need for Agency action to control exposure. In cooperation with the Department of Transportation, the Agency published four reports covering bioeffects from EMF exposure, review of current standards, and EMF exposure from current transportation systems and other sources. The Agency also published and distributed the brochure *EMF in Your Environment* and developed a question and answer document for use by Regional staff who respond to public questions. EPA responded to over 10,000 telephone inquiries on EMF issues.

RADIATION
Radiation Program Implementation

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM								
Radiation Program Implementation								
Program & Research Operations		$1,042.0	$951.9	$900.4	$986.3	$808.1	-$178.2	-$143.8
Abatement Control and Compliance		$11.6	$9.0	$9.0	$8.7	$9.0	$3	
	TOTAL	$1,053.6	$960.9	$909.4	$995.0	$817.1	-$177.9	-$143.8
Radon Action Program implementation								
Program & Research Operations		$1,794.9	$2,291.8	$2,259.3	$2,114.7	$2,412.1	$297.4	$120.3
Abatement Control and Compliance		$1.1	$3.3	$3.3		$3.3	$3.3	
	TOTAL	$1,796.0	$2,295.1	$2,262.6	$2,114.7	$2,415.4	$300.7	$120.3
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$2,836.9	$3,243.7	$3,159.7	$3,101.0	$3,220.2	$119.2	-$23.5
Abatement Control and Compliance		$12.7	$12.3	$12.3	$8.7	$12.3	$3.6	
Radiation Program Implementation	TOTAL	$2,849.6	$3,256.0	$3,172.0	$3,109.7	$3,232.5	$122.8	-$23.5
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Radiation Program Implementation		17.0	16.2	16.2	16.2	12.9	-3.3	-3.3
Radon Action Program implementation		32.7	39.0	39.0	38.8	38.5	-3	-5
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		49.7	55.2	55.2	55.0	51.4	-3.6	-3.8
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Radiation Program Implementation		17.0	16.2	16.2	16.2	12.9	-3.3	-3.3
Radon Action Program implementation		34.8	39.0	39.0	38.8	38.5	-3	-5
TOTAL WORKYEARS		51.8	55.2	55.2	55.0	51.4	-3.6	-3.8

RADIATION

RADIATION PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $3,232,500 and 51.4 total workyears for 1995, an increase of $122,800 and a decrease of 3.6 total workyears from 1994. Of the request, $3,220,200 will be from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $12,300 will be from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a increase of $119,200 in the Program and Research Operation appropriation, and an increase of $3,600 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

RADIATION PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $817,100 and 12.9 total workyears for this program, of which $808,100 will be from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $9,000 will be from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $178,200 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, an increase of $300 for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance, and a decrease of 3.3 total workyears. The decrease in total workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

In 1995 Regional offices will continue to review and test state emergency response plans, assist state agencies in interpreting Agency information and guidance, and present information regarding radiation levels to the public. Regional staffs will also participate with and assist states in identifying and assessing sites that are contaminated with radioactivity and serve as a liaison between headquarters and field operations in remedial action programs for sites in their Regions.

In 1995 Regional offices will work with their states to encourage delegation of authority for the radionuclide National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs). Regions will review and make decisions on applications from regulated facilities for construction permits, modifications to facilities, and waivers and exemptions. In addition, Regional staff will provide technical assistance for enforcement activities and necessary coordination between headquarters and radiation facilities when the national program is directly involved in implementing radionuclides NESHAPs. Finally, the Regions, along with headquarters, will assist states in implementing their permit programs under the Clean Air Act.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $995,000 and 16.2 total workyears for this program, of which $986,300 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $8,700 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1994 Regional offices are reviewing and testing state emergency response plans. If accidental releases of radioactivity occur, the Regions will assist state agencies in interpreting EPA information and guidance and present information regarding radiation levels to the public. Regional staffs are participating with and assisting states in identifying and assessing sites that are contaminated with radioactivity and serving as a liaison between headquarters and field operations in remedial action programs for sites in their Regions.

Regional offices are continuing to work with their states to encourage delegation of authority for the radionuclide NESHAPs including the development and implementation of training modules for each subpart of the act and assistance in development of the model state program. Regions review and make decisions on applications from regulated facilities for construction permits, modifications to facilities, and waivers and exemptions. Regional staff provide technical assistance for enforcement activities and necessary coordination between headquarters and radiation facilities when the national program is directly involved in implementing radionuclides NESHAPs. Finally, the Regions, along with headquarters, are assisting states in developing permitting programs under the Clean Air Act.

The Regions are providing information on issues related to electromagnetic field exposures. The Regions also provide technical assistance to state and local radiation programs in their investigation of special problems and sources of electromagnetic fields.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $1,053,600 supported by 17.0 total workyears for this program, of which $1,042,000 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $11,600 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993 Regional offices reviewed and tested state emergency response plans. If accidental releases of radioactivity occurred, the regions assisted state agencies in interpreting EPA information and guidance and presented information on radiation levels to the public. Regional staffs participated with and assisted states in identifying and assessing sites that were contaminated with radioactivity and served as a liaison between headquarters and field operations in remedial action programs for sites in their Regions.

Regional offices encouraged their states to accept delegation of authority for the radionuclide NESHAPs including the development and implementation of training modules for each subpart of the act and assistance in development of the model state program. Regions also reviewed and made decisions on applications from regulated facilities for construction permits, modifications to facilities, and waivers and exemptions. Regional staff provided technical assistance for enforcement activities and necessary coordination between headquarters and radiation facilities when the national program was directly involved in implementing radionuclides NESHAPs. Finally, the Regions, along with headquarters, assisted the states in developing permitting programs under the Clean Air Act.

The Regions provided information on issues related to electromagnetic field exposures. The Regions also provided technical assistance to state and local radiation programs in their investigation of special problems and sources of electromagnetic fields.

RADON ACTION PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $2,415,400 and 38.5 total workyears for this program, of which $2,412,100 will be from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $3,300 will be from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $297,400 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, an increase of $3,300 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and a decrease of 0.3 total workyears. The decrease of 0.3 total workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

In 1995 Regions will continue to work through partnerships with states as well as health, consumer, and local government organizations to implement the Agency's Radon Action Program.

The Regions will continue to be the focal point for implementing the State Indoor Radon Grant program. Regions work with states to design and implement effective programs for reducing radon health risks to the public. Regions review state grant applications against established criteria and ensure that grant funds are used effectively. Regions will also continue to work with states to establish quantitative program goals.

The Regions will continue to work with state and local governments in the design and implementation of efforts to assess and remediate radon problems in schools. The Regions will continue to provide direct oversight to the Regional Training Centers, which also conduct testing for the national Radon Contractor Proficiency and Radon Measurement Operator Proficiency programs. The Regions will continue to work with states as well as health, consumer, and local government organizations to address radon in connection with real estate transfers and to promote the adoption of radon building standards.

The Regions will continue to provide advice and assistance to states that want to establish additional consumer protection functions, such as licensing measurement and mitigation contractors. The Regions will also continue to provide information to states and members of the public and conduct education programs, symposia, and workshops for state and local officials, contractors, and the public.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $2,114.7 and 38.8 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation.

In 1994 the Regions, as well as health, consumer, and local government organizations, continue to work through partnerships developed with states to implement the Agency's Radon Action Program.

The regions continue to be the focal point for implementation of the State Indoor Radon Grant program. Regions work with states to design and implement effective programs for reducing radon health risks to the public. Regions review state grant applications against established criteria and ensure that grant funds are used effectively. Regions also work with the states to establish quantitative program goals.

The Regions work with the states, and local governments in the design and implementation of efforts to assess and remediate radon problems in schools. The Regions continue to provide direct oversight to the Regional Training Centers, which also conduct testing for the national Radon Contractor Proficiency and Radon Measurement Operator Proficiency programs. The Regions also work with states as well as health, consumer, and local government organizations to address radon in connection with real estate transfers and to promote the adoption of radon building standards. The Regions continue to provide advice and assistance to states that want to establish additional consumer protection functions, such as licensing measurement and mitigation contractors.

The Regions continue to provide information to states and members of the public and participate in and conduct educational programs, symposia, and workshops for state and local officials, contractors, and the public.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993 the Agency obligated a total of $1,796,000 supported by 34.8 total workyears for this program, of which $1,794,900 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,100 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993 Regional staff continued to work through partnerships developed with states to implement the Agency's Radon Action Program. The Regions continued to be the focal point for implementation of the radon state assistance program. Regions reviewed state grant applications against established criteria and ensured that grant funds are used effectively.

The Regions worked with the headquarters program, the states, and local governments in the design and implementation of surveys in schools to further identify elevated radon levels. The regions provided direct oversight to the Regional Training Centers, which also conduct testing for the national Radon Contractor Proficiency program. The Regions also worked with states and local governments to address radon in real estate, to promote the adoption of radon building standards, and to provide advice and assistance to states that wanted to establish additional consumer protection functions, such as licensing measurement and mitigation contractors.

The Regions continued to provide information to states and members of the public through participating in and conducting educational programs, symposia, and workshops for state and local officials, contractors, and the public.

RADIATION
Radiation Environmental Impact Assessment

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
PROGRAM								
Radon Action Program								
Program & Research Operations		$2,725.5	$3,390.2	$3,332.1	$3,413.5	$3,498.1	$84.6	$107.9
Abatement Control and Compliance		$7,956.3	$8,925.1	$7,752.3	$6,549.3	$8,925.1	$2,375.8	
	TOTAL	$10,681.8	$12,315.3	$11,084.4	$9,962.8	$12,423.2	$2,460.4	$107.9
Radiation Environmental Impact Assessment								
Program & Research Operations		$2,749.9	$3,403.1	$3,345.7	$3,425.7	$3,496.4	$70.7	$93.3
Abatement Control and Compliance		$425.9	$1,556.2	$1,525.2	$1,227.6	$1,556.2	$328.6	
	TOTAL	$3,175.8	$4,959.3	$4,870.9	$4,653.3	$5,052.6	$399.3	$93.3
Radon State Grants								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$7,997.6	$8,158.0	$8,158.0	$8,158.0	$8,158.0		
	TOTAL	$7,997.6	$8,158.0	$8,158.0	$8,158.0	$8,158.0		
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$5,475.4	$6,793.3	$6,677.8	$6,839.2	$6,994.5	$155.3	$201.2
Abatement Control and Compliance		$16,379.8	$18,639.3	$17,435.5	$15,934.9	$18,639.3	$2,704.4	
Radiation Environmental Impact Assessment	TOTAL	$21,855.2	$25,432.6	$24,113.3	$22,774.1	$25,633.8	$2,859.7	$201.2
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Radon Action Program		41.3	48.2	48.2	47.7	47.6	-1	-6
Radiation Environmental Impact Assessment		41.1	48.3	48.3	47.8	47.7	-1	-6
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		82.4	96.5	96.5	95.5	95.3	-2	-1.2
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Radon Action Program		41.3	48.2	48.2	47.7	47.6	-1	-6
Radiation Environmental Impact Assessment		41.9	48.3	48.3	47.8	47.7	-1	-6
TOTAL WORKYEARS		83.2	96.5	96.5	95.5	95.3	-2	-1.2

RADIATION

RADIATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $25,633,800 and 95.3 total workyears for 1995, an increase of $2,859,700 and a decrease of 0.2 total workyears from 1994. Of the request, $6,994,500 will be from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $18,639,300 will be from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $155,300 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $2,704,400 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1995 the Agency expects to collect $1,800,000 in fees from two programs: the Radon Measurement Proficiency (RMP) program and the Radon Contractor Proficiency (RCP) program.

RADON ACTION PROGRAM

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $12,423,200 and 47.6 total workyears for this program, of which $3,498,100 will be from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $8,925,100 will be from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $84,600 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, an increase of $2,375,800 for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance, and a decrease of 0.1 total workyears. The increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation will expand efforts in the radon outreach program and the radon proficiency programs.

In 1995 the Radon Action Program will continue to assess the nation's radon problems in workplaces and other buildings and continue efforts with the National Academy of Sciences to refine the understanding of radon health risks. The Agency will continue mapping efforts to refine tools for targeting Federal, state, and other resources to areas with the most severe radon problems.

EPA will continue to offer training in radon measurement, mitigation, and prevention through the Regional Radon Training Centers. The Agency also will continue to transfer capabilities to states and the private sector to address radon problems in large buildings through the Large Building Evaluation Program. EPA will continue to work with building code organizations, state and local governments, construction industry groups, and others to promote the use of radon resistant building practices and the adoption of building codes for residential new construction.

The Radon Measurement Proficiency (RMP) and Radon Contractor Proficiency (RCP) programs will continue to evaluate the capability of firms and individuals offering radon measurement and mitigation services and to make the information available to the states and public. The Agency will continue to collect user fees for its proficiency programs.

EPA will continue to provide oversight to the State Indoor Radon Grant (SIRG) Program. Through the SIRG, the Agency will continue to encourage the development of local programs, particularly in areas with the highest potential for elevated radon levels, to build effective state programs.

EPA will continue to promote public action through a national media campaign. The Agency will also continue work with national health, consumer, and local government organizations to promote public action to address radon. The Agency will continue to target outreach to areas with the highest potential for elevated indoor radon levels and to smokers and minority audiences. The Agency will also continue to address radon action in association with real estate transfers by working with the real estate, building, and banking communities and national health, consumer, and intergovernmental organizations. The Agency will continue to track quantitative results for the radon program nationwide and in target areas.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $9,962,800 and 47.7 total workyears for this program, of which $3,413,500 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $6,549,300 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1994 the EPA Radon Action Program continues to assess the nation's radon problems in homes, schools, workplaces, and other buildings. The Agency is also working with the National Academy of Sciences to refine the understanding of radon health risks. The Agency is issuing the National Map of Radon Zones. In addition, the Agency continues other mapping efforts in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey and the Department of Energy to refine tools for targeting Federal and state resources to areas with the most severe radon problems.

EPA is offering radon mitigation and prevention training through the Regional Radon Training Centers. EPA is issuing final school mitigation guidance. The Agency is implementing activities to augment and transfer capabilities to states and the private sector to address radon problems in large buildings through the Large Building Evaluation Program. The Agency is completing its model building codes and working with state and local governments, building code organizations, and construction industry groups to promote the use of radon-resistant building practices and the adoption of model building codes for residential new construction.

EPA is continuing the Radon Measurement Proficiency (RMP) and Radon Contractor Proficiency (RCP) programs to evaluate the capability of firms and individuals offering radon measurement and mitigation services and make the information available to the states and public. The Agency will also begin collection of user fees for its proficiency programs.

EPA is providing national oversight to the SIRG program. Through the SIRG, the Agency is encouraging the development of local programs, particularly in areas with the highest potential for elevated radon levels, to build effective state programs.

EPA is continuing to promote public action on radon through a national media campaign. The Agency is also continuing its work with the American Lung Association, the American Medical Association, the National Association of Counties, the Consumer Federation of America, and several minority and other organizations to promote public action at the community level. The Agency is targeting outreach to areas with the highest potential for elevated radon levels and to smokers and minority audiences. The Agency is also continuing to work with other national health, consumer, and local government organizations to educate appropriate audiences about radon and its solutions. In addition to these efforts, the Agency is sponsoring workshops for the building, real estate, and banking communities to provide information on radon health risks, potential liabilities, prevention and reduction methods to address radon in association with real estate transfers. The Agency is tracking quantitative results for the radon program nationwide and in target areas.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $10,681,800 supported by 41.3 total workyears for this program, of which $2,725,500 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $7,956,300 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993 the Radon Action Program continued to assess the nation's radon problems in homes and schools. The Agency initiated work with the National Academy of Sciences to refine the understanding of radon health risks. EPA also developed the national map of radon zones and conducted other efforts to identify high-risk radon areas. The Agency also completed the data analysis for the national survey of radon in schools and issued a report.

The Agency continued to offer training on radon mitigation and prevention through the Regional Radon Training Centers and various workshops. The Agency expanded work with state and local governments, building code organizations, and construction industry groups to promote the adoption of model building codes.

EPA provided quality assurance/quality control on sample analysis and provided direct sample analysis, where necessary. The Agency continued to operate the national radon information clearinghouse; maintain the national radon database; evaluate the capability of measurement and mitigation devices, technology, and firms and make the information available to the States and public (through the RCP and RMP programs); and provide national oversight to the state grant program.

The Agency continued its work with national non-profit organizations to promote public action at the community level. The Agency issued its public information brochure on addressing radon during real estate transactions and developed training and workshops for the building, real estate, and banking communities to provide information on radon health risks, potential liabilities, prevention and reduction methods, and costs.

The Agency also maintains a radon hotline which received over 50,000 calls in 1993.

RADIATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $5,052,600 and 47.7 total workyears for this program, of which $3,496,400 will be from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,556,200 will be from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $70,700 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, an increase of $328,600 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and a decrease of 0.1 total workyears. The increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance will be used to support work at the Agency's radiation laboratories.

EPA plays a significant role in preparing for and responding to accidental releases of radioactive material into the environment. The Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP) delineates the role of EPA and several other Federal agencies that may be involved in responding to a radiological incident. EPA's role includes: 1) leading the federal response to an incident involving releases from foreign-source accidents affecting the U.S. (e.g., a Chernobyl-type event); 2) assisting the Department of Energy (DOE) in monitoring and analysis during the emergency phase of an accident; 3) leading the post-emergency response effort if needed; and 4) developing and assisting in the implementation of protective action guides for radiation protection during an emergency.

In 1995 EPA's radiation laboratories, the National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory (NAREL) and the Las Vegas Facility (LVF), will continue their lead responsibilities for EPA's field measurements in emergency situations. The Agency will maintain mobile radiological laboratories and support vehicles as well as an inventory of field instruments to carry out EPA's role. EPA's Radiological Emergency Response Team includes staff from headquarters and Regional offices, as well as from the two laboratories.

The Agency will continue to improve the Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring System (ERAMS). A major component of the overall nuclear accident response capability, ERAMS includes 268 stations to sample air, precipitation, surface water, soil, and milk. These stations have the capability to provide near real-time information on ambient radiation levels resulting from nuclear accidents.

In 1995 EPA also will conduct field and laboratory measurements and analyses to support environmental radioactivity standards and to provide a basis for evaluating environmental radiation sources. In addition, the radiation laboratories will provide extensive support to the Agency's radon and indoor air programs. NAREL will continue to lead the Agency's Radon Measurement Proficiency (RMP) program. The RMP program will evaluate the capability of firms and individuals offering radon measurement and mitigation services and make the information available to the states and public.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $4,653,300 and 47.8 total workyears for this program, of which $3,425,700 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,227,600 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1994 NAREL and LVF are providing radiological emergency response and measurement capabilities. The two laboratories are maintaining the mobile radiological laboratories and support vehicles as well as an inventory of field instruments to support EPA's role under the FRERP. The laboratories have the lead responsibility for EPA's field measurements in emergency situations involving releases of radioactivity to the general environment. The Agency is continuing efforts to improve ERAMS.

Based on internal evaluations, the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program was identified as an Agency-level weakness under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act. Two areas of equipment were found to require upgrading and/or replacement in order to rectify this assessment. The equipment areas included the analytical and detection equipment and the mobile laboratories. Replacement of the analytical and detection equipment is needed to provide field-based monitoring teams an improved scientific basis to assess radiation levels at accident sites. Replacement of aging mobile laboratories will enable field monitoring teams to move quickly with the necessary equipment. The new mobile laboratory will provide mechanical reliability and the ability to be airlifted to remote sites.

In 1994 NAREL is carrying out the RMP program to evaluate the capability of firms and individuals offering radon measurement and mitigation services and to make the information available to the states and public. LVF is conducting a pilot study under the indoor air Building Assessment Survey and Evaluation (BASE) program. The BASE program is implementing the protocol refined by the pilot studies conducted in 1993 in a cross-sectional study to collect baseline data characterizing up to 20 public and commercial office buildings.

In 1994 the two laboratories also are conducting field and laboratory measurement and analyses to support environmental radioactivity standards and to provide a basis for evaluating environmental radiation sources. EPA is carrying out studies in radioactively contaminated areas that include mining sites, construction sites, uranium and plutonium operations, and various other areas. The laboratories also provide measurement and calibration for the radon program, evaluation and assessment of environmental radiation sources and pathways through computer modeling, radiological technical assistance, indoor air quality studies and demonstrations, and laboratory and field measurements of electromagnetic radiation.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $3,175,800 supported by 41.9 total workyears for this program, of which $2,749,900 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $425,900 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993 the Agency improved its ability to respond to nuclear accidents. This effort included the training of additional radiation staff and the evaluation of the mobile laboratories and field instruments for equipment refitting or replacement. In addition, Agency staff periodically participated in tests that measure Federal emergency response capabilities to ensure that personnel and equipment were maintained in a state of readiness. The Agency began to include soil samples as part of the ERAMS measurements.

EPA continued technical analyses and associated quality assurance programs in support of regulatory development and implementation efforts. The Agency continued support for radionuclide NESHAPs implementation through compliance field studies and completed background information documents for high-level radioactive waste. EPA provided laboratory support, including analysis of air samples, to states and Regions for implementation of radionuclide NESHAPs. The Agency provided laboratory support to states and Indian nations requiring technical assistance to address unique radiation problems.

RADON STATE GRANT PROGRAM

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $8,158,000 for this program, all of which is for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents no change from 1994.

In 1995 EPA will continue to provide financial support to states to assist them in the development and implementation of programs to assess, mitigate, and prevent radon problems. State programs funded through these Federal grants will include activities such as: carrying out radon surveys; conducting radon assessment, mitigation, and prevention programs; developing public information and education materials; developing data storage and management systems; operating radon hotlines; and purchasing analytical equipment. States will continue to establish quantitative goals and measure bottom-line results.

EPA headquarters, in cooperation with the Regions, will continue to evaluate use of grant funds. Administration of the program will emphasize risk targeting and include consideration of whether states have made reasonable efforts to ensure adoption of radon model construction standards and techniques. State implementation of previously awarded radon grant funds will be reviewed and given consideration as new funds are distributed.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $8,158,000 all of which is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1994 EPA continues to provide financial support to states to assist them in the development and implementation of programs to assess, mitigate, and prevent radon problems. State programs funded through these federal grants continue to include activities such as carrying out radon surveys; conducting radon assessment, mitigation, and prevention programs; developing public information and education materials; developing data storage and management systems; operating radon hotlines; and purchasing analytical equipment. States are also working to establish quantitative goals and measure bottom-line results in statewide target areas.

EPA headquarters, in cooperation with the Regions, has developed and is implementing criteria used to evaluate state use of grant funds. Administration of the program emphasizes risk targeting and includes consideration of whether states have made reasonable efforts to ensure adoption of radon model construction standards and techniques. State implementation of previously awarded radon grant funds is reviewed and given consideration as new funds are distributed.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $7,997,600 for this program, all of which was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993 EPA continued to provide financial support to states to assist them in the development and implementation of programs to assess and mitigate radon. State programs funded through these federal grants continued to include activities such as: carrying out radon surveys; establishing radon assessment, mitigation, and control programs; developing public information and education materials; developing data storage and management systems; operating radon hotlines; and purchasing analytical equipment.

EPA headquarters, in cooperation with the Regions, continued to develop criteria used to evaluate state use of grant funds. Administration of the program emphasized risk targeting and included giving consideration to whether states have made reasonable efforts to ensure adoption of radon model construction standards and techniques. State implementation of previously awarded radon grant funds was reviewed and were given consideration as new funds were distributed.

RADIATION
Waste Isolation Pilot Program Implementation

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
			(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)				
PROGRAM							
Waste Isolation Pilot Project Implementation							
Program & Research Operations					$1,931.9	$1,931.9	$1,931.9
Abatement Control and Compliance					$5,000.0	$5,000.0	$5,000.0
TOTAL					$6,931.9	$6,931.9	$6,931.9
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations					$1,931.9	$1,931.9	$1,931.9
Abatement Control and Compliance					$5,000.0	$5,000.0	$5,000.0
Abatement & Control - Radiation TOTAL					$6,931.9	$6,931.9	$6,931.9
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Waste Isolation Pilot Project Implementation				20.0	26.5	6.5	26.5
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS				20.0	26.5	6.5	26.5
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Waste Isolation Pilot Project Implementation				20.0	26.5	6.5	26.5
TOTAL WORKYEARS				20.0	26.5	6.5	26.5

RADIATION

WASTE ISOLATION PILOT PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $6,931,900 and 26.5 total workyears for 1995. Of the request, $1,931,900 will be from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $5,000,000 will be from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This activity was previously performed under the Radiation Criteria, Standards and Guidelines program element. In 1993 and 1994 DOE partially funded the activity under an interagency agreement with EPA.

WASTE ISOLATION PILOT PLANT IMPLEMENTATION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $6,931,900 and 26.5 total workyears for this program, of which $1,931,900 will be from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $5,000,000 will be from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This activity was previously performed under the Radiation Criteria, Standards and Guidelines program element. In 1993 and 1994 DOE partially funded the activity under an interagency agreement with EPA.

In November 1992 Congress enacted legislation for evaluating the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP), a radioactive waste disposal site operated by the Department of Energy (DOE) in New Mexico. The legislation gave EPA oversight responsibility for the DOE waste disposal activities at WIPP. Carrying out this responsibility requires four major rulemakings: high-level waste disposal standards, approval/disapproval of DOE's test and retrieval plan, compliance criteria, and the final compliance determination. In 1993 EPA completed the development of final standards for the disposal of high-level and transuranic radioactive wastes.

DOE will be conducting experiments and studies that do not involve shipping waste to WIPP. EPA will review and evaluate DOE's quality assurance and quality control procedures to ensure that the results of the experiments are accurate and can be used to demonstrate WIPP compliance with EPA standards. The Agency also must determine the validity of DOE procedures used to characterize the waste that DOE proposes to send to WIPP. In addition, EPA will continually monitor results of research related to WIPP.

EPA will review the draft DOE WIPP Performance Assessment (PA) on a semiannual basis, as required by the 1992 law. The PA is the detailed analysis of the ultimate performance of WIPP as a waste disposal repository. Review of the PA is crucial to EPA's efforts. Through the review EPA can identify the strengths and weaknesses of WIPP and can direct DOE to focus additional efforts where the performance is weakest. The Agency will review the PA concurrently with other DOE compliance related documents. In 1995 that will include a complete draft compliance application that is scheduled for completion in the spring of 1995. Review of the draft application, with the rapid turnaround requested by DOE, will be a major effort.

In 1995 EPA will complete the compliance criteria for implementing the 1993 radioactive waste disposal regulations. When the criteria are in place, EPA will begin to prepare for the ultimate compliance determination for WIPP. EPA will develop methods and guidance for systematic review of the DOE application. The Agency will identify the technical areas involved (e.g., geology, computer modeling, chemistry, hydrology, etc.) and for each the major regulatory provisions that will be implemented. The Agency also will develop position papers and review criteria for those issues. The review of the DOE application is an important process. EPA must ensure a coordinated and efficient review of the extensive documentation that DOE will provide, as well as the detailed comments that WIPP opponents will file.

EPA Region 6 is responsible for reviewing rulemaking documents, dealing with state and local officials and the public, and inspecting the WIPP facility for compliance with Clean Air Act requirements. The Region will also review DOE compliance with limits on individual doses resulting from storage of the waste.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994 WIPP activities were performed under the Radiation Criteria, Standards and Guidelines program element.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993 WIPP activities were performed under the Radiation Criteria, Standards and Guidelines program element.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1995 Budget Estimate

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WATER QUALITY

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
APPROPRIATION							
Program & Research Operations	$135,283.7	$138,850.3	$137,598.2	$138,080.1	$138,200.6	$120.5	-$649.7
Abatement Control and Compliance	$262,231.0	$231,483.7	$239,191.1	$232,701.0	$244,494.2	$11,793.2	$13,010.5
Research & Development	$16,121.1	$13,677.9	$13,677.9	$13,677.9	$13,335.2	-$342.7	-$342.7
Water Infrastructure	$48,576.2	$80,000.0	$80,000.0	$80,000.0	$100,000.0	$20,000.0	$20,000.0
Program & Research operation - Flood Reimbursements							
Oil Spills Trust Fund	$15,747.0						
TOTAL, Water Quality	$477,959.0	$464,011.9	$470,467.2	$464,459.0	$496,030.0	$31,571.0	$32,018.1
Ocean Dumping Fund	$100.0						
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	2,203.2	2,206.9	2,206.9	2,170.8	2,068.4	-102.4	-138.5
TOTAL WORKYEARS	2,296.8	2,206.9	2,206.9	2,170.8	2,068.4	-102.4	-138.5
OUTLAYS	$429,648.7	$441,977.2	$444,837.2	$439,183.9	$462,874.3	$23,690.4	$20,897.1

AUTHORIZATION LEVELS Authorization for the Clean Water Act as amended in 1987 expired on September 30, 1990. Reauthorization is pending.

WATER QUALITY

	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	DIFFERENCE		
				ENACTED VS PRES. BUD	EST. VS PRES. BUD	EST. VS ENACTED
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)					
APPROPRIATION						
Program & Research Operations	$138,850.3	$137,598.2	$138,080.1	-$1,252.1	-$770.2	$481.9
Abatement Control and Compliance	$231,483.7	$239,191.1	$232,701.0	$7,707.4	$1,217.3	-$6,490.1
Research & Development	$13,677.9	$13,677.9	$13,677.9			
Water Infrastructure	$80,000.0	$80,000.0	$80,000.0			
Program & Research operation - Flood Reimbursements						
Oil Spills Trust Fund						
TOTAL, Water Quality	$464,011.9	$470,467.2	$464,459.0	$6,455.3	$447.1	-$6,008.2
Ocean Dumping Fund						
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	2,206.9	2,206.9	2,170.8		-36.1	-36.1
TOTAL WORKYEARS	2,206.9	2,206.9	2,170.8		-36.1	-36.1

The following points list the major reasons that the dollars devoted to this media have changed from submission of the President's FY 1994 Budget Request to the FY 1994 Current Estimates.

PROGRAM AND RESEARCH OPERATIONS

- o Funds were decreased as part of the general reduction to the account appropriation as required by P.L. 103-124.
- o Funds were reprogrammed as part of the Office of Enforcement reorganization.

ABATMENT, CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE

- o Funds were increased through Congressional add-ons to provide funding for Clean Lakes, Sediment Decontamination, Alternative Wastewater Technologies, Rural Water Assistance Activities, Lakes Champlain and Onondaga, and other water quality activities; and to fund priorities of the Administrator.
- o Funds were decreased as part of the general reduction to contracts in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation as required by P.L. 103-124; and to fund priorities of the Administrator.

WATER QUALITY

OVERVIEW AND STRATEGY

The Challenge: "Finally, I think the significance of this conference is that it presents a challenge to all of us who care about watersheds. There is a need for change. Change in the way we manage our businesses, change in the way we run our programs. There is a demand for innovation for new ways of thinking about the environment and new ways of preventing pollution.

Let me tell you that at EPA we've started down that path. I think that there is a lot of very good work that has begun. And I am very committed to being a part of that and to working to make sure that we are able to do all that we seek to do, that we are open to change and innovation, and that we will meet the unique challenges posed to us as a national agency by America's watersheds." Carol Browner, March 24, 1993.

In 1995, EPA will continue to focus its water quality programs on protecting watershed-based ecosystems by accelerating the transformation from a primarily point source program to a watershed-based, holistic environmental protection program. Over the past two decades, EPA has improved the nation's water quality by establishing and sustaining comprehensive control programs for municipal and industrial discharges across the country. Specifically, the water program has continued to develop and improve technology-based requirements; develop and translate water quality standards into permits for point source requirements regulating oxygen-demanding substances, nutrients and toxics; improve State nonpoint source management programs; and focus on estuaries and lakes.

Activities to integrate the watershed approach cut across virtually all water programs. One critical component in ensuring the health of ecosystems is the protection and restoration of wetlands. Programs addressing wet weather runoff can all be implemented on a watershed basis as can enforcement efforts. In the total maximum daily load (TMDL) process, more stringent water quality-based controls can be applied when technology-based controls are inadequate to achieve state water quality standards in a given watershed.

Still, many challenges face the water program. Emphasis continues on meeting statutory mandates in the permitting, enforcement and standards setting programs. In addition, the Agency is promoting innovative approaches to water pollution problems that focus on the management of diffuse sources of pollutants, habitat changes, nutrients and the ecological effects of toxics.

The major thrusts of the 1995 program are: (1) assessing ecological conditions and pollutant sources; (2) evaluating alternative management strategies and priorities; and (3) implementing decisions and evaluating progress toward environmental goals.

Assessing of Ecological Conditions and Pollutant Sources

In 1993, the program began shifting its resources to better identify problems and develop solutions within watersheds. Specifically, the water program began to develop ecological risk assessment methodologies to evaluate watershed conditions, diagnose problems, and develop protection plans within individual watersheds. The program also initiated efforts with Federal agencies and State and local governments to determine which watersheds to target for action. The shift in emphasis has had successful results to date. For example, the Great Lakes Program steers and supports Federal, state, tribal and local partnerships in an integrated approach to restore and protect the Great Lakes. The Gulf of Mexico Program developed a series of action plans in 1994 to help focus 1995 efforts on implementing its highest priority projects, while the Chesapeake Bay Program supports pollution prevention and control activities to protect critical habitats, surface and groundwater. This work will be enhanced in 1995.

The program also began focusing on developing a better understanding of appropriate ecological goals or "management endpoints" needed to better manage activities to achieve ecological gains. The Agency will continue shifting its emphasis from the chemical specific program to developing measurement indicators and methodologies for deriving holistic ecological measures. The program will also continue its emphasis on developing high priority, wet-weather Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs). TMDLs are particularly valuable for identifying problems and developing solutions within a watershed because they consider all sources of pollution.

The Agency will continue its efforts to provide guidance, technical assistance, training and support to state efforts to adopt and implement biological assessments, ecological criteria and antidegradation policies which are integral to evaluating and protecting high quality watersheds.

Evaluating of Alternative Strategies and Priorities

In 1992, the Agency began to provide training and education for key watershed management stakeholders (e.g., local governments, the agricultural community, citizens, planners, industries) through conferences, workshops, newsletters, and other targeted outreach activities. This effort has built cooperation among federal agencies and provided critical help to states and localities who work with the many Federal agencies with separate jurisdictions. This training and education will continue in 1995.

The development of technical tools and guidance to support problem solving within a watershed is underway and will continue in 1995. Technical guidance on the selection and design of physical and biological restoration measures will be enhanced to facilitate riparian, wetlands and coastal ecosystem restoration. High priority financial and technical support for Section 404 wetlands advance identification and other wetlands planning efforts will continue in 1995. This work will help integrate wetlands assessment and mitigation banking into watershed planning. The Agency will issue updated national guidance, written in close coordination with state agencies in a section 305(b) consistency workgroup, for the 1996 state water quality reports. This guidance will promote the use of consistent environmental indicators to measure the effectiveness of water quality programs and to measure state program effectiveness by environmental measures rather than administrative ones.

Implementing Decisions and Evaluating Progress

The Agency has been working with the states to improve monitoring programs and base evaluations on new ecological criteria and standards. In 1995, in order to synchronize permit issuance activities with the watershed approach, reopener clauses will be included in permits issued or reissued in priority watersheds. Point source permits will be assessed simultaneously in the watershed to determine those that present the highest risks.

The program maintains a significant quantity of information on the Nation's water quality. The Agency will expand the data currently in the system and modify the Permit Compliance System (PCS) to make it more accessible and compatible with STORET and other data systems, and to help track indicators of environmental progress, facilitate data transfer and identify special problems.

Tremendous opportunities exist to support watershed management at the state and local levels by streamlining operations and realigning ongoing programs. The program began to align grant cycles, funding applications and reporting requirements to reduce paperwork and promote more efficient administration of the program in 1993; these improvements will continue in 1995.

Water Quality Research

In 1995, the Water Quality research program will be restructured to support the new Ecosystems Protection research program. To implement the restructuring, research activities in coastal and marine, large lakes and rivers, wetlands, contaminated sediments, aquatic ecocriteria, nonpoint sources, and habitat/biodiversity will be consolidated into Ecosystems Protection research under multimedia.

The Agency will restructure the ecological planning issues to implement the transition from a single species, single stressor, ecotoxicological research orientation, to an integrated ecological perspective focusing on ecosystems.

At the watershed scale, teams will develop and demonstrate techniques to define specific ecological protection objectives, seek to understand the response of ecological systems to multiple and interacting stresses, predict ecological response to alternative management actions, and monitor the effectiveness of management actions. In addition, the Agency will develop methods to guide the extrapolation of knowledge from one watershed or Region to another, so that studies and data collection can be done at sites with the broadest applicability.

The Agency will also carry out research to develop the technology and methods necessary to ensure the most cost effective and environmentally sound management and disposal of wastewater and sludge.

Consulting Service Activities

The water quality program contracts for advisory and assistance services to help it meet the requirements of authorizing legislation. Specifically, EPA uses advisory and assistance service to: provide technical assistance to Regions, states and local governments; assist in the collection of environmental data; assist in the monitoring of environmental conditions; assist in developing the scientific, technological, and economic bases for future regulatory actions; and conduct studies and analyses which support water quality programs. The Agency monitors advisory and assistance services contracts closely and programs develop special "management control plans" to ensure they are appropriately used.

Program descriptions do not reflect any increase in workyears that may result from the 900 additional workyears EPA received for contractor conversion.

WATER QUALITY

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	ACTUAL 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	ESTIMATE 1995	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-) 1995 vs.1994
INCREMENTAL OUTPUTS				
Ocean Dumping Dredged Material				
Permit Review	187	237	230	-7
Ocean Dumping				
Site Designations	3	3	2	-1
Ocean Discharge Criteria Eval.				
General	1	3	0	-3
Major	4	12	8	-4
Minor	0	1	6	+5
Construction Grants				
Awards	22	10	10	0
Active Construction Workload (EOY)	2921	2250	1470	-780
Permits Issued by EPA				
Municipal 1/				
Major	232	230	230	0
Sludge Requirements	105	150	150	0
Non-Municipal 2/				
Major	105	110	110	0
General	41	90	100	+10
Adjudicatory Hearings				
Resolved	47	100	150	+50
Enforcement Actions				
Inspections	2237	2300	2400	+100 3/
Admin Compliance Orders	764	519	449	-70 4/
Admin Penalty Orders	256	318	433	+115
Civil Litigation	57	73	78	+5
Criminal Litigation	51	32	34	+2
Clean Lakes				
Projects/Studies/Assessments	85	105	0	-105
Water Quality Criteria				
Aquatic Life	0	4	4	0
Sediment	0	5	5	0

WATER QUALITY

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	ACTUAL 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	ESTIMATE 1995	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-) 1995 vs.1994
CUMULATIVE OUTPUTS				
Operation SRF Programs 5/	51	51	51	0
Effluent Guidelines Categories				
Final Rules	51	51	51	0
Regulations/Support Documents for Sludge Reuse/Disposal	4	3	3	0
NPDES State Approvals	39	40	41	+1
General Permit State Programs	38	40	41	+1
National Estuary Projects	21	21	21	0
Water Quality Criteria				
Aquatic Life	39	46	46	0
Sediment	0	5	5	0

1. Sludge -- Both majors and minors are combined as one number.

2. General -- A general permit is an administrative mechanism to allow the state or Region to cover more than one discharger with similar characteristics with one permit (e.g., stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities, boat yards, fish hatcheries).

3. Includes inspections for sludge.

4. Outputs for majors only.

5. Fifty states and Puerto Rico have operational SRF programs.

WATER QUALITY
Water Quality Research

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
			(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)				
PROGRAM							
Water Quality Research							
Program & Research Operations	$14,206.9	$15,398.5	$15,288.1	$15,167.5	$11,903.4	-$3,264.1	-$3,495.1
Abatement Control and Compliance			$500.0	$500.0		-$500.0	
Research & Development	$15,598.9	$13,677.9	$13,677.9	$13,677.9	$13,335.2	-$342.7	-$342.7
TOTAL	$29,805.8	$29,076.4	$29,466.0	$29,345.4	$25,238.6	-$4,106.8	-$3,837.8
NAS Wetlands Study							
Research & Development	$400.0						
TOTAL	$400.0						
Great Lakes Research - W.IJC							
Research & Development	$122.2						
TOTAL	$122.2						
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$14,206.9	$15,398.5	$15,288.1	$15,167.5	$11,903.4	-$3,264.1	-$3,495.1
Abatement Control and Compliance			$500.0	$500.0		-$500.0	
Research & Development	$16,121.1	$13,677.9	$13,677.9	$13,677.9	$13,335.2	-$342.7	-$342.7
Water Quality Research TOTAL	$30,328.0	$29,076.4	$29,466.0	$29,345.4	$25,238.6	-$4,106.8	-$3,837.8
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Water Quality Research	212.6	214.2	214.2	214.2	158.9	-55.3	-55.3
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	212.6	214.2	214.2	214.2	158.9	-55.3	-55.3
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Water Quality Research	227.4	214.2	214.2	214.2	158.9	-55.3	-55.3
TOTAL WORKYEARS	227.4	214.2	214.2	214.2	158.9	-55.3	-55.3

WATER QUALITY

WATER QUALITY RESEARCH
PRINCIPAL OUTPUTS

1995: o Complete Great Lakes-in-Series Model.

o Complete Great Lakes Wetlands Assessment Protocol.

o Complete guidelines for the development of Water Quality Criteria for Aquatic Life.

o Complete Marine Bioindicators for the Assessment of Biological Health and Integrity.

o Complete report on comparative Risk Assessment for Biodiversity in Oregon and Pennsylvania.

o Complete macroinvertabrate indicators of wetland health along gradients of stormwater or agricultural nonpoint source inputs.

o Complete report on bioindicators for assessing the integrity of prairie pothole wetlands.

o Complete nitrogen cycling models for Forested Ecosystems.

o Produce reports on Watershed Landscape Design for Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Groundwater Improvements for Walnut Creek.

1994: o Complete report effects of Water Quality Criteria Chemicals on survival, growth, and bioaccumulation in amphibians.

o Complete changes in diversity and density of fishes in Gulf of Mexico estuaries.

o Publish journal article on Theory and Data in the Policy Analysis of Biodiversity.

o Produce a series of papers on biological indicators and their use for the assessment of wetland function in Southeastern riparian and Midwestern depressional wetlands.

o Complete Round Robin Report of the Assessment and Control of Bioconcentratable Contaminants in Surface Waters.

o Develop a database of North American Wetlands being used for water quality treatment.

1993: o Completed Green Bay pelagic food web model and demonstration predictions.

- Complete field validation of residue prediction procedures for the assessment and control of bioconcentratable contaminants in surface waters.
- Developed water quality criteria for aquatic life and wildlife for the Great Lakes Initiative.
- Analyzed national patterns of measures of environmental diversity and corresponding patterns of mammal diversity.
- Developed conceptual basis for evaluation of stresses to biodiversity.
- Prioritized watersheds for reduction of agricultural nonpoint source pollution.
- Developed research results of wetland effects on lake water quality in the Minneapolis/St. Paul metropolitan area.

WATER QUALITY

WATER QUALITY RESEARCH

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $25,238,600 supported by 158.9 total workyears for 1995, of which $11,903,400 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $13,335,200 will be for the Research and Development appropriation. This represents a total decrease of $4,106,800 and 55.3 total workyears from 1994, which includes a decrease of $3,264,100 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, a decrease of $342,700 in the Research and Development appropriation, and a decrease of $500,000 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The decrease to the Program and Research Operations appropriation and 55.3 workyears includes a shift of resources from this activity to multimedia research. This redirection is consistent with the Agency's strategy of directing additional resources to cross-media research as a more effective approach to scientific inquiry into environmental problems. In addition there is a reallocation of existing research functions and associated workforce costs to provide greater accuracy in accounting for and planning workforce usage, and as part of the overall streamlining of federal workyears. The decrease for the Research and Development appropriation primarily reflects a redirection of research funds to support the Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) program which is budgeted under the Multimedia Program Element in 1995.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $29,345,400 supported by 214.2 total workyears for this program element, of which $15,167,500 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, $13,677,900 is from the Research and Development appropriation, and $500,000 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $29,805,800 supported by 227.4 total workyears for this program element, of which $14,206,900 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $15,598,900 was from the Research and Development appropriation.

RESEARCH ISSUES

The sections below describe research program issues by each fiscal year.

COASTAL AND MARINE

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

In 1995, Coastal and Marine research will be conducted and described as part of the Ecosystems Protection research issue.

1994 PROGRAM

Coastal and marine ecosystems are at risk from long-term cumulative effects of multiple pollutant discharges and habitat degradation. Scientists do not know the capacity of coastal ecosystems to assimilate pollutants and other stresses without significant loss of ecological integrity, productivity and sustainability. To protect these ecosystems, the Agency is conducting research to identify, assess, predict and manage the cumulative effects of human activities on coastal and marine ecosystems. This research provides EPA regions and coastal states with practical tools and methods to assess the relative effects of nutrients, organic matter, toxic chemicals, and other anthropogenic stresses on coastal systems. These tools include dose-response models for nutrients and toxic chemicals, system-level indicators of pollution-related problems, and standard analytical methods. This information is providing the scientific basis for cost-effective protection of coastal ecosystems through correctly-targeted pollution control measures and resource management.

FY 1994 is a transition year in which the focus of research begins to shift from individual stressor research to a more integrated program aimed at understanding the cumulative impacts of multiple stresses. This research is organized around a matrix of program areas (problem characterization, marine ecological processes, and risk assessment) and specific threats to coastal water quality and ecological integrity (nutrient and organic overenrichment, toxic chemical contamination, eutrophication, and toxic algal blooms). This investigation enables researchers to focus on the highest priority threats to coastal ecosystems as identified in the EPA Report on the Quality of the Nation's Water (the 305[b] Report). In addition, monitoring activities necessary to implement the National Coastal Monitoring Act of 1992 are underway.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Methods were developed for assessing and predicting the long-term effects of accumulated multiple anthropogenic stresses on coastal and marine ecosystems. Researchers produced several reports in the area of toxic chemical contamination, including reports on: the occurrence and effects of toxic chemicals in free-ranging marine mammals and other endangered species; methods for assessing biological and ecological impacts of drilling waste in the Gulf of Mexico; better understanding of the effects of toxic chemicals (including PCB's) on the reproductive systems of marine fish; chemical markers of pollution sources in marine environments; and biological mechanisms (biomarkers) of chemical-induced cancers in marine shellfish.

The Agency also provided technical assistance to coastal states and regions for the application of mathematical models of ocean outfall plumes, in areas including Puget Sound, San Francisco Bay, Santa Monica Bay, and San Diego Bay. In the area of ecological processes, researchers completed a microcosm-based study of the time-to-recovery of Boston Harbor and developed plans for work on marine ecological processes in the Massachusetts Bay region. Risk assessment case studies were conducted in Portsmouth Harbor, NH, and Greenwich Bay, RI., and new research activities in the areas of nutrient pollution, organic overenrichment, and toxic algal blooms, and national coastal ecosystems monitoring were initiated.

LARGE LAKES AND RIVERS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

In 1995, Large Lakes and Rivers research will be conducted and described as part of the Ecosystems Protection research issue.

1994 PROGRAM

EPA is conducting research to improve our ability to understand and predict the impact of human activities on large lakes and rivers. The large lakes and rivers of the nation are subject to disturbances from the activities of man that result in loadings of toxic chemicals and nutrients, as well as loss of habitat, and the invasion of non-indigenous species. For the purposes of the this research effort, the Great Lakes and their connecting rivers are the geographic target of research and the model from which to extrapolate the approaches and results to other lakes and rivers. Mass balance modeling appears to be the best method of management option selection for large systems. In addition to persistent chemical insults, the Great Lakes have been subjected to a variety of physical and biological alterations, including the invasion of non-indigenous nuisance species, such as the zebra mussel, and major losses of wetlands and shoreline structure which impact the sustainability of lake ecosystems.

This research program is designed to develop the scientific data needed to establish realistic ecological goals and to provide ecological indicators that document progress toward achieving these goals. Research includes developing mass balance and food web models to establish and predict relationships of chemical loadings (emphasizing both sediment and atmospheric loadings) to residues in aquatic life and wildlife. Scientists are developing watershed models to understand and predict the relationship of watershed conditions and management activities to loadings into rivers and lakes. Researchers are also seeking to determine the ecosystem effects of exposure to chemicals and changes in habitat conditions, evaluating the fate and transport models used to predict chemical residues in fish, and conducting research to evaluate the impact of new invading species on existing ecological relationships.

Congressional Directives. A total of $500,000 is provided through the AC&C appropriation for the Congressionally directed project for continued research on Zebra Mussels.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Results from the multi-agency Green Bay (Lake Michigan) mass balance study were made available to lake managers planning future studies in support of lakewide management plans, and to local regulatory agencies responsible for the clean-up of the Fox River. This study revealed the utility of the mass balance approach in addressing and prioritizing remedial actions for large systems. The model incorporated the importance of sediment resuspension and sediment contamination in predicting residues in fish over a twenty-five year timeframe. Researchers also initiated work on the design of an atmospheric data collection program for the coupling of atmospheric input models to water quality mass balance food chain residue models.

WETLANDS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

In 1995, Wetlands research will be conducted and described as part of the Ecosystems Protection research issue.

1994 PROGRAM

To help implement a national policy of "no net loss of wetlands", the Agency is developing a risk-based approach for wetlands protection and management. Research goals are to: 1) determine how wetland functions contribute to environmental quality and develop methods for assessing and enhancing functions; 2) quantify the effects of stressors and landscape factors on wetland functions and to use the information to assess the risks posed by the associated loss of wetlands and their functions; 3) develop design guidelines and performance criteria to reduce risk through wetland restoration and creation; and 4) improve the design and performance of wetlands constructed or restored for water quality improvement and identify the ecological risks and benefits of their use.

The Office of Research and Development (ORD) is carrying out the multi-year wetlands research plan endorsed by the Science Advisory Board (SAB) in 1991. The restoration potential of agriculturally converted wetlands in the prairie pothole region is being investigated to support the Food Securities Act and the Wetlands Reserve Program. Other research underway related to wetlands of the prairie pothole region includes landscape and site-specific research on wetland function, and an evaluation of wetland restoration in the region. The results from this multi-scale study are being integrated into a risk assessment for the region, and will support the development of water quality criteria for wetlands. ORD is also studying the ecological consequences of wetlands constructed to treat wastewater and beginning to revise the 1988 design manual for this type of constructed wetland. Scientists are completing studies to develop an approach to setting priorities for siting restoration projects in watersheds in the arid West.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

EPA continued efforts as part of the five-year wetlands research plan endorsed by the SAB in 1991. Research efforts continued to identify the functions of individual and small groups of wetlands and how they are affected by environmental impacts. This information is needed to characterize and compare levels of function attainable in populations of natural, restored, and created wetlands. Researchers also continued to develop methods for assessing and protecting landscape function in the prairie pothole region. Research on landscape function, wetlands function, and characterization and restoration of wetlands is used to develop and test a risk-based approach to wetland management. ORD also continued to evaluate the performance of wetlands constructed for wastewater treatment, and to propose improved designs for such systems.

ECOSYSTEMS PROTECTION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

ORD will restructure its ecological planning issues to reflect the transition from a single species, single stressor, ecotoxicological research orientation to an integrated ecological perspective, that focuses on ecosystems protection and management. This integrated ecological approach will allow the Agency to monitor more effectively, understand ecological processes and impacts, and predict risks related to the cumulative effects from both natural and anthropogenic stresses upon ecosystems. Research will include a geographic approach with a primary focus on watersheds. To carry out the ecosystem protection research, scientists will use current scientific knowledge and understanding to develop an innovative, holistic, integrated program designed to provide a new generation of computer-based analysis and decision tools tailored to the information needs and responsibilities of Federal, State, and local ecological resource managers and regulatory officials.

The three scientific needs of monitoring, understanding ecosystem response, and predicting risks will be addressed by three components in the ecosystem protection research program. The Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) component will seek to monitor nationally the status and trends of ecosystems. The Geographic Integration component will seek to understand, describe, and characterize the response of ecological systems to anthropogenic stress, and to develop strategies for restoration of ecological systems. The Ecological Risk Assessment component will seek to predict the risks to ecosystems from various stressors. The ecosystems protection research program in the Water Quality Program Element is related only to the Geographic Integration component.

Geographic Integration -- In cooperation with other agencies, EPA will provide information for improving the ability to protect, restore, and manage ecosystems. ORD will provide a scientific basis for the integrated and sustainable protection and management of ecological systems in specific geographic areas. Scientists will seek to understand the functional relations of different ecosystems (e.g. streams, wetlands, forests, etc.) across the landscape. Researchers will develop and test methods at the regional scale for monitoring and assessing ecological condition, assessing risks, and defining requirements for ecosystem sustainability and the maintenance of natural resources. At the watershed scale, teams will develop and demonstrate techniques to define specific ecological protection objectives, seek to understand the response of ecological systems to multiple and interacting stresses, predict ecological response to alternative management actions, and monitor the effectiveness of management actions. ORD will develop methods to guide extrapolation of knowledge from one watershed or region to another, so that studies and data collection can be done at sites with the broadest applicability.

The geographic ecoregions to be studied in 1995 are the Acadian Province, Great Lakes, Gulf of Mexico, Chesapeake Bay Watershed, and the Pacific Northwest. Researchers will emphasize physical, chemical, and biological stresses on water systems, although scientists will consider the interactions of terrestrial ecosystems. ORD will conduct research on interactions within ecosystems, integrating on a watershed and regional scale, the information developed on specific ecological resources by resource management agencies, such as the U.S. Forest Service. The Agency will contribute to risk reduction strategies related to interactions among ecosystems.

1994 PROGRAM

The Ecosystems Protection research issue will be new in 1995 and consolidates nine research issues carried out under several ORD media program elements (PEs). The nine issues that are being consolidated into the Ecosystems Protection issue are Coastal and Marine, Large Lakes and Rivers, Wetlands, Contaminated Sediments, Aquatic Ecocriteria, Nonpoint Sources, Ecorisk Methods, Habitat/Biodiversity, and EMAP. Within the Water Quality PE, the issues being consolidated are Coastal and Marine, Large Lakes and Rivers, Wetlands, Contaminated Sediments, Aquatic Ecocriteria, Nonpoint Sources, and Habitat/Biodiversity. Information on the 1994 research related to those issues is available in the "1994 Program" section of those issues.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Ecosystems Protection research issue will be a new research issue in 1995 that consolidates nine 1993 research issues carried out under several ORD media program elements (PEs). Within the Water Quality PE, the issues being consolidated are Coastal and Marine, Large Lakes and Rivers, Wetlands, Contaminated Sediments, Aquatic Ecocriteria, Nonpoint Sources, and Habitat/Biodiversity. Information on the 1993 research related to those issues is available in the "1993 Accomplishments" section of those issues.

CONTAMINATED SEDIMENTS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

In 1995, Contaminated Sediments research will be conducted and described as part of the Ecosystems Protection research issue.

1994 PROGRAM

Toxic chemicals and conventional pollutants have steadily accumulated in the sediments of coastal, estuarine and freshwater ecosystems over the past century. Studies by the Office of Water (OW) and the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) indicate that sediments at hundreds of locations across the country, in all types of water bodies, are contaminated at levels that will harm benthic and other aquatic communities. These contaminated sediments potentially threaten human health and wildlife due to bioaccumulation of sediment contaminants through the food chain.

ORD is carrying out research to provide the Agency the scientific basis to effectively protect benthic habitats through meaningful regulatory practices as identified in the Agency's Contaminated Sediment Management Strategy. Research results are providing the scientific and engineering basis to implement pollution control and prevention strategies designed to eliminate the contaminated sediment problem. Research activities are focused on development and validation of scientific and engineering approaches to identify contaminated sediments in aquatic environments; assessing their potential impact on aquatic life, wildlife, and human health; and remediating contaminated sediment sites in a cost-effective and environmentally consistent manner.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Researchers focused on the development and validation of methods for deriving national sediment quality criteria for the protection of aquatic life, wildlife, and human health. Chemical specific sediment quality criteria documents were developed for endrin, dieldrin, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, and acenapthrene. Scientists also conducted research to develop chronic sediment toxicity tests to improve assessment methods, and focused remediation efforts on completing a report addressing biological treatment of sediments.

AQUATIC ECOCRITERIA

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

In 1995, Aquatic Ecocriteria research will be conducted and described as part of the Ecosystems Protection research issue.

1994 PROGRAM

Current scientific knowledge allows EPA to control specific pollutants in the nation's waters through the use of water quality criteria, and to control toxic discharges using toxicity-based permitting of point sources of pollution. Current scientific knowledge is insufficient to formulate comprehensive approaches to protect aquatic ecosystems from the cumulative impact of diffuse sources of pollution and from a large variety of non-pollutant stressors or disturbances. To overcome this problem, ORD is working to develop the scientific basis to extend the concepts of water quality criteria to that of ecological criteria, which addresses multiple impacts over larger spatial scales.

Aquatic ecocriteria research is extending the concept of water quality criteria by developing analogous ecological criteria to protect the environment from any stressor that diminishes ecosystem integrity. By developing such criteria, ORD is creating the required next generation of methods and guidance to identify risks associated with human activity, for shaping pollution prevention programs, and selecting restoration approaches in areas of diminished ecological integrity. Because ecological criteria must apply to specific geographic regions, this research focuses primarily on the Gulf of Mexico, and to a lesser extent the Great Lakes.

Scientist are studying all five areas that comprise aquatic ecological criteria. These areas include chemical criteria, complex effluent, biocriteria, ecosystem criteria, and ecosystem diagnostics. In the area of chemical criteria, the primary emphasis is on reducing the uncertainties associated with some of the criteria for important chemicals. Researchers are also conducting studies to more accurately express the bioavailability form of the heavy metal criteria. In the area of complex effluent, research is focused on developing methods to identify chemicals that bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms and wildlife.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ORD initiated a major effort to develop aquatic ecocriteria with initial focus on the Gulf of Mexico and the Great Lakes. This research provided fundamental knowledge of the ecology of near Gulf Coast ecosystems, better enabling formulations of ecological risk assessment. This research helped provide tools to assist the Agency in determining how effective management decisions are in protecting estuaries, including: 1) development of procedures to measure the current health, predict future health and to assess recovery of estuaries (a diagnostics protocol will be field tested to assess its applicability and predictive capability); 2) identification and prioritization of the causes of impact on the biotic communities, e.g., point and non-point toxics; and 3) determination of the tolerance limits of major floral and animal communities and establishment of effective biocriteria to protect animal and plant life.

Work in the Great Lakes watershed focused on low-order (headwater) streams and Great Lakes coastal wetlands. Researchers studying low order streams extended previous work in the Saginaw River Watershed dealing with biocriteria evaluation and the relationship between watershed land use practices and aquatic ecological disturbances in low order streams. Scientists focused research efforts on developing a classification system for defining the ecological integrity of Great Lakes coastal wetlands, developing indicators of disturbance, and developing restoration strategies for degraded wetlands in the Great Lakes. Results of the research on both wetlands and low order streams in the Great Lakes region is expected to be transferable to a large extent to other regions of the United States. This work will be integrated with other components of the ecocriteria program further along in development (e.g. biocriteria). It will also be coordinated with research on other wetlands, non-point source contaminants and global climate change effects.

NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

In 1995, Nonpoint Source research will be conducted and described as part of the Ecosystems Protection research issue.

1994 PROGRAM

Reports by the Office of Water, the Science Advisory Board (SAB), the States, and the GAO have identified nonpoint source pollution (NPS) as the largest remaining category of contamination threatening our nation's surface water quality and ecology. ORD research efforts on NPS focus on agriculture and the most pervasive pollutants -- nitrogen and pesticides. Agriculture is the largest polluting NPS category, affecting about 50 to 70 percent of the impaired surface waters.

EPA conducts watershed scale research on the environmental and ecological impacts of alternative agricultural management systems being implemented as part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Midwest Water Quality Initiative. ORD's primary NPS project, the Midwest Agrichemical Surface/Subsurface Transport and Effects Research Project (MASTER), is conducted in concert with the USDA Management Systems Evaluation Area (MSEA) program in the midwest, predominantly at the Walnut Creek Watershed in Iowa. MASTER concentrates on predicting and verifying the water quality and ecological benefits of proposed innovative management, production, and landscape manipulation approaches.

Scientists are measuring and assessing aquatic and terrestrial ecological impacts from agricultural chemicals, sediment, and habitat alteration for potential mitigation and restoration, using new best management practices (BMPs) in experimental watersheds. Models and GIS based data manipulation systems are being developed for scale-up and extrapolation to similar midwestern conditions, and a technical plan for future research to scale-up results from Walnut Creek and other MSEA watershed scale studies to the Midwest Corn Belt is being developed for policy evaluation. A companion piece of this research focusing on drinking water aspects of the problem is being funded under the Drinking Water Research budget.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ORD initiated a limited research effort to study the impact of multimedia nitrogen sources on the eutrophication of estuarine and near coastal ecosystems, particularly the Chesapeake Bay. Researchers developed a multimedia framework for mass balance studies to enable allocation of nitrogen source loads among the various media, including watershed drainage, atmospheric deposition, and point sources. The study included sources from and assimilation by various land types (e.g. forests, croplands, etc.), municipal and industrial discharges, and various air emissions (autos, power plants, etc.).

HABITAT/BIODIVERSITY

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

In FY 1995, Habitat/Biodiversity research will be conducted and described as part of the Ecosystems Protection research issue.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is carrying out the third year of a research plan to assess the major threats to habitat/biodiversity. The scale and intensity of habitat modification and the subsequent loss and degradation of critical natural functions have become two of the dominant ecological concerns in the United States, with long-term adverse consequences to both ecological and socioeconomic values. Methods and data are being developed to support risk-based approaches to habitat assessment, management, and monitoring. The assessment component of the plan includes a national comparative risk assessment that involves ranking relative risks to major habitat types, based on their associated value and major stressors. The management components are evaluating the response of high value habitats to specific protection and restoration strategies.

Researchers are developing and applying a hierarchical, landscape-scale assessment framework to prioritize relative risks to habitat and biodiversity considering value and exposure to anthropogenic stresses. Pilot studies are being carried out to ascertain the best methods and data bases to conduct a national comparative risk assessment for habitat and biodiversity. The pilot studies use data from several sources, including species occurrence data from the Nature Conservancy and National Heritage Programs. These studies include Idaho-Oregon, Southern California, Utah, Chesapeake Bay Watershed/Pennsylvania, and a national study to assess the consistency, comparability, and interpretation ability of the Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR) satellite land classification system.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ORD formed a biodiversity research consortium to develop generally accepted data bases and analytical methods for assessing and managing risks to biodiversity. Membership includes the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the USDA Forest Service, the USDI Geological Survey, the US Environmental Protection Agency, and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) (who additionally represent the Network of State Natural Heritage Programs). In the future, membership may expand to include the National Biological Survey, Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Smithsonian Institution, and additional governmental agencies and non-governmental organizations. The Department of Defense began participating through funding from its Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program. Although the program's objectives are national in scope, several scientific issues will be addressed initially and resolved in an integrated series of pilot projects. These pilot studies were initiated in 1993 and will be completed over a three-year period (1993-95). The pilot studies will enable us to make an informed judgment about the most rigorous methods and suitable databases to use for a national scale analysis. All of the information to be gathered in this study will be synthesized to help make the decision on the best direction for the national implementation.

WASTEWATER AND SLUDGE

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

EPA is carrying out research to develop the technology and methods necessary to ensure the most cost effective and environmentally sound management and disposal of wastewater and sludge. Wastewater and sludge research focuses on: 1) municipal wastewater/sludge treatment; 2) urban wet-weather discharges; and 3) industrial wastewater management. Municipal wastewater/sludge management includes monitoring methods and quality assurance for microbiological and chemical methods, sludge pathogen and chemical risk assessment, and municipal wastewater sludge disposal, including beneficial use.

In 1995, the Agency's wastewater and sludge research efforts will focus on three areas. These areas include: 1) the development of gene probe methods for Giardia and Cryptosporidium; 2) the completion of a manual of Best Management Practices (BMPs) for stormwater pollution control; and 3) preliminary risk assessments of the land application and landfilling of municipal sludge.

1994 PROGRAM

Research studying urban wet-weather discharges includes monitoring methods and quality assurance for microbiological methods, risk assessments for wet-weather discharges, and pollution prevention techniques for wet-weather discharges. In the area of industrial wastewater management, research includes monitoring methods, quality

assurance for chemical methods, and treatment technologies and prevention techniques for industrial wastewaters.

At the request of the Office of Water (OW), wastewater and sludge research has begun to address the impacts of municipal sludge on the environment, with particular emphasis on the ecological impact and fate of sludge. This effort supports OW's rulemaking and guidelines development and is viewed as a middle-term effort of three to four years. At the same time, ORD is phasing down technology development for this issue and is beginning to concentrate on providing more direct technical assistance in support of the regulatory programs of the Office of Water.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The primary accomplishments in 1993 from wastewater and sludge research included the development of gene probe methods for Shigella, Salmonella, and viruses, completion of a pathogen risk assessment methodology for landfilling of municipal sludge, and completion of a preliminary evaluation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) for stormwater pollution control.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

No work will be done in the Water Quality Program Element in 1995.

1994 PROGRAM

No work is being done in the Water Quality Program Element in 1994. Resources are being moved to pollution prevention research in the Multimedia Program Element.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Support was provided for research on the assimilative capacity of subsurface soils for agricultural chemicals.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Resources supporting this program are requested in the Multimedia Program Element for 1995.

1994 PROGRAM

As mandated by the Small Business Development Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-219), EPA allocated 1.5 percent of its extramural Research and Development budget for the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program. These funds were used to support small businesses engaged in the development of equipment for pollution abatement and control, and instrumentation for monitoring environmental trends and conditions. Under this program, ORD is able to take advantage of unique solutions to water quality related problems and other environmental issues that may be offered by the private sector.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

As mandated by Public Law 102-564, the SBIR program allocated 1.5 percent of the Agency's extramural research appropriation to support the small businesses engaged in the development of unique solutions to water quality related problems and other environmental issues that may be offered by the private sector.

INFRASTRUCTURE

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Adequately funded infrastructure is critical to ORD's success in conducting the quality science needed to assure that the Agency's decisions are scientifically sound. The most critical part of ORD's infrastructure is its staff. The assumption underlying all our research activities includes a productive workforce.

ORD established this cohesive, cross-cutting issue for infrastructure based upon the importance of this activity to planned and ongoing research activities. Program and Research Operations appropriation funding for the Water Quality Program Element (PE) has been centralized within the infrastructure issue to provide improved management in ORD's salaries, travel and related costs associated with managing research programs.

Workyears assigned to this issue represent a consolidation of existing research functions which had previously been allocated across multiple issues. This realignment provides greater accuracy in accounting for workforce usage, enabling management to utilize better information in decision-making and planning purposes. Consolidated activities include: science policy and program development; technical evaluation, review, and guidance to EPA program/regional offices, Federal/State agencies, and foreign governments; research quality assurance and program review; extramural resource management; technology transfer of scientific information; ADP technical program development of environmental data systems; regulatory mission support; facilities maintenance and oversight; health and safety, and environmental compliance; research planning and program development; operational research oversight; policy and procedures development; program planning and operations; resource planning and review; document production; and secretarial/clerical support and personnel staffs.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD's current infrastructure program provides compensation and benefits and travel for ORD scientists and engineers. ORD's workforce carries out scientific research programs in support of the Agency's mission.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ORD funded its workyears in scientific support of the Agency's mission, providing the personnel compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers.

CROSS PROGRAM

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

EPA will improve and develop standardized analytical methods for quantifying pollutants or their metabolic products in fresh water, saline water, wastewater, biological tissue, sediment, and sludge. Research will focus on the development of less expensive methods for use by the regulated community and Federal and state implementation agencies in complying with Clean Water Act (CWA) regulations. The research program will provide analytical methods, which minimize or eliminate the use of hazardous and expensive solvents and reagents, reducing the exposure to laboratory workers, and minimizing waste that must be disposed of in accordance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations. Researcher will reduce the time and cost involved in conducting the required analyses.

1994 PROGRAM

EPA is focusing research on the development of more sensitive and lower cost chemical analytical methods required to detect substances at concentrations compatible with federal and state regulatory requirements.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In the Water Quality methodology program, ORD developed and issued a new manual of methods for use in characterizing marine and estuarine materials, provided technical support to the regulatory program in responding to proposed radon and radionuclide rules, and conducted collaborative evaluations of two analytical methods for radon in drinking water. Support was also provided to both the Florida Everglades Project and the Lower Rio Grande Environmental Scoping Study through analysis of a variety of environmental samples. The Agency also conducted several drinking and wastewater laboratory performance evaluation studies in order to ensure the quality of data being gathered in support of these programs.

WATER QUALITY
Water Quality And Grants Program Management

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM								
Great Lakes Program								
Program & Research Operations		$3,005.9	$3,136.3	$3,103.2	$3,374.0	$3,332.0	-$42.0	$195.7
Abatement Control and Compliance		$14,881.3	$11,896.3	$13,494.6	$14,109.2	$11,896.3	-$2,212.9	
	TOTAL	$17,887.2	$15,032.6	$16,597.8	$17,483.2	$15,228.3	-$2,254.9	$195.7
Chesapeake Bay Program								
Program & Research Operations		$1,367.1	$872.1	$872.1	$896.2	$932.2	$36.0	$60.1
Abatement Control and Compliance		$20,138.5	$19,917.5	$19,914.3	$20,314.3	$19,917.5	-$396.8	
	TOTAL	$21,505.6	$20,789.6	$20,786.4	$21,210.5	$20,849.7	-$360.8	$60.1
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$4,373.0	$4,008.4	$3,975.3	$4,270.2	$4,264.2	-$6.0	$255.8
Abatement Control and Compliance		$35,019.8	$31,813.8	$33,408.9	$34,423.5	$31,813.8	-$2,609.7	
Water Quality And Grants Program Management	TOTAL	$39,392.8	$35,822.2	$37,384.2	$38,693.7	$36,078.0	-$2,615.7	$255.8
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Great Lakes Program		44.9	48.4	48.4	49.5	47.8	-1.7	-6
Chesapeake Bay Program		19.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.9	-1	-1
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		63.9	60.4	60.4	61.5	59.7	-1.8	-7
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Great Lakes Program		46.2	48.4	48.4	49.5	47.8	-1.7	-6
Chesapeake Bay Program		20.1	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.9	-1	-1
TOTAL WORKYEARS		66.3	60.4	60.4	61.5	59.7	-1.8	-7

WATER QUALITY

WATER QUALITY AND GRANTS PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $36,078,000 supported by 59.7 total workyears for 1995, a decrease of $2,615,700. Of the request, $4,264,200 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $31,813,800 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decreases of $6,000 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and of $2,609,700 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation and a decrease of 1.8 total workyears.

GREAT LAKES PROGRAM

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $15,228,300 supported by 47.8 total workyears for this program, of which $3,332,000 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $11,896,300 will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This represents decreases of $42,000 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $2,212,900 in Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation and a decrease of 1.7 total workyears. The decrease reflects completion of Congressionally directed activities.

The Challenge:

- Pollution impairs aquatic life along 73% of assessed Great Lakes shore miles.
- All eight Great Lakes states restrict consumption of fish caught along the entire shoreline.

The Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO) will steer and coordinate implementation of the ecosystem approach in the Great Lakes by its Federal, state, and local partners. GLNPO and its partners will continue working together to establish priorities consistent with the goals and objectives of an updated Great Lakes Five Year Strategy.

The GLNPO will lead collaborative efforts for more effective open water monitoring in all five Great Lakes for toxics and nutrient loadings and concentrations. The GLNPO will continue a multi-media initiative for enhanced monitoring of Lake Michigan air, water, sediments and biota will be expanded to Lake Ontario as Lake Michigan, thus supporting the Great Waters provision of the Clean Air Act and Section 118 of the Clean Water Act. The GLNPO will also expand enhanced monitoring into Lake Ontario. From such work, the Agency and its partners will assess remedial options and design load reduction strategies. The Great Lakes atmospheric deposition networks (including air monitoring stations on each Great Lake), open lake monitoring using EPA's research vessels, and tributary monitoring will provide trend and baseline data to support and target remedial efforts and measure environmental progress under Remedial Action Plans (RAPs) and Lakewide Management Plans (LAMPS).

In establishing an integrated data management system accessible to Great Lakes information users, the GLNPO and its state and Federal partners will design a system for storing and managing the environmental information being generated through enhanced Lake Michigan monitoring. Access to Agency systems will be provided to an expanding group of Great Lakes environmental decision-makers. The system will facilitate Great Lakes environmental health and trends tracking and link day-to-day pollution control activities with key environmental indicators. The GLNPO will include more indicators in its Report to Congress.

The GLNPO will support contaminated sediment remediation by emphasizing assistance (including technology transfer, fieldwork, and funding to support contaminant modeling or remediation design) to state and local groups. Contaminated sediments impair beneficial uses in all 31 US/Binational Areas of Concern (AOCs).

Consistent with the habitat goals of the Five Year Strategy, the GLNPO will join with states, Indian nations, and non-governmental organizations in supporting habitat restoration/protection projects targeted through a Great Lakes Strategic Conservation Plan. Projects will support healthy and diverse species communities, emphasizing habitats necessary for endangered and threatened species. The GLNPO and its partners will begin a significant new sustainable development demonstration in the ecologically and economically diverse southern Lake Michigan area.

The GLNPO will pilot a virtual elimination project, exploring options for improving the current regulatory and non-regulatory framework so that ongoing reductions in the use and release of toxic chemicals, beyond compliance, can be obtained.

The GLNPO will maintain technical and management support for pollution prevention and control activities in the Great Lakes Basin. Regions, supported by the GLNPO, will work with the states to develop and implement RAPs addressing identified impaired uses in the 31 US/Binational AOCs. State and Federal programs will implement LAMP priorities for reducing Critical Pollutants in Lakes Ontario, Michigan, Superior (including a zero discharge demonstration project), and Erie. The GLNPO will support state capacity for addressing Great Lakes environmental problems on a cross-media basis. The GLNPO will support Great Lakes education and outreach activities, utilizing its research vessel, news and print media, and a network of educators throughout the Great Lakes Basin. The GLNPO and Environment Canada will continue development and oversight of Binational priorities and accomplishments.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $17,483,200 supported by 49.5 total workyears for this program, of which $3,374,000 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $14,109,200 is from the Abatement, Control, and

Compliance appropriation. The total includes $1,600,000 for Congressionally directed activities.

In support of the Five Year Strategy goal for toxics reduction, the GLNPO is implementing an integrated monitoring strategy with state and Federal air and water programs. The GLNPO and its partners are developing trend and baseline information on toxic loadings and concentrations to support and target remedial efforts and measure environmental progress. With its partners, the GLNPO is intensively monitoring Lake Michigan as part of a lakewide mass balance study which will be used to evaluate and target remedial actions for Lake Michigan. A nine station air deposition satellite network on Lakes Michigan and Superior is being established to supplement air toxic deposition monitoring done at the master stations on each of the Lakes.

As part of its development of a comprehensive data integration system for the Great Lakes Basin, the GLNPO is working with the Office of Water, the Office of Information Resources Management, and the Office of Research and Development to develop a common standards-based environmental monitoring database. The GLNPO is also providing state and Regional partners access to Agency systems and, as a geographically-based pilot of the comprehensive system, environmental information from Fox River and Green Bay.

GLNPO's contaminated sediment program is assisting state/local groups with contaminated sediment characterization and remediation planning through funding, technology transfer, and fieldwork using the program's sediment sampling vessel. The GLNPO's Assessment and Remediation of Contaminated Sediments demonstration program is completing its report to Congress, as well as some 40 technical reports and studies.

Through its Strategic Conservation Plan, being completed in 1994 with states, Indian nations, and non-governmental organizations, the GLNPO and its partners are identifying vital habitat needing protection and restoration to further biological diversity and ecological integrity in the Great Lakes Basin. Pending completion of the Plan, the GLNPO, with its partners, is putting key projects in place for habitats already determined to be in need of protection and restoration.

The GLNPO is initiating analysis of candidate pollutants as part of the groundwork for its virtual elimination pilot. In addition, the GLNPO, Regions, and states continue to refine LAMPs, focusing on reductions of Critical Pollutants, for Lakes Ontario, Michigan, and Superior (including a zero discharge demonstration project), and are beginning to develop the Lake Erie LaMP. The GLNPO reports to Congress and the International Joint Commission, conducts education and outreach, and works with representatives from Environment Canada to develop and oversee Binational priorities and accomplishments for the Lakes.

Congressional Directives. A total of $1,600,00 is for the Congressionally directed projects of GLNPO activities.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $17,887,200 supported by 46.2 total workyears for this program, of which $ 3,005,900 was from the Program and Research and Operations appropriation and $14,881,300 was from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation.

The GLNPO conducted shakedown and screening level monitoring for Lake Michigan, toxic pollutant screening for Lake Superior, and began developing an integrated monitoring plan for Lakes Ontario and Erie. Baseline and trend monitoring surveys in the open water were conducted on all Great Lakes for toxics and for indicators of trophic condition and biological integrity. The GLNPO conducted an internal review of laboratory and monitoring procedures, resulting in significant savings which could be reinvested in the intensive monitoring effort and protection and restoration of key Great Lakes habitats. The GLNPO developed a "proof of concept" demonstrating the feasibility and practical applications for Great Lakes multi-media environmental data management and analysis. Through contaminated sediment characterization and assessment, GLNPO assisted state and local groups with remediation efforts. The GLNPO also supported states and Regions developing RAPs and LAMPS, and worked with The Nature Conservancy to begin developing the Strategic Conservation Plan.

CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM

1995 BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $20,849,700 supported by 11.9 total workyears for this program, of which $932,200 will be for Program and Research Operations appropriation and $19,917,500 will be for Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $36,000 in the Program and Research Operations appropriations and a decrease of $396,800 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation and a decrease of .1 total workyear from 1994.

The Chesapeake Bay Program (CBP) will provide technical support, develop and implement interstate management plans for pollution prevention and control activities to protect critical living resource habitats by addressing point and nonpoint sources of pollution from air, water and land-based sources throughout the watershed. Success will be evaluated using measurable environmental goals and indicators for nutrients, toxics and living resources aspects of the program.

Implementation of nonpoint source pollution control projects on farmlands and urban areas will yield nutrient reductions to meet tributary specific and bay-wide environmental goals. The states will develop nutrient criteria as part of their water quality standards processes to ensure that regulatory tools exist to sustain nutrient controls in the watershed over time.

Using additional stake-holder input and new monitoring/ modelling information, CBP participants will refine plans and implement tributary strategies for reducing nutrients and enhancing living resource habitats in each of the ten major sub-basins.

Through publicly and privately funded fish passage projects under the Habitat Restoration Strategy, CBP will move toward achieving the five and ten year goals for stream miles opened to migratory fish. In addition, wetlands restoration, oyster reef habitat restoration and forested buffer development will yield additional living resources habitat.

Activities to address toxics will involve completion of remedial action plans for three Regions of Concern, further implementation of the Toxics Strategy (1994 revision) to address its main pillars which include pollution prevention, targeted scientific assessments to fill information gaps, and full utilization of existing state and Federal programmatic authorities to further reduce toxics. Progress will be tracked using a series of new, measurable environmental goals within the Strategy.

Public outreach, education and involvement efforts will focus more heavily on additional stakeholder involvement and garnering support for tough measures needed to meet nutrient, toxics and living resources goals. The CBP will use the results of on-going surveys to target public outreach activities.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $21,210,500 supported by 12.0 total workyears for this program, of which $896,200 is from Program and Research Operations appropriation and $20,314,300 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The CBP is providing interstate leadership and technical and managerial support to numerous agencies for pollution prevention and control activities to restore Chesapeake Bay and its living resources. The Program is expanding its traditional coordination efforts to include and integrate other EPA programs and Federal agencies. The CBP is also investigating whether pollution reduction trading can be used to more rapidly and cost effectively achieve nutrient reduction goals.

To stay on course for achieving the basin-wide Nutrient Reduction Strategy goal of a 40 percent reduction in nutrients entering the Bay by the year 2000, the CBP is accelerating the pace of point and nonpoint source programs. The CBP is targeting implementation grants to state agencies for nonpoint source pollution control to the highest areas of pollutant loads based upon monitoring data. These grants also provide for standardization of nutrient management methods on farmlands and expand marketing of these methods to the private sector and the public. The CBP is emphasizing refinement of environmental indicators, modeling and management of air sources of nutrients and toxics, and integrating the multiple nonpoint source (NPS) control authorities of EPA and other Agencies.

Activities to address toxic involve a balance of research, monitoring and actual prevention and control projects. A reevaluation of the Basin-wide Toxics Reduction Strategy is being completed. The program is expanding the monitoring network to include air deposited-toxics.

The CBP is refining the Bay modeling and management strategies to incorporate new information about the impact of Clean Air Act amendments requirements. Through continued integration of water quality and living resources management activities, the CBP is enhancing cross-program integration.

The CBP is establishing quantitative bay-wide restoration goals for the diversity, abundance and distribution of living resources, and accelerating implementation of species management plans. The program is fostering habitat enhancements through priority fish passage projects, wetlands restoration projects in the region and by efforts to restore submerge grasses. Work on the oyster restoration, funded in 1992 and 1993 appropriations, will yield valuable experience for reversing the precipitous decline in this critical commercial species.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $21,505,600 supported by 20.1 total workyears for this program, of which $1,367,100 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $20,138,500 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Agency met its expanding responsibilities under the Chesapeake Bay Agreement, as amended in 1992, in concert with the other members of the Bay Program. The CBP effectively managed a large state implementation grant program under Section 117(b), coordinated inter-Agency efforts among the federal sector, and provided the core computer operations, administrative and public information support for the inter-state restoration program.

Tributary-specific nutrient reduction goals were issued for each of the 10 major sub-basins which included forever "caps" on loading to the Bay. Program participants conducted extensive public involvement efforts to develop tributary-specific strategies to meet the nutrient loads and to protect living resource habitats. Draft strategies were produced for each tributary subject to further refinement through public process.

The CBP adopted measurable restoration goals for submerged aquatic vegetation and fish passage with timeliness adopted for five and ten year progress. The program documented considerable progress in the expanded coverage of Bay grasses, in the reduction of phosphorus loadings and ambient concentrations and in the stabilization of nitrogen levels.

Pennsylvania passed new legislation mandating nutrient management for agricultural lands as a result of concerted program efforts to standardize the approach and build constituencies for the needed actions. Maryland and Pennsylvania signed landmark agreements with major electric utilities in the Susquenhanna basin to open three dams to fish passage by the year 1997 through considerable private investments in fish ladders and lifts.

After endorsing a new interstate Directives system to enhance the Bay Agreement, the Executive Council adopted five new Directives on Toxics, Living Resources and Nutrient matters and completed a significant reevaluation of the Toxics situation in the Bay through extensive scientific review.

WATER QUALITY
Engineering and Analysis

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM								
Engineering and Analysis								
Program & Research Operations		$4,892.4	$5,290.5	$5,277.7	$5,386.5	$5,754.4	$367.9	$463.9
Abatement Control and Compliance		$12,819.0	$16,478.7	$16,282.6	$16,162.1	$17,478.7	$1,316.6	$1,000.0
	TOTAL	$17,711.4	$21,769.2	$21,560.3	$21,548.6	$23,233.1	$1,684.5	$1,463.9
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$4,892.4	$5,290.5	$5,277.7	$5,386.5	$5,754.4	$367.9	$463.9
Abatement Control and Compliance		$12,819.0	$16,478.7	$16,282.6	$16,162.1	$17,478.7	$1,316.6	$1,000.0
Engineering and Analysis	TOTAL	$17,711.4	$21,769.2	$21,560.3	$21,548.6	$23,233.1	$1,684.5	$1,463.9
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Engineering and Analysis		68.0	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3		
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		68.0	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3		
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Engineering and Analysis		70.1	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3		
TOTAL WORKYEARS		70.1	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3		

WATER QUALITY

ENGINEERING AND ANALYSIS

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $23,233,100 supported by 73.3 total workyears for 1995. Of the request, $5,754,400 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $17,478,700 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $367,900 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,316,600 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

ENGINEERING AND ANALYSIS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $23,233,100 supported by 73.3 total workyears for this program of which $5,754,400 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $17,478,700 will be for the Abatement, Control and the Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $367,900 in Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,316,600 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The increase supports rising workyear costs and ongoing work for the central waste processors rule and contaminated sediments criteria previously funded under the Hazardous Substance Response Program.

As required by Section 304(m) of the Clean Water Act and the 1992 EPA-Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) Consent Decree, in 1994 the Agency issued four proposed regulations according to schedule. This included the Pulp and Paper Guideline which is integrated with air standards. In 1995 the Agency will remain on the mandated rulemaking schedule and continue to develop effluent guidelines for industries that present the most significant risk to public health and the environment. These regulations are supported by engineering, economic and statistical analyses, including the development of analytical methods for toxic and non-conventional pollutants.

The Agency will initiate rulemaking on Metal Products and Machinery Phase II. In addition, the Agency will continue to support the Effluent Guidelines Task Force which was established to advise EPA on a long-term strategy for the program as mandated by the Consent Decree. The program will continue to address multimedia-risks, by continuing to coordinate rule development with the air, toxics and waste programs such as working with Office of Air and Radiation on the Integrated Pulp and Paper Rule, and with Office of Solid Waste on the Waste Treatment Rule. This will ensure that regulations minimize unnecessary industrial investments. The Agency will continue to explore ways to encourage/require pollution prevention as part of the recommended technology by developing effluent limitations as required by the Consent Decree. In addition, industries that may or may not have been regulated will be studied to determine which present the greatest risk caused by their water discharges, and which might be best controlled by new or revised guidelines.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994 the Agency is allocating a total of $21,548,600 supported by 73.3 total workyears for this program, of which $5,386,500 is from the Program and Research Operation appropriation and $16,162,100 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In accordance with the EPA-NRDC Consent Decree and 304(m) plan, the Agency plans to propose rules for four industries: pulp and paper (a joint rulemaking with the Office of Air and Radiation); pesticides formulating and packaging; waste treatment-Phase I; and pharmaceutical manufacturing.

EPA continues to develop guidelines started in 1993 for Waste Treatment - Phase II, industrial laundries, and transportation equipment cleaning, with a heavy emphasis in 1994 on wastewater testing at facilities to determine the performance of various technologies being used. Where possible, guideline development activities are done in cooperation with other agency programs to address multi-media issues.

The Agency continues to work on two studies begun in 1993 and initiates studies of two additional categories: iron and steel and steam electric power plants. In addition, the Agency continues to work with the Effluent Guidelines Task Force, which advises the Agency on a long-term strategy for the program.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993 the Agency obligated a total of $17,711,400 supported by 70.1 total workyears for this program, of which $4,892,400 was from the Program and Research Operation appropriation and $12,819,000 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The effluent guidelines program promulgated Effluent Guidelines for three industrial categories: (1) offshore oil and gas effluent from both drilling and production oil and gas wells; (2) organic chemicals (remanded issues); and (3) the pesticides manufacturing category. The Effluent Guidelines Task Force, mandated by the NRDC Consent Decree, convened in 1993 to advise the Agency on a long-term strategy for the program.

WATER QUALITY
Grants Assistance Programs

PROGRAM		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
Clean Lakes Program								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$4,474.0		$5,000.0	$5,000.0		-$5,000.0	
	TOTAL	$4,474.0		$5,000.0	$5,000.0		-$5,000.0	
Control Agency Resource Supplementation (Section 106)								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$81,617.0	$81,700.0	$81,700.0	$81,700.0	$81,700.0		
	TOTAL	$81,617.0	$81,700.0	$81,700.0	$81,700.0	$81,700.0		
TOTAL:								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$86,091.0	$81,700.0	$86,700.0	$86,700.0	$81,700.0	-$5,000.0	
Grants Assistance Programs	TOTAL	$86,091.0	$81,700.0	$86,700.0	$86,700.0	$81,700.0	-$5,000.0	

WATER QUALITY

GRANTS ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $81,700,000 all of which will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $5,000,000 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation from 1994. This decrease reflects completion of Congressionally directed projects.

CONTROL AGENCY RESOURCE SUPPLEMENTATION (SECTION 106)

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $81,700,000 for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This represents a continuation of base level support for the Section 106 grant program.

Section 106 grant awards will assist 50 states, six interstate agencies, and six territorial agencies and qualified Indian tribes in the development and continued implementation of water pollution control programs. States will be developing strategies and transitioning to the watershed based approach and targeting high priority watersheds on a risk-basis.

The Section 106 grants will support a wide range of surface water quality protection activities including standards setting, enforcement, monitoring, permitting, etc. The states will support their highest priority activities through the allocation of funds among the various eligible activities to address their state environmental problems. Because of the broad scope of the funding provided by the 106 grants, it will be a vital tool in working with the states in adopting the watershed protection approach. Through modifications and streamlining in the existing 106 grant program, the grants will be able to more directly support the watershed protection approach that many states are embracing.

It is anticipated that the activities funded will focus on attainment and maintenance of water quality standards through existing base programs. The Agency will work closely with the states to identify watersheds and to target those ecosystems that are impaired or threatened, thus promoting the most effective use of limited resources in those areas posing the greatest risk to human health and ecosystems, and facilitating rational, environmental-based priority setting across water protection programs. Resources will continue to support chemical specific technology and water quality based NPDES limits and pretreatment requirements, and more recent initiatives such as stormwater, CSO and sludge permitting, etc. To manage the array or required activities, the Agency is encouraging the states to employ a watershed protection approach as the management approach to integrate and cost effectively address environmental impacts. Monitoring and assessments will support the identification and ranking of priority problems and the evaluation of water quality management implementation so that enforcement and inspections can be coordinated within priority watersheds. States will continue to implement water quality-based controls for toxics in high priority waters, to assess water quality conditions and trends, and conduct comprehensive monitoring including water column, biotic integrity, fish tissue and sediment. States will also develop Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), which consider point source, nonpoint source, and natural background to develop solutions to complex water quality problems.

In addition to surface water, the Section 106 grants will also provide funds for supporting the Agency's groundwater protection efforts. Certain states and qualified Indian tribes will continue efforts to fill gaps in their ground water related programs and to achieve the basic "core" Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Programs (CSGWPP's). For those states that have achieved a core CSGWPP, they will continue to work with EPA and other Federal agencies to expand their ground water programs and responsibilities and move towards achieving a "Fully Integrated" CSGWPP. Progress of all states will be measured in part by the number of communities implementing local ground water protection efforts. These efforts include such actions as resource delineation, addressing contaminant sources, establishing management practices and contingency plans, and educating the public.

States will also continue to enhance their efforts to incorporate wellhead protection activities and pesticide management plans into their comprehensive programs. Identifying and delineating wellhead protection areas will help protect ground water by preventing the transfer of contaminants from surface waters to underground sources of drinking water.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $81,700,000 from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

Section 106 grants continue to support water pollution control programs implemented by 50 states, interstate agencies, territories, and qualified Indian tribes. Authorized states primarily under general permitting authorities are issuing permits that incorporate new stormwater pollution control criteria. States located primarily in the northeastern United States are implementing a combined sewer overflow (CSO) control program, and working to develop appropriate controls for CSO discharges taking place during wet weather events. Authorized states are emphasizing reissuance of expiring National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits that incorporate toxic/toxicity-based limits and are modifying permits to incorporate new limits based on findings from water quality analyses. Grantees are focusing on permitting, compliance and enforcement activities in waters at highest risk, particularly in critical aquatic habitats. States are administering water quality standards programs that focus on new standards for toxic pollutants based on EPA water quality criteria guidance and EPA review of standards, as required by the statute. States are also developing increased numbers of TMDLs to help integrate point source and nonpoint source control efforts. States are beginning to coordinate monitoring activities in all water program areas to assist with identifying high priority or high risk watersheds and problems.

States and qualified Indian tribes are undertaking activities to address priority ground water needs in their comprehensive ground water programs as defined in guidance implementing EPA's Ground Water Protection Strategy for the 1990's. The EPA expects the efforts of states and tribes are resulting in a 50 percent increase in the number of communities implementing local ground water protection efforts.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $81,617,000 for this program, all of which was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

States implemented water quality-based controls for toxic discharges in high priority waters, and continued to assess water quality conditions and trends. States also conducted comprehensive monitoring, including water column, biotic integrity, fish tissue and sediment, to justify risk-based control decisions at sites impacted by toxic and conventional pollutants. Grantees administered water quality standards programs which focused on new standards for toxic pollutants based on EPA water quality criteria guidance and EPA review of standards, as required by the statute.

States emphasized reissuance of expiring NPDES permits which incorporated toxic/toxicity based limits and modified other permits as needed. Resources were redirected at the State-level to ensure that statutory and regulatory deadlines were met for implementation of stormwater, CSO and sludge permitting programs. Grantees also focused on selected, high priority permit modifications for Publicly Owned Treatment Works to address pretreatment requirements. States continued to develop and implement comprehensive ground water protection programs which serve as state-level mechanisms to integrate Federal ground water activities.

States and qualified Indian tribes continued assessing their total ground water efforts; comparing them against the strategic activities to a comprehensive resource protection approach; identifying gaps and necessary actions. States enhanced their efforts also to incorporate wellhead protection activities and pesticide management plans into their comprehensive programs.

CLEAN LAKES PROGRAM

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Because the Agency has provided guidance to the states on maintaining clean lakes, it believes that the states are now able to address lake restoration needs, along with other local priorities under their existing Water Quality Management programs. Also this program provides local rather than national benefit to demonstration areas. When the program was new this was appropriate, but the technique have been sufficiently demonstrated now.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating $5,000,000 for this program from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Clean Lakes program continues to support numerous ongoing state-EPA cooperative agreements funded under the Clean Water Act Section 314. Clean Lakes projects often serve as local prototypes for integrated watershed management.

These cooperative agreements are being used to support: 1) the highest priority Phase I lake diagnostic feasibility studies; 2) Phase II implementation activities to restore and protect lake water quality; and, 3) Phase III post-restoration monitoring projects to enhance the scientific basis of various lake restoration methodologies.

Congressional Directives. A total of $5,000,000 is for the Congressionally-directed projects of the Clean Lakes program.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated $4,474,000 for this program from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Agency supported state lake programs through a combination of assistance (1) for state-wide programs to assess and classify lakes, develop state-wide protection programs, support volunteer efforts, and coordinate lake protection with other water resource programs; and (2) for specific lake projects selected based on a competitive evaluation of environmental and public benefits.

WATER QUALITY
Water Quality Strategies Implementation

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

PROGRAM		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
Wetlands Protection								
Program & Research Operations		$10,681.0	$11,310.1	$11,254.0	$11,218.4	$11,647.2	$428.8	$337.1
Abatement Control and Compliance		$7,457.8	$5,827.8	$5,327.4	$5,797.3	$5,823.7	$26.4	-$4.1
Program & Research operation - Flood								
	TOTAL	$18,138.8	$17,137.9	$16,581.4	$17,015.7	$17,470.9	$455.2	$333.0
NonPoint Source Grants								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$1,922.2						
Water Infrastructure		$48,576.2	$80,000.0	$80,000.0	$80,000.0	$100,000.0	$20,000.0	$20,000.0
	TOTAL	$50,498.4	$80,000.0	$80,000.0	$80,000.0	$100,000.0	$20,000.0	$20,000.0
Wetlands Program Implementation - Grants								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$10,024.0	$10,000.0	$10,000.0	$10,000.0	$15,000.0	$5,000.0	$5,000.0
	TOTAL	$10,024.0	$10,000.0	$10,000.0	$10,000.0	$15,000.0	$5,000.0	$5,000.0
Ocean Disposal Permits Fund								
Program & Research Operations		$3,350.0	$3,181.3	$3,176.9	$3,126.0	$3,321.8	$195.8	$140.5
Abatement Control and Compliance		$4,365.1	$4,844.8	$4,844.6	$4,504.5	$4,844.8	$340.3	
Ocean Dumping Fund		$100.0						
	TOTAL	$7,815.1	$8,026.1	$8,021.5	$7,630.5	$8,166.6	$536.1	$140.5
Environmental Emergency Response & Prevention								
Oil Spills Trust Fund		$15,747.0						
	TOTAL	$15,747.0						
Water Quality Criteria, Standards and Applications								
Program & Research Operations		$7,612.4	$7,419.7	$7,405.1	$7,660.7	$8,711.2	$1,050.5	$1,291.5
Abatement Control and Compliance		$9,081.9	$10,425.8	$12,250.8	$11,018.8	$13,325.8	$2,307.0	$2,900.0
	TOTAL	$16,694.3	$17,845.5	$19,655.9	$18,679.5	$22,037.0	$3,357.5	$4,191.5
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$21,643.4	$21,911.1	$21,836.0	$22,005.1	$23,680.2	$1,675.1	$1,769.1
Abatement Control and Compliance		$32,851.0	$31,098.4	$32,422.8	$31,320.6	$38,994.3	$7,673.7	$7,895.9
Water Infrastructure		$48,576.2	$80,000.0	$80,000.0	$80,000.0	$100,000.0	$20,000.0	$20,000.0
Ocean Dumping Fund		$100.0						
Oil Spills Trust Fund		$15,747.0						
Water Quality Strategies Implementation	TOTAL	$118,917.6	$133,009.5	$134,258.8	$133,325.7	$162,674.5	$29,348.8	$29,665.0
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Wetlands Protection		168.8	184.5	184.5	187.2	183.5	-3.7	-1.0

WATER QUALITY
Water Quality Strategies Implementation

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
Ocean Disposal Permits Fund	52.1	50.3	50.3	49.8	50.3	5	
Environmental Emergency Response & Prevention	69.5						
Water Quality Criteria, Standards and Applications	113.5	114.0	114.0	113.9	122.4	8.5	8.4
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	403.9	348.8	348.8	350.9	356.2	5.3	7.4
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Wetlands Protection	175.1	184.5	184.5	187.2	183.5	-3.7	-1.0
Ocean Disposal Permits Fund	53.8	50.3	50.3	49.8	50.3	5	
Environmental Emergency Response & Prevention	73.7						
Water Quality Criteria, Standards and Applications	116.7	114.0	114.0	113.9	122.4	8.5	8.4
TOTAL WORKYEARS	419.3	348.8	348.8	350.9	356.2	5.3	7.4

WATER QUALITY

WATER QUALITY STRATEGIES IMPLEMENTATION

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $162,674,500 supported by 356.2 total workyears for 1995, an increase of $29,348,800 and an increase of 5.3 total workyears from 1994. Of the request, $23,680,200 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, $38,994,300 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation and $100,000,000 will be for the Water Infrastructure Financing appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,675,100 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, an increase of $7,673,700 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation and an increase of $20,000,000 in the Water Infrastructure Financing appropriation.

WETLANDS PROTECTION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $17,470,900 supported by 183.5 total workyears for this program, of which $11,647,200 will be for the Program, Research and Operations appropriation and $5,823,700 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of 3.7 total workyears and $428,800 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $26,400 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Agency will continue to execute the Administration's August 1993 Wetlands Plan to provide a fair, flexible and effective approach to wetlands protection. Working with other Federal agencies under the guidance of the White House Office on Environmental Policy, EPA in 1995 will complete most of the Federal policy framework called for in the Administration's Plan. In addition, EPA will refine scientific tools and improve mechanisms for delivering support and assistance to private and public partners in wetlands protection. The Agency will implement a regulatory outreach strategy developed pursuant to the Administrations's Wetlands Plan.

The Agency will assist states to fulfill their enhanced role as envisioned in the Administration's Plan. Grants and technical assistance will be provided for developing programs eligible for State Program General Permits and Section 404 assumption. State Wetland Conservation Plans and Section 401 certification programs will also be supported. Areas of increased emphasis will be helping the states to develop wetlands monitoring programs to gain a better understanding of the ecological health of wetland systems, to incorporate wetlands into watershed management programs, to address wetlands protection problems and opportunities in stormwater management, and to develop criteria for wetlands restoration.

To provide incentives and reduce barriers to watershed management, EPA and the Army will refine regulatory approaches that complement integrated geographic targeted watershed planning. To accomplish this, more assistance will be given on the use of wetland evaluation, programmatic general permits, mitigation banking, and advance identification to add predictability and certainty to activities in watershed plans that will require Section 404 permits.

EPA will increase its role in working with private partners for wetlands protection. As a core member of the National Wetlands Conservation Alliance, a group of Federal and private partners, the Agency will develop information and assistance for private landowners to voluntarily protect and enhance wetlands habitat.

EPA, with the Department of Army, will respond to the recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences on wetlands identification and delineation; complete rule-makings on administrative appeals, permit deadlines and jurisdiction over artificial wetlands isolated waters; and complete the hydrogeomorphic evaluation method. Modifications to the Section 404 program in Alaska will be monitored for effectiveness and efficiency.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $17,015,700 supported by 187.2 total workyears for this program, of which $11,218,400 is from the Program, Research and Operations appropriation and $5,797,300 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Agency is placing particular emphasis on implementing the Administration's Wetlands Plan. The agreement providing the Soil Conservation Service with responsibility for determining Clean Water Act jurisdiction on agricultural lands is being developed, as are revisions to the Section 404 program in Alaska. The National Academy of Sciences (NAS) wetlands delineation study is scheduled to be completed in the fall of 1994. EPA also is continuing to execute its statutory responsibilities to ensure discharges do not result in unacceptable environmental effects through permit review and inter-agency procedures and EPA "vetoes" to resolve issues in significant cases. Compliance monitoring and enforcement activities continue to deter illegal activities, restore environmental resources damaged through unauthorized activities, and to ensure violators do not materially benefit from illegal discharges.

Technical assistance is being provided for the Clean Water Act Reauthorization. Consistent with the watershed protection approach, efforts are being directed to those wetlands at greatest risk within a local or regional planning context.

EPA continues to provide assistance to state wetlands programs. EPA's approach to state 404 program oversight is under review and policy on application of the Endangered Species Act to state programs is being developed. Increased emphasis is being placed on state program assumption and on state programs to monitor wetlands. Participation in Mid-West flood activities continues.

EPA is developing an improved scientific information base for wetland evaluation methods, mitigation banking, monitoring and ecological indicators.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $18,138,800 supported by 175.1 total workyears for this program, of which $10,681,000 was from the Program, Research and Operations appropriation and $7,457,800 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993, the Agency proposed rules to modify the Section 404 Program in Alaska, per then President Bush's Wetlands Plan. Working with other agencies under direction of the White House Office on Environmental Policy, EPA helped formulate recommendations for the Clinton Administration's August 1993 Wetlands Plan. EPA completed the Tulloch rule-making, and worked with the Corps to issue mitigation banking guidance and Section 404 flexibility guidance. The Agency coordinated Federal agency support for the NAS wetlands delineation study as directed by Congress. Mechanisms for integrating the watershed management approach with wetlands protection, enhancement and restoration were developed.

Support to states and Indian tribes continued, including support for expansions of anticipatory approaches to wetlands protection such as watershed management, advance identification (ADID), special area management plans, and comprehensive state wetlands conservation plans. Policy reviews were undertaken of Regional oversight of state programs and Headquarters oversight of Regions on state-program activities. Programs for American Wetlands Month, Audubon's America, and Assistance for Private Landowners were continued. Also continued were programs on wetlands and Superfund, stormwater and nonpoint source discharges.

NONPOINT SOURCE MANAGEMENT GRANTS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $100,000,000 for this program for the Water Infrastructure Financing appropriation. This represents an increase of $20,000,000, which will support enhanced state nonpoint source (NPS) programs and projects.

The Agency and the states will continue to target high priority watersheds and state nonpoint source (NPS) management program needs, consistent with approved state Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 319 NPS programs. Specific projects will include the appropriate mix of implementation measures necessary to protect specific watersheds or enhance state-wide NPS management. Additional targeted grant funding will be provided to support specific watershed restoration projects.

In 1995, a significant portion of CWA Section 319 funds will be targeted to specific state-designated local watershed restoration projects. These projects will employ NPS management measures and ecological enhancements designed to restore wetlands, stream banks, shorelines, seagrass beds and other coastal and inland habitats. In addition to traditional NPS management measures, such watershed projects will include: restoration of riparian habitats in man-altered watersheds; urban lake renewal; improvement and restoration of important wetland habitats; shaping or restoration of altered stream channels and riparian habitats; and protection/restoration of eroding shorelines and their habitats.

These grants will also support continuing statewide NPS implementation activities. These will include upgrading the level and quality of NPS controls being applied in the high priority watersheds to reflect the best economically achievable management measures available. In particular, these funds will be focused on several specific priority NPS categories -- agriculture, silviculture, urban, and hydromodification -- in cooperation with other Federal agencies to begin implementation of state coastal nonpoint source management programs under the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments (CZARA) of 1990.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $80,000,000 for this program from the Water Infrastructure Financing appropriation.

The Agency and states are targeting priority watersheds for the abatement and prevention of NPS pollution particularly in critical aquatic resources and habitats such as warm- and cold-water fisheries, estuaries, and near coastal waters. Specific projects may include provisions for: (1) on-site assistance, education, outreach, technology and information transfer; (2) innovative prevention and control techniques; (3) state and local regulatory and enforcement mechanisms; (4) environmental and biological indicators; (5) techniques to avoid ground water contamination from NPS; and (6) institutional and financial arrangements that will lead to long-term water quality improvements. All activities selected for funding must achieve discrete, measurable results that will reduce risk to the aquatic environment or human health or must directly advance states toward effective implementation of comprehensive NPS management programs.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $50,498,400 for this program from the Water Infrastructure Financing and Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriations.

These funds supported state implementation of their CWA Section 319 NPS management programs. The Agency, based on careful analyses and oversight of state CWA Section 319 management plans and grant submittals, selected state NPS activities for funding which: 1) supported development of effective pollution prevention mechanisms to minimize generation of NPS pollution at the source, with emphasis on high priority watersheds; 2) supported innovative state approaches to resolve NPS agriculture, mining and forestry problems in high priority watersheds; 3) assured performance, continuity, and self-sufficiency of NPS programs at the state level through hiring of staff and establishment of state-wide programs for education, technical assistance, and technology transfer; and, 4) supported fully integrated urban pollution programs in high priority watersheds by enhancing CWA Section 319 programs designed to address urban stormwater not regulated by National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits.

WETLANDS IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM GRANTS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $15,000,000 for this program, for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $5,000,000 to enhance support for development of state Wetland Protection programs.

The Challenge:

> - "The Federal government should expand partnerships with state, Tribal and local governments, the private sector and individual citizens and approach wetlands protection and restoration in an ecosystem/watershed context." Protecting America's Wetlands:A Fair, Flexible and Effective Approach. The White House, August, 1993.

EPA will provide increased assistance to the states and tribes to improve their programs, and will develop and implement improved Federal mechanisms that defer to effective and properly administered state or tribal regulatory programs. Priority methods for accomplishing this are Section 404 program assumption, programmatic general permits, and mechanisms such as advance identification that link Federal regulatory decisions to watershed management.

Grants will also support activities that enable states to advance their capability to protect wetlands, tailored to the existing capabilities of individual states. In those states with incomplete existing authority or experience, EPA will assist them to tailor water quality standards to appropriate wetland types, and to strengthen Section 401 certification programs to ensure Federal permits and licenses comply with those standards. In states with more advanced wetlands protection programs, EPA will assist with the development of State Wetland Conservation Plans to provide more comprehensive and coordinated protection strategies, including integration of wetlands into other water programs, such as nonpoint source, stormwater, and monitoring. Where states lack effective programs to monitor the functional integrity of remaining wetland systems, EPA will assist states to develop frameworks to collect data and use it effectively to improve their wetlands programs. Development of wetland restoration criteria will remain a priority for assistance.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $10,000,000 for this program from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

EPA is assisting states to progress toward the goal of no net loss of wetlands by strengthening their protection programs. Grant funds are provided under the authority of Clean Water Act (CWA) section 104, which calls for Federal, state, and local cooperation in conducting and promoting pollution prevention, reduction and elimination activities; these activities may include investigations, experiments, training, demonstrations and studies. Grant funds are being used for a wide variety of activities. States are developing water quality standards for wetlands, incorporating wetlands into the Section 401 state water quality certification process, developing State Wetland Conservation Plans or geographically targeted wetlands protection management plans, and working with local governments and citizen groups to promote wetlands protection programs. Projects that integrate state, local and private sector programs and activities and that focus on integrated protection efforts in priority watersheds are a high priority. The Agency supports the efforts of Indian tribes to develop and implement effective wetlands protection programs.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $10,024,000 for this program, all of which was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993, EPA received 165 grant applications from 47 states, 41 tribes, and four territories. 100 grants were awarded to 45 states, 18 tribes, and three territories. These grants supported demonstration projects, outreach activities, investigations and training programs. Examples of funded activities were: development of state wetlands conservation plans or plan components; wetland water quality standards; evaluation of assumption of the Section 404 regulatory program; and integration of wetlands protection into watershed projects. An example of progress made was California's August, 1993 release of its State Wetlands Conservation Plan which provided a comprehensive wetlands protection program that will increase the acreage of wetlands in the State. This plan had been developed with an award through EPA's nationally competitive program to increase funding for a limited number of states in a position to make major strides forward in wetlands protection.

OCEAN DISPOSAL PERMITS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $8,166,600 supported by 50.3 total workyears for this program, of which $3,321,800 will be for the Program, Research and Operations appropriation and $4,844,800 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of 0.5 total workyears and $195,800 in Program, Research and Operations and a $340,300 increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance.

The Agency will propose revised regulations for management of dredged material disposal including ocean disposal site designation and ocean disposal of dredged materials. The Agency will begin to develop, with the Army Corps of Engineers (COE), long-term management strategies for dredged materials. In addition, ocean disposal sites will continue to be monitored. Headquarters will continue to implement an environmentally protective ocean dumping program and assist in the development/implementation of the Agency's contaminated sediment strategy. An interim management plan will be completed for dioxin contaminated dredged material which will serve as an example for other contaminants found in dredged materials. The plan will address management as well as technical issues related to contaminated dredged materials. Joint efforts with the COE will continue in the management of dredged material disposal. Joint guidance documents will be drafted on (1) site designation, management and monitoring, and (2) the role and technical aspects of capping. A memorandum of understanding (MOU) will be developed that will address management interactions between the two agencies. The Agency will participate in the interagency effort led by MARAD to review and seek improvements to the dredging authorization and approval process. The Agency will work with the COE to develop improved procedures for identifying illegal ocean dumping of dredged materials and with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) on improving surveillance capabilities.

Headquarters will continue to control marine debris by identifying sources and developing and implementing control programs. As an example, the Agency is developing a statistical beach clean-up program to help identify trends in marine debris and educate and involve the public in maintaining beach quality. Regulations for the Shore Protection Act will be issued.

The Regions will continue ocean disposal site management and monitoring activities to ensure compliance with ocean dumping criteria and permit requirements. The Regions will continue to implement the Ocean Dumping Ban Act (ODBA) by working with former sludge dumpers to ensure implementation of long-term alternatives to ocean dumping and by analyzing data collected at the disposal site.

The Agency will continue to participate in activities under the London Convention of 1972 (previously called the London Dumping Convention), the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL), and the Cartagena Convention to preserve coastal and marine environments. Major efforts are needed in development of amendments to the London Convention of 1972.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $7,630,500 supported by 49.8 total workyears for this program, of which $3,126,000 is from the Program, Research and Operations appropriation, $4,504,500 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Agency is developing a proposal to revise the Ocean Dumping regulations on disposal site designation and dredged material disposal. A regulation also will be finalized to update and correct the list of ocean dumping sites. Regulations will be proposed under the Shore Protection Act to address the transport of waste materials by vessels in coastal waters. Regions are continuing site designation actions and are initiating efforts with the Corps of Engineers to conduct site monitoring. Headquarters continues to support Regional implementation of the regulations through training, technical assistance, and the monitoring capability of the Ocean Survey Vessel Anderson. Headquarters continues to evaluate requests for ocean dumping permits such as deep ocean disposal of contaminated materials or intentional spills of oil for research purposes.

The Agency continues to meet the requirements of ODBA. Sludge dumping at the 106 Mile Site ceased in June 1992, and a report on the results of monitoring will be issued in Fall of 1994. Regional oversight of the nine municipalities continues to assure that the enforcement agreement schedules are met for implementation of long term sewage sludge disposal activities.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $7,815,100 supported by 53.8 total workyears for this program, of which $3,350,000 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, $4,365,100 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation and $100,000 from the Ocean Dumping Fund.

Support for ODBA programs continued in management and oversight of sludge dumper operations and in monitoring at the disposal site to assure compliance and to evaluate the effects of dumping. Sewage sludge dumping stopped on June 30, 1992. Additional support for Region II continued for monitoring of near shore waters to address problems on the New York-New Jersey beaches.

Headquarters completed a document on plastic pellets in the marine environment which provides guidance to industry on pollution prevention measures. The annual beach clean-ups of marine debris and the marine debris information center were co-sponsored with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

The Regions continued their role in the development of environmental impact statements for ocean dredged material disposal sites, permit review, and in site management and monitoring as more interim dredged material disposal sites were designated as final sites. The Agency, in cooperation with other Federal agencies, began to develop a compliance improvement initiative; worked with the Corps of Engineer to develop improved procedures for identifying illegal ocean dumping of dredged materials; and worked toward improved surveillance programs.

WATER QUALITY CRITERIA, STANDARDS AND APPLICATION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $22,037,000 supported by 122.4 total workyears for this program, of which $8,711,200 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $13,325,800 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of 8.5 workyears and $1,050,500 in Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $2,307,000 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The increase supports state efforts to adopt and implement biological assessments and criteria and to develop new and improved Water Quality Models. This increase also represents a restoration of the Congressionally-directed reductions in 1994 which delayed the guidance and development of the criteria for the fish sediment contamination program.

The Challenge:

- Waterbodies not fully supporting designated uses: 38% of river miles, 44% of lake acres, 32% of estuary acres.
- 175 species of fish are candidates for listing under the Endangered Species Act -- double the number currently listed.
- 1,048 fish consumption advisories and bans are in effect in 46 states.

EPA will continue to focus on science and data improvements in support of Agency efforts to establish a watershed, holistic, multimedia approach to water quality problems. The Agency successfully developed tools for Regions and states to assess environmental impacts on an ecosystem-wide basis and will continue to improve these tools. The primary emphasis will be to respond to state, municipal and discharger demands for more precise approaches to establishing requirements and more cost-effective means to meet those requirements. Ecological risk assessment methodologies will be developed to complement water quality modeling, evaluate watershed conditions, diagnose problems, and develop protection plans at the watershed-level. Decisions about watersheds will be based on applications of bioassessments and biocriteria, and evaluation of whole effluent toxicity, habitat impacts, multiple stressors, and non-chemical stressors. Tools and policies that will promote local tailoring of environmental requirements will be produced. In addition, the Agency will use risk characterization concepts that affect risk assessment and risk management approaches at the watershed level.

EPA has begun development of new and improved water quality models and guidance to assist states in developing cost effective permit limits. Major emphasis will be placed on the development of high priority, wet-weather Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) that address the pre-eminent causes of waterbody impairment attributable to nonpoint source related contaminants and physical alterations. These efforts are part of the shift of emphasis toward addressing remaining high risk problems such as nutrients and habitat destruction as part of the watershed approach. In conjunction with this activity, the Agency will provide technical assistance as well as examples of how to develop TMDLs for discharges from point sources, combined sewer overflows (CSOs), stormwater and nonpoint sources.

Because human consumption of fish is a primary route of exposure to carcinogens, EPA has developed scientific assessments and guidance to improve the effectiveness of state fish advisories. EPA will continue to develop guidance documents to address state concerns with issuing fish consumption advisories. In addition, EPA will also broaden its national sediment inventory data base which identifies the extent and severity of sediment contamination in specific watersheds.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $18,679,500 supported by 113.9 total workyears for this program, of which $7,660,700 is from the Program and Research Operation appropriation and $11,018,800 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Agency continues to emphasize the development of new and revised scientific tools to ensure integration of watershed based approaches within the existing program. The Agency is developing a new unified approach for the development of criteria for bioaccumulative pollutants and drafting revised methodologies for human health criteria, aquatic life criteria, metals in sediment and wildlife criteria. These are being published in the Federal Register for public comment. The program is also publishing ecological risk assessment case studies for five watersheds. The nutrients task force is issuing a report outlining Agency direction for addressing nutrient problems. In addition, the program is issuing a final rule on Whole Effluent Toxicity methods, and developing final wildlife criteria as part of the Great Lakes initiative.

The Agency's TMDL program supports integrated watershed approaches through the identification of site-specific needs for pollution control and the most cost effective means of obtaining water quality objectives. EPA continues to focus on improvements to existing TMDL models; development of new models; and issuance of guidance to assist states in developing cost effective permit limits that meet water quality standards for wet weather runoff, including CSOs.

As required by the Water Resources Development Act of 1992, the Agency is also continuing work to develop a national inventory of contaminated sediment sites and sources of sediment contaminants. The National Sediment Inventory will enable EPA to identify high priority sites for continued monitoring or remediation. Whole sediment bioassay methods are also being developed by EPA to assess sediment contamination.

Work continues on a comprehensive ecological evaluation of sludge management practices to provide additional input to the development of Round II Sewage sludge Regulations. Activities to assist states and Indian tribes to adopt numeric toxic standards and identify priorities for the 1994-1996 triennium also continue.

Work also continues to develop and demonstrate new technologies for sediment decontamination. The Agency is beginning a pilot scale demonstration of a process to clean up sediments in New York-New Jersey Harbor that contaminated with dioxin. In addition, the Agency is developing toxicity identification that will be used to identify contaminated sediment and select appropriate technologies for decontamination.

Congressional Directives. A total of $2,300,000 is for the Congressionally directed project, Coastal Sediment Decontamination Program.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $16,694,300 supported by 116.7 total workyears for this program, of which $7,612,400 was from the Program and Research Operation appropriation and $9,081,900 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The proposed Water Quality Guidance for the Great Lakes System was published in the Federal Register on April 16, 1993. On December 22, 1992, the Agency promulgated the final rule to establish numeric criteria for toxic pollutants. The program selected five watersheds for ecological risk assessment case studies and formed work groups with EPA, state and local personnel. The Agency also established a task force on nutrients to make recommendations on strategic direction for EPA work in addressing problems of excessive nutrients. EPA issued final policy guidance concerning water quality programs for heavy metals. The Agency also drafted wildlife criteria for DDT, mercury, dioxin, and PCBs, as part of the Great Lakes Initiative and initiated chronic toxicity testing for dioxin and brook trout, key in developing ecological criteria for dioxin. EPA prepared draft guidance on risk assessments to support fish consumption advisories. In addition, the final Round I sludge regulations were published. A schedule and list of pollutants for Round II were developed in conjunction with NRDC.

ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND PREVENTION OIL SPILLS TRUST FUND

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency is requesting funding for this program in 1995 under the Oil Spills Response media.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency requested funding for this program in 1994 under the Oil Spills Response media.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated $15,747,000 supported by 73.7 total workyears for this program from the Oil Spill Response Trust Fund. For a detailed explanation of the activities completed in 1993, please refer to the Oil Spills Response media.

WATER QUALITY
Water Quality Monitoring & Analysis

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
PROGRAM								
Assessment and Watershed Protection								
Program & Research Operations		$17,171.4	$17,277.6	$17,145.3	$19,300.1	$21,373.0	$2,072.9	$4,095.4
Abatement Control and Compliance		$26,071.9	$13,392.6	$15,650.0	$14,152.5	$14,703.4	$550.9	$1,310.8
	TOTAL	$43,243.3	$30,670.2	$32,795.3	$33,452.6	$36,076.4	$2,623.8	$5,406.2
Coastal Environment Management								
Program & Research Operations		$9,608.4	$8,751.6	$8,735.7	$9,311.4	$8,424.8	-$886.6	-$326.8
Abatement Control and Compliance		$37,970.0	$30,238.0	$31,121.8	$28,315.9	$29,673.0	$1,357.1	-$565.0
	TOTAL	$47,578.4	$38,989.6	$39,857.5	$37,627.3	$38,097.8	$470.5	-$891.8
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$26,779.8	$26,029.2	$25,881.0	$28,611.5	$29,797.8	$1,186.3	$3,768.6
Abatement Control and Compliance		$64,041.9	$43,630.6	$46,771.8	$42,468.4	$44,376.4	$1,908.0	$745.8
Water Quality onitoring & Analysis	TOTAL	$90,821.7	$69,659.8	$72,652.8	$71,079.9	$74,174.2	$3,094.3	$4,514.4
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Assessment and Watershed Protection		255.9	284.0	284.0	293.9	313.2	19.3	29.2
Coastal Environment Management		149.1	139.4	139.4	137.7	117.4	-20.3	-22.0
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		405.0	423.4	423.4	431.6	430.6	-1.0	7.2
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Assessment and Watershed Protection		268.0	284.0	284.0	293.9	313.2	19.3	29.2
Coastal Environment Management		152.2	139.4	139.4	137.7	117.4	-20.3	-22.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS		420.2	423.4	423.4	431.6	430.6	-1.0	7.2

WATER QUALITY

WATER QUALITY MONITORING AND ANALYSIS

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $74,174,200 supported by 430.6 total workyears for 1995, an increase of $3,094,300 and a decrease of 1.0 total workyears from 1994. Of the request, $29,797,800 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $44,376,400 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,186,300 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $1,908,000 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

COASTAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $38,097,800 supported by 117.4 total workyears for this program, of which $8,424,800 will be for the Program, Research and Operations appropriation and $29,673,000 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decreases of 20.3 total workyears and $886,600 in Program, Research and Operations and an increase of $1,357,100 in Abatement, Control and Compliance. The decrease reflects: the elimination of Near Coastal Waters resources, reflecting a redirection to the watershed approach as a more effective means of achieving water quality improvements

The Agency will continue to guide, support and evaluate 21 existing estuary projects in the National Estuary Program (NEP) under Section 320 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). The NEP brings together key Federal, state, and local stakeholders to comprehensively address problems in each estuary using the watershed protection approach. As part of the NEP, Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMP) are being developed to protect and enhance water quality and living resources of these targeted estuaries. The CCMPs are developed in three phases: 1) priority problem identification; 2) characterization of water quality and living resources; and 3) development of a management plan with specific action components that address the identified problems.

Through the watershed protection approach, Regions will integrate permitting, enforcement, water quality standards and nonpoint source activities in national estuary areas. In addition, Regions will transfer these tools and techniques to state and local efforts. This integration has been undertaken through a separate Near Coastal Waters Program that is being consolidated with the National Estuary Program. Program experience has resulted in the need for less program oversight.

The program will continue to support coastal and marine regulatory responsibilities under the Clean Water Act; these programs manage point source discharges to marine waters. The 301(h) program allows municipalities that applied by the statutory deadline to avoid secondary treatment when it is shown that treatment is not necessary to protect coastal waters. Activities will include continued review of Section 301(h) marine discharges for the nine remaining waiver requests and requests for waiver renewals. The Agency will continue to improve the integration of CWA Section 403 ecological risk-based decision-making into the Section 402 permit program to more effectively and efficiently implement the permit review mandates of Section 403. The Agency will continue to work with Department of the Interior (DOI) to implement the Clean Vessel Act (CVA) guidelines and will work with the Regions on needs for no discharge zones for vessel sewage.

The Agency will continue to support the Great Lakes States in the development and implementation of Remedial Action Plans (RAPs) for Areas of Concern (AOCs). The primary focus will be on achieving load reductions of persistent bioaccumulative toxic pollutants which contribute, or have the potential to contribute, to impaired beneficial uses of the Great Lakes ecosystem. Load reduction actions identified through RAPs and Lakewide Management Plans (LAMPs) for Lakes Erie, Michigan and Superior will be implemented through base programs on a multi-media basis, including abatement, control, compliance, remediation, and waste minimization measures. An important part of all these efforts will be public participation activities.

Support for the Gulf of Mexico Program will target efforts toward emphasis on implementation of priorities, developed by the eight issue committees in the Action Agendas, which will serve as the foundation to address environmental issues in the Gulf of Mexico. The Program is working towards reorientation of the Action Agendas to meet five-year challenges of the Partnership of Action agreement through increased cooperation with Federal, state, and private partners. Projects will be funded with special emphasis on shellfish water restoration, habitat protection and restoration, beach clean-up activities, coastal erosion, public education and outreach projects, initiatives to improve nonpoint source controls, work with communities on human waste disposal and runoff problems with the agricultural communities. The Gulf program will continue working toward an integrated Comprehensive Management Plan that includes strategic assessment, prioritization, and a geographic targeting plan incorporating data collection and cost projections to provide a basis for priority setting.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $37,627,300 supported by 137.7 total workyears for this program, of which $9,311,400 is from the Program, Research and Operations appropriation and $28,315,900 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Agency is continuing to guide, support and evaluate the 21 estuaries in the National Estuary Program. So far in 1994, San Francisco Bay, Albemarle-Pamlico Sound, and Long Island Sound have completed their CCMPs, and Tampa Bay, Sarasota Bay, Galveston Bay, Santa Monica Bay, and Delaware Inland Bays are expected to complete their CCMPs by the end of the year. The Regions are working with the states on data and information exchange on key technical, scientific and infrastructure issues. The NEP is integrating with nonpoint source (NPS) control programs, wetlands protection, and point source programs, emphasizing watershed protection approaches.

Support continues for the Gulf of Mexico program, through Regions IV and VI, with a special emphasis on NCW activities. Activities to identify data needs of the Gulf Coast environmental decision makers and to determine the role of the Gulf Program in coordinating geographic information systems in the Gulf states have begun. The Program continues support of BAYWATCH, beach cleanup activities, the Florida Marine Key Sanctuary water quality plan, coastal erosion projects, and other work of the technical subcommittees.

Final regulations implementing the 1987 CWA amendments are being completed in the secondary treatment waiver program. The Agency continues work on programmatic and technical guidance to facilitate the performance of ocean discharge criteria reviews and decision-making required under CWA section 403. The Phase II Report to Congress on application of section 403 to dischargers in estuarine waters is being completed. The OSV Anderson is continuing to provide support for coastal and ocean surveys to support environmental management decisions in the NEP and 403/301(h) programs.

The Agency is providing funds and technical assistance to the Great Lakes States for the development and implementation of RAPs for the 31 US AOCs. The Agency will continues to refine LaMPs for reduction of loadings of toxic pollutants for Lakes Superior and Michigan, including implementation of the final Lake Michigan LaMP; publication of the final Lake Superior LaMP in the Federal Register; and to develop a draft Lake Erie LaMP identifying pollutants impairing beneficial uses for publication in the Federal Register. EPA will also begin an extensive tributary monitoring program in Lake Michigan.

Congressional Directives. A total of $1,310,000 is for the Congressionally directed projects of the National Estuary Program (including targeted funds for the Long Island Sound) and the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $47,578,400 supported by 152.2 total workyears for this program, of which $9,608,400 was from the Program Research and Operations appropriation and $37,970,000 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Agency continued to provide support to the 21 management conferences in the NEP; the Narragansett Bay CCMP was completed; three NEPs were added in early 1993. To test the effectiveness of various pollution prevention approaches, grants were provided to state and local governments for selected action demonstration projects identified as national priorities through the NEP projects. Efforts to develop comprehensive technical assistance and outreach strategies were conducted to assist NEPs in dealing with coastal problems and to begin transferring lessons learned among the NEPs. The Agency continued development of a strong overall framework for marine ecological risk assessment and conduct of ocean and coastal surveys.

The Agency-assisted state development and implementation of RAPs for AOCs resulted in the completion of three additional Stage I RAPs. A total of three RAPs were submitted to the International Joint Gommission for review. EPA also developed, in partnership with the states and provincial and Federal Agencies, a draft Lake Superior LaMP for public comment and review. Load reduction activities continued for all of the Lakes.

In 1993, the Gulf of Mexico Program provided leverage funding to initiate 15 individual environmental restoration or protection projects around the Gulf. The Gulf of Mexico Symposium held in December 1992 brought together over 2000 people at which the Partnership for Action environmental agreement for the Gulf of Mexico was signed by the governors of all five Gulf States, representatives from eleven Federal agencies, and the chair of the Citizens Advisory Committee. The First Generation Action Agenda process was completed which will serve as the foundation for actions to address the eight environmental issues in the Gulf of Mexico.

ASSESSMENT AND WATERSHED PROTECTION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $36,076,400 and 313.2 total workyears for this program, of which $21,373,000 will be for the Program, Research and Operations appropriation and $14,703,400 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of 19.3 total workyears and $2,072,900 in Program, Research and Operations; and an increase of $550,900 in Abatement, Control and Compliance. The net increases reflect additional support of Regional nonpoint source (NPS) efforts and enhanced water quality information systems along with the elimination of funding for Regional Initiatives.

The Challenge:

- Estimates of loss of severe impairment of the Nation's riparian ecosystems range up to 56%-90%.
- Eighteen of the 27 coastal states prohibit or restrict shellfish harvesting in over 3,600 square miles of estuarine waters (about 10% of the Nation's estuary area).
- In 1990-1991, 42 states reported 925 pollution-created fish kills; five million fish were killed in these events.

The Agency will support and enhance watershed management activities that help state and local governments, other Federal agencies, and citizens in assessing ecological conditions and pollutant sources, evaluating comprehensive watershed-based alternatives, and implementing needed NPS controls. Working with a wide range of government and private stakeholders, the Agency will support strengthened state implementation of watershed management, monitoring, lakes, and coastal/inland NPS control programs, including compliance with statutory mandates.

The Agency will support the President's commitment to bolster our nonpoint source pollution control and prevention programs for better watershed management. This is consistent with GAO's recommendation to realign funds and staffing to better meet the greatest threats to environmental resources. This increase will support EPA Regions in reviewing state NPS programs that require revisions to better reflect watershed protection needs and increasing Federal NPS financial assistance; as well as the Regional awards and oversight of increased NPS grant funding. The Agency will also improve communication with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Department of the Interior (DOI) and other Federal partners, including increased attention to outreach to agricultural communities and the general public. In coastal areas, the Agency will increase efforts to work with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) on implementing Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments (CZARA) requirements, specifically concentrating in 1995 on reviewing and approving initial state coastal NPS program submittals.

The increased Headquarters workyears and funding will be devoted to helping support initial construction of a modernized STORET/BIOS/ODES national water quality data system designed to store increased monitoring information on aquatic biological integrity and to provide appropriate descriptors so that secondary data users will be able to use the systems with confidence. This will help states and others implement the watershed protection approach. The Agency will also accelerate the development of geo-referencing to better use geographic information systems in their watershed analyses. Improved linkages of the Agency water data systems to the systems of other Federal and state agencies will be developed. The Agency will help state and Federal users on how to apply these improved technologies to specific watershed problems.

The Agency will provide national guidance and complete the biennial review and approval of state lists of waters targeted for total maximum daily load (TMDL) submitted in 1994. Updated national guidance will be developed by the Agency to assist states in developing lists of impaired waters to be used in their comprehensive watershed management programs and their strengthened NPS programs. The Agency will continue encouraging free-market trading between point and nonpoint sources. Support for trading will include necessary water quality modeling, source inventories, and institutional frameworks and innovative funding mechanisms to further local trading programs. The Agency will continue providing technical and program assistance to state lakes programs consistent with our updated clean lakes strategy.

Based on the states' Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 305(b) water quality reports submitted in 1994, the Agency will develop and publish the National Water Quality Inventory. The Agency will issue national guidance for the 1996 state water quality reports and upgrade the Water Body System (WBS) to strengthen national consistency of state reporting and to promote the use of consistent environmental indicators. The outreach activities of the Agency will include support for volunteer monitoring, including provision of outreach materials.

Revitalization and refocus of national, state, and local monitoring programs will be accomplished through the Intergovernmental Task Force on Monitoring Water Quality (ITFM), chaired by EPA. Based on ITFM recommendations, the Agency will begin developing regulations specifying the minimum requirements for state monitoring programs including: assessing all state waters; identifying impaired waters; assessing point source and NPS contributions; providing for monitoring to be staged over a repeating 5-year period in each state; and establishing a 5-year reporting cycle. The Agency will continue the STORET/BIOS/ODES data systems' modernization process, beginning actual system construction in order to have a fully renovated, operational system by 1997. The Agency will expand its ability to use its water data systems to effectively support local watershed protection programs.

Based on a growing national consensus (and possible CWA reauthorization), the Agency will issue NPS program guidance to help states revise and strengthen their programs to assure broader and more state-enforceable implementation of NPS management measures. The Agency will review the existing coastal zone management measures guidance to determine needed improvements for covering inland areas. The Agency will support voluntary NPS initiatives developed by the National NPS Forum. Agency management and oversight of CWA Section 319 NPS implementation grants, including guidance and updated tracking related to specific watershed protection and restoration activities, will continue.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $33,452,600 supported by 293.9 total workyears for this program, of which $19,300,100 is from the Program, Research and Operations appropriation and $14,152,500 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Agency is continuing to assist states in establishing risk-based watershed assessment and protection programs and in revitalizing existing monitoring programs to better address watershed concerns. This includes implementing a national TMDL program to identify priority watersheds for targeted/integrated management programs, consistent with 1992 regulations. As part of the watershed protection approach, this program is identifying waterbodies needing additional pollution controls. States will submit their second round of waters targeted for development of TMDLs in April 1994. The Agency is providing technical assistance to states, including criteria for approval of state impaired waters lists under CWA Section 303(d) and TMDLs and guidance for developing non-traditional TMDL analyses, such as watershed-wide, habitat, clean sediments, etc. The Agency is updating our national clean lakes strategy.

The Agency continues developing and promoting the use of environmental indicators to measure the effectiveness of water quality programs and involving the states in a process to reflect the indicators in the CWA Section 305(b) water quality reporting process. Development continues on cost-effective rapid bioassessment methods to assess aquatic ecosystem stressors and measure gains of watershed protection initiatives. Efforts are also continuing to modernize the Agency's STORET/BIOS/ODES water quality and biological data systems, including working with the U.S. Geological Survey, the Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA. The Agency will release a prototype for several portions of the modernized data system for initial testing in late 1994.

For the NPS program, the Agency issued final NPS management measures and program guidance to implement the 1990 CZARA in early 1993. The Agency continues working with states to assure development of approvable NPS programs for the coastal zone consistent with this guidance, including conducting a series of Regional/state workshops and threshold reviews of draft state coastal NPS programs. The CZARA efforts are being carried out in concert with our continuing responsibilities under CWA Section 319 and in full partnership with other Federal agencies. The Agency is completing development of an updated national NPS Strategy to help marshal ongoing and new Federal, state, local, and private initiatives, including the National NPS Forum, and innovations to address pressing NPS problems. The Agency continues to support the Agricultural Pollution Prevention Strategy, with particular emphasis on voluntary action projects with key agricultural interests.

Congressional Directives. A total of $3,750,000 is for the Congressionally directed projects of Lake Champlain ($2,000,000) and Lake Onondaga ($1,750,000).

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $43,243,300 supported by 268.0 total workyears for this program, of which $17,171,400 was from the Program, Research and Operations appropriation and $26,071,900 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Agency tailored its outreach and technical assistance to support states' evolving operation of base monitoring, water quality planning and NPS control programs consistent with watershed protection. This included implementation of a national program to identify priority watersheds for targeted/integrated management programs, with emphasis on developing watershed-based TMDLs. The clean lakes program continued to provide technical assistance to states to encourage stronger state-wide programs including volunteer efforts.

The national NPS program supported state watershed protection through guidance, technical assistance, workshops, and a clearinghouse. The Agency worked with NOAA to begin implementing CZARA coastal NPS requirements and with USDA on their Water Quality Initiative to link both efforts to state CWA section 319 programs. The Agency also began developing a strategic plan that incorporates lessons learned from the first years of NPS program implementation and guides mid-course corrections.

The Agency slowed development of the system architecture for a modernized STORET/BIOS/ODES data system as a consequence of resource reductions. The Agency began developing indicators to assess ecological integrity and additional cost-effective rapid bioassessment methods to determine aquatic ecosystems stresses as a basis for targeting and evaluating watershed protection initiatives. The Agency continued chairing the ITFM.

Support was given to agricultural pollution prevention by formulating new initiatives with key Federal agencies emphasizing nutrient management plans implemented through USDA's Water Quality Initiative and state CWA Section 319 programs. The Agency also continued working with the U.S. Forest Service on reducing significant ecological risks, including developing ecologically-based habitat protection approaches for timber operations.

The Regions implemented special geographic initiatives reflecting priorities in individual regional strategic plans.

WATER QUALITY
Municipal Source Control

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
PROGRAM							
Municipal Pollution Control							
Program & Research Operations	$21,200.8	$21,030.3	$20,715.1	$21,459.3	$19,752.5	-$1,706.8	-$1,277.8
Abatement Control and Compliance	$22,862.6	$16,791.0	$15,987.7	$16,579.0	$23,679.6	$7,100.6	$6,888.6
TOTAL	$44,063.4	$37,821.3	$36,702.8	$38,038.3	$43,432.1	$5,393.8	$5,610.8
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$21,200.8	$21,030.3	$20,715.1	$21,459.3	$19,752.5	-$1,706.8	-$1,277.8
Abatement Control and Compliance	$22,862.6	$16,791.0	$15,987.7	$16,597.0	$23,679.6	$7,100.6	$6,888.6
Municipal Source Control TOTAL	$44,063.4	$37,821.3	$36,702.8	$38,038.3	$43,432.1	$5,393.8	$5,610.8
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Municipal Pollution Control	329.1	340.4	340.4	336.3	298.4	-37.9	-42.0
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	329.1	340.4	340.4	336.3	298.4	-37.9	-42.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Municipal Pollution Control	341.1	340.4	340.4	336.3	298.4	-37.9	-42.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS	341.1	340.4	340.4	336.3	298.4	-37.9	-42.0

WATER QUALITY

MUNICIPAL SOURCE CONTROL

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $43,432,100 supported by 298.4 total workyears for 1995, an increase of $5,393,800 and a decrease of 37.9 total workyears. Of the request, $19,752,500 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $23,679,600 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $1,706,800 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and an increase of $7,100,600 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

MUNICIPAL POLLUTION CONTROL

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $43,432,100 supported by 298.4 total workyears for this program, an increase of $5,393,800 and a decrease of 37.9 total work years. Of this request, $19,752,500 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $23,679,600 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $1,706,800 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation. This also represents a increase of $7,100,600 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, resulting from both investments and disinvestments. Investments include; $2,100,000 for pollution control objectives along the Mexican Border, $9,500,000 for the President's Environmental Technology Initiative. Disinvestments include the discontinuation of Congressionally directed projects. Reductions in workyears reflect completion and close out of the construction grant programs

In 1995, the Municipal Pollution Control program will join in the implementation of the Watershed Protection Approach. Using the latest risk management techniques, the states, together with many other government and private entities, will select high priority threatened and valuable watersheds, develop action plans, and begin implementing coordinated efforts to reduce the most significant environmental threats within selected watersheds. The State Revolving Fund (SRF) program will provide much of the financial support necessary to address these serious problems in high priority watersheds. The program will develop guidance to encourage states to direct SRF loans to targeted, high risk watersheds. Additionally, funding for non-traditional problems, such as stormwater, combined sewer overflows, nonpoint sources and estuarine management projects will be strongly encouraged.

As one of EPA's most successful and far reaching programs, the SRF will continue to provide financial assistance to clean up the Nations water resources in all 50 states and Puerto Rico. The SRF and Construction Grants programs have provided the majority of funding for the vast network of municipal wastewater infrastructure which today ensures the improved quality of our rivers, lakes and coastal areas. Because of the significant investment in wastewater infrastructure (over $60 billion through EPA programs) since the 1970s, the impact of municipal sources has been greatly reduced. Nevertheless, significant environmental problems remain including nutrients and toxic pollutants from stormwater discharges, leaking sanitary sewers, combined sewer overflows and sewage treatment facilities, especially those that do not achieve secondary treatment. Additionally, a significant portion of this infrastructure is aging and in need of improvement or replacement. For instance leaking sewer systems are thought to cause significant threats to surface and ground water resources. The 1992 Needs Survey estimated needs for wastewater and other water quality needs at over $137 billion.

EPA will continue to provide financial and programmatic support to ensure the continuing high integrity of the SRF system and the $8.8 billion Federal investment in the SRF. States will be entering into more creative, effective, and complex financial arrangements to enhance the reach of the SRF program, including leveraging. EPA financial expertise will be critical to supporting these efforts and to overseeing their results.

The successful Municipal Wastewater Pollution Prevention (MWPP), Operations and Maintenance (O&M) and Operator Training Grants programs will continue and be refocused to address pollution prevention opportunities, compliance with water quality standards, and other problems faced by communities in targeted watersheds. Wet weather programs such as stormwater, combined sewer overflow, and sludge will refocus efforts to provide innovative solutions to problems and integrating those solutions into watershed protection plans.

To address the significant, but often ignored, problems caused by faulty and leaking sewer systems, the Agency will begin a new initiative to gather information on the extent of the problem and to develop innovative strategies. The Agency will increase efforts to promote voluntary water use efficiency and continue working with the Water Conservation Task Force. Based on its successful efforts with the hotel/motel industry, the program will expand its focus to include other sectors. Additional emphasis will be placed on water reuse and energy efficiency.

The completion/close-out of the Construction Grants program will continue in 1995 with approximately 2,300 projects at the beginning of the year. By the end of 1995 there will be approximately 1,500 projects remaining to be closed out. The main objective of the program will be to continue to assure the technical, environmental and financial integrity of projects funded by the Federal Construction Grants program. The Corps of Engineers will continue to oversee the construction and performance of projects and ensure compliance with relevant environmental and programmatic requirements.

In support of the environmental objectives of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and its implementation, the Agency will expand its efforts to improve environmental and human health conditions along the U.S. Mexico Border. Funds will be used to develop a Phase II ground water monitoring network including monitoring and reporting water quality conditions to track the extent of contaminated groundwater flowing across the border. To address the particularly significant problems caused by wastewater flowing across the Border from Mexico, emphasis will be placed on supporting the planning, design and construction of the International Treatment Facility for Tijuana, and supporting projects in the U.S. Colonias and other border cities, including Mexicali and Nogales, which are facing significant public health threats due to untreated sewage. Management and guidance development for the Section 106 grants, Section 104(b)(3) grants, and for the Indian Grants program will continue in 1995.

In 1995, the Agency will support the President's Environmental Technology Initiative, specifically the Environmental Technology Innovation, Commercialization, and Enhancement (EnTICE) program. This program is designed to help the private sector overcome impediments to the development and use of innovative environmental technologies. Elements include, public/private cooperation in commercialization of technology, an environmental technology test and evaluation facility, encouragement of technology diffusion (including a clearinghouse), a commercialization/business assistance program, and an innovative technology evaluation program.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $38,038,300 supported by 336.3 total workyears for this program, of which $21,459,300 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $16,579,000 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1994, all fifty states and Puerto Rico are continuing to implement the SRF program assuring that limited funds are applied to the highest priority risk-based needs for wastewater treatment, nonpoint source control and estuarine protection. EPA is planning to implement the new Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DW-SRF) in 1994. Resources will be directed toward the development of a Drinking Water Needs Survey.

The Agency continues to support and promote alternative sources of financing to assist the states in supplementing Federal and state-matching funds, with particular emphasis on financing small community needs and public/private partnerships. The program also supports and oversees the provision of financial assistance and support to six territories, Indian Tribes, and Alaskan Native Villages.

To ensure that the national investment in wastewater treatment infrastructure is protected, maintained and improved, EPA continues to provide a myriad of pollution prevention programs that focus on finding preventive solutions in lieu of more expensive corrective actions which could require capital financing. These programs address: combined sewer overflows, municipal pollution prevention, operation and maintenance problems in small communities, small community financial and technical assistance, beneficial use of sewage sludge, and the reuse of wastewater effluents. Emphasis is being given to redirecting several of the assistance programs and the SRF to support implementation of the Watershed Protection Approach.

Although funding for construction grants ended in 1990, almost 3,000 remaining projects require ongoing management in 1994. Headquarters is continuing to direct the prompt completion and closeout of active construction projects and resolution of audit problems. The Agency is working directly with states on the expeditious completion of the program as well as providing technical assistance to states and small communities. The Corps of Engineers continues to play a significant role in assisting the Agency and the states in completing and closing out the construction grants program.

The Agency is increasing its efforts in the U.S./Mexico Border area to support NAFTA implementation and carry out the Agency's Integrated Border Environmental Plan to address the very serious and persistent health problems associated with inadequate sewage treatment along the Mexico border area and in the U.S. Colonias. The Agency also continues to manage the Water Quality Grants (Section 106), Water Quality Cooperative Agreements (Section 104(b)(3)), and grants to Indian Tribes and Native Alaskan Villages.

Congressional Directives. A total of $ 5,197,000 is for Congressionally directed projects, including: $350,000 for Water Conservation Task Force; $1,300,000 for the wastewater operator training grants; $2,000,000 for alternative wastewater treatment technologies; $307,000 for the Rural Communities Assistance Program; and $1,240,000 for the Small Flows Clearinghouse.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $44,063,400 supported by 341.1 total workyears for this program, of which $21,200,800 was from the Program, Research and Operations appropriation and $22,862,600 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Agency managed the implementation of SRF programs as well as the administration of major construction grants to six coastal cities, support of the U.S./Mexico Border projects, and support of projects representing unique Congressional priorities.

Funds allocated for the Corps of Engineers Interagency Agreement provided support for construction management and completion and closeout assistance to EPA and the states. Set-aside funding continued for construction of treatment facilities for Indian tribes and Alaska Native Villages. The 1992 Needs Survey, which was expanded to include extensive modeling of CSO, stormwater and other SRF-eligible activities was completed.

In 1993 the program emphasized the enhancement of wet weather program activities, including technical assistance on constructed wetlands and sewage sludge, and support the CSO and stormwater programs by evaluating existing and innovative technologies. The Agency implemented municipal water pollution prevention programs, including O&M, water use efficiency, operator training, small community outreach, and municipal and public/private partnerships.

The Agency implemented the U.S./Mexico Border Integrated Border Environmental Plan and initiated the development of an industrial wastewater pretreatment training program for Mexico.

WATER QUALITY
Water Quality Enforcement

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
PROGRAM							
Water Quality Enforcement							
Program & Research Operations	$22,926.6	$23,236.3	$22,866.3	$20,286.7	$20,367.2	$80.5	-$2,869.1
Abatement Control and Compliance	$4,186.3	$4,651.3	$3,370.2	$632.2	$33.4	-$598.8	-$4,617.9
TOTAL	$27,112.9	$27,887.6	$26,236.5	$20,918.9	$20,400.6	-$518.3	-$7,487.0
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$22,926.6	$23,236.3	$22,866.3	$20,286.7	$20,367.2	$80.5	-$2,869.1
Abatement Control and Compliance	$4,186.3	$4,651.3	$3,370.2	$632.2	$33.4	-$598.8	-$4,617.9
Water Quality Enforcement TOTAL	$27,112.9	$27,887.6	$26,236.5	$20,918.9	$20,400.6	-$518.3	-$7,487.0
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Water Quality Enforcement	391.6	386.7	386.7	345.3	330.2	-15.1	-56.5
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	391.6	386.7	386.7	345.3	330.2	-15.1	-56.5
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Water Quality Enforcement	406.9	386.7	386.7	345.3	330.2	-15.1	-56.5
TOTAL WORKYEARS	406.9	386.7	386.7	345.3	330.2	-15.1	-56.5

WATER QUALITY

ENFORCEMENT

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $20,400,600 supported by 330.2 total workyears for 1995, a decrease of $518,300 and a decrease of 15.1 total workyears from 1994. Of this request $20,367,200, will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $33,400 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $80,500 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and a decrease of $598,800 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

WATER QUALITY ENFORCEMENT

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. The Headquarters resources for Water Quality Enforcement can now be found in Multimedia.

The Agency requests a total of $20,400,600 supported by 330.2 total workyears for 1995, a decrease of $518,300 and a decrease of 15.1 total workyears from 1994. Of this request, $20,367,200 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $33,400 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $80,500 for the Program and Research Operations; and a decrease of $598,800 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects full funding of personnel costs. The decrease in total workyears results from both disinvestments and investments within the enforcement program. As part of the watershed approach, the Agency is disinvesting in enforcement actions against facilities outside of priority watersheds, as well as combining pretreatment audits and inspections into multi-media faceted National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) inspections. Investment will be made in enforcement actions in priority watersheds, with an emphasis on wet weather sources. This shift will allow for more enforcement attention to high priority watersheds, environmental justice and pollution prevention settlement opportunities.

In support of the Agency's mission to provide ecosystem protection and environmental enhancement, the Water Quality Enforcement program will accelerate its transformation from a primarily point source program to a watershed-based, holistic environmental protection program. The Agency will give priority to monitoring the compliance status and taking enforcement actions against any sources causing water quality problems in priority watersheds and watersheds with sensitive areas. The Agency expects to complete 2,400 inspections, 449 administrative compliance orders, 433 administrative penalty orders, 78 civil litigation cases and 34 criminal litigation. Particular attention will be given to sources with wet weather problems, such as combined sewer overflows (CSOs), stormwater, feedlot run off, and overflows from separate sanitary sewers. The Agency will also give priority to identification of low income and minority communities at risk from water quality problems, when targeting priority watersheds geographically.

The Agency will continue to monitor schedules for the remaining 82 municipal facilities yet to achieve secondary treatment as required under the National Municipal Policy (NMP), initiating contempt actions when necessary, and support states in implementing pollution prevention programs, such as the Municipal Water Pollution Prevention program (MWPP), which assists municipalities to identify and address potential noncompliance problems.

In support of the pollution prevention activities, the Agency will continue to support enforcement actions which include commitments from non complying facilities to implement Supplemental Environmental Projects (SEPs). These projections will include at least one of the following as a primary objective: pollution prevention, pollution reduction, environmental restoration, environmental auditing or public awareness.

Timely and appropriate enforcement action against permittees in significant noncompliance will be maintained with an increasing emphasis on targeted watersheds. The Agency will identify and enforce against sources which fail to submit stormwater applications as required.

1994 PROGRAM

As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. The Headquarters resources for Water Quality Enforcement can now be found in Multimedia.

The Agency is allocating a total of $20,918,900 supported by 345.3 total workyears for this program, of which $20,286,700 is for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $632,200 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Agency is targeting environmentally sensitive geographic areas for protection through identification of priority watersheds and through identifying sensitive areas in other watersheds. The primary focus for the Regions is to inspect and develop enforcement cases against sources, both major and minor facilities, which are contributing to water quality degradation in these areas.

Particular attention is being given to resolution of wet weather problems which are believed to be a major cause of water quality problems. Regions continue to maintain baseline inspections and enforcement activities in all watersheds, as well as other sensitive targeted areas.

WATER QUALITY
Water Quality Permit Issuance

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
			(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)				
PROGRAM							
Permit Issuance							
Program & Research Operations	$19,260.8	$21,946.0	$21,758.7	$20,893.3	$22,680.9	$1,787.6	$734.9
Abatement Control and Compliance	$4,359.4	$5,319.9	$3,747.1	$3,915.2	$6,418.0	$2,502.8	$1,098.1
TOTAL	$23,620.2	$27,265.9	$25,505.8	$24,808.5	$29,098.9	$4,290.4	$1,833.0
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$19,260.8	$21,946.0	$21,758.7	$20,893.3	$22,680.9	$1,787.6	$734.9
Abatement Control and Compliance	$4,359.4	$5,319.9	$3,747.1	$3,915.2	$6,418.0	$2,502.8	$1,098.1
Water Quality Permit Issuance TOTAL	$23,620.2	$27,265.9	$25,505.8	$24,808.5	$29,098.9	$4,290.4	$1,833.0
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Permit Issuance	324.0	359.7	359.7	357.7	361.1	3.4	1.4
OTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	324.0	359.7	359.7	357.7	361.1	3.4	1.4
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Permit Issuance	340.3	359.7	359.7	357.7	361.1	3.4	1.4
TOTAL WORKYEARS	340.3	359.7	359.7	357.7	361.1	3.4	1.4

WATER QUALITY

WATER QUALITY PERMIT ISSUANCE

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $29,098,900 supported by 361.1 total workyears for 1995, an increase of $4,290,400 and an increase of 3.4 total workyears from 1994. Of the request, $22,680,900 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $6,418,000 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

PERMIT ISSUANCE

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $29,098,900 supported by 361.1 total workyears for 1995, an increase of $4,290,400 and an increase of 3.4 total workyears from 1994 Of the request, $22,680,900 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $6,418,000 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,787,600 and an increase of $2,502,800, respectively, as part of a major program redirection to implement a national strategy to integrate the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) programs with other surface water programs in impaired and threatened watersheds to support restoration and protection of watershed-based ecosystems.

The 1995 NPDES program redirection reflects three central components: 1) use the tools available within the Agency to facilitate watershed protection, 2) maintain base programs outside targeted watersheds, and 3) streamline existing NPDES programs to ensure that more timely and effective permits are issued where waters are threatened or impaired. The challenge will be to manage all of these efforts within the contexts of resource constraints and environmental impacts and priorities that vary from state-to-state and Region-to-Region. The Agency believes that the watershed protection approach will provide a management framework within which baseline program requirements and newer initiatives can be integrated to cost-effectively address the remaining environmental impacts within the states' watersheds. The NPDES program will play a critical role in facilitating and implementing this approach nationally, and it will be the water permit program's central focus in 1995.

The program will employ a watershed approach, using the regulatory authority of NPDES programs to enhance the effectiveness of all surface water programs in impaired and threatened watersheds and to support the greatest possible restoration and protection of watershed-based ecosystems through coordination of water protection activities. NPDES programs will be coordinated with other water protection programs on a watershed basis and will emphasize permit streamlining, grants integration, combined sewer overflow (CSO)/stormwater permitting, sludge permitting, water quality-based permitting, and pretreatment.

By synchronizing permit issuance within individual watersheds, more effective pollution control trade-offs between point and nonpoint sources may be realized. To increase the probability of environmental success, the Agency will encourage states to adopt a watershed approach which involves interested stakeholders, addresses local environmental infrastructure, and stresses ecological protection and pollution prevention. The Agency will work closely with states to identify watersheds and to target those ecosystems that are impaired or threatened for future integrated NPDES activities, thus promoting the most effective use of limited resources in those areas posing greatest risk to human health and ecosystems and facilitating rational, environment-based priority-setting across water protection programs.

The Agency will further support the watershed approach by establishing effective EPA and state NPDES stormwater permit programs which will reduce pollution from previously uncontrolled point sources within impaired and threatened watersheds. Stormwater permit issuance will be integrated with other surface water programs within individual watersheds to achieve effective, efficient environmental planning that considers the problems and opportunities unique to each watershed. The permit program will use stormwater pollution prevention plans as the approach to control non-traditional sources through the NPDES permit framework. The Agency will continue to use general permits for stormwater discharges as an innovative regulatory approach for maximizing environmental protection using the fewest possible resources. As an integral part of the watershed approach, the Agency will implement the sludge management program by issuing sludge permits within impaired and threatened watersheds and by assisting states in assuming sludge management program authority.

To maintain pollution prevention and control gains already achieved nationwide and to seek water quality improvements required by state water quality standards, the Agency will continue to stress water quality-based permitting and improved pretreatment programs which implement new toxic water quality standards, emphasizing watershed planning and permitting. To maintain environmental gains already realized, the Agency must also maintain baseline permitting, stormwater, CSO, pretreatment, and sludge program activities outside priority watersheds as resources allow. The permits issuance program will work with all states to promote the watershed approach and ensure they have the framework to carry out their programs and will assist unauthorized states in gaining NPDES program authorizations. In order to increase program effectiveness, the Agency will focus on regulatory revisions which streamline permit procedures, update permit application requirements to ensure environmentally sound decision-making across watersheds, streamline stormwater application requirements, and increase NPDES coverage for additional high-risk stormwater sources.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $24,808,500 supported by 357.7 total workyears for this program, of which $20,893,300 is for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $3,915,200 is for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The permits issuance program is developing a strategy to use its regulatory authorities to facilitate protection of watershed-based ecosystems through integrated water-quality-based permitting, permit streamlining, pretreatment implementation, sludge management, and control of wet weather point source discharges which also enhance the effectiveness of other water programs to assure the overall effectiveness of the watershed approach. The Agency continues to establish a base program for wet weather pollution discharges through implementation of stormwater and CSO programs. The Agency is maintaining baseline permitting, stormwater, CSO, pretreatment, and sludge activities nationwide while shifting program emphasis to impaired and threatened watersheds in order to achieve maximum environmental protection through the integration and coordination of all water protection programs. In developing a holistic watershed strategy which addresses all relevant point source discharges within impaired and threatened watersheds, the program seeks to identify and implement environmental protection strategies specific to the problems and opportunities within individual watersheds which are not only achievable but are acceptable to the communities they effect. The Agency provides guidance and technical assistance, focusing on water quality-based toxics controls, pretreatment implementation, and CSO and stormwater permitting. Where EPA issues permits, 20% of the universe of major permits is targeted for issuance each year in order to stabilize workload and minimize the backlog of expired permits; however, as permit issuance is synchronized within watersheds to facilitate coordination with nonpoint source program decision-making and development of more efficient and effective basin-wide management strategies, permit backlogs could increase slightly. Where minor discharges are collectively creating water quality problems in threatened or impaired waters, the Agency will focus permitting on those as well as major discharges.

To establish effective stormwater permitting which considers and complements other water protection programs within targeted watersheds, the permits issuance program provides training and develops stormwater general permits for group applications. To further ensure successful implementation of the watershed approach, the Agency is evaluating CSO and stormwater activities and working with customers and stakeholders to assess options for control of additional stormwater discharges. The Agency continues to implement the sludge program by providing assistance to states in gaining state program authority, emphasizing its integration with the overall watershed approach, and providing assistance for sludge permit issuance. The Agency is also working with authorized states to ensure they have the framework to carry out their NPDES programs and with unauthorized states to assist them in gaining appropriate authorizations. The Agency expects South Dakota to gain NPDES permit authority in 1994 and become the 40th authorized state in the NPDES program.

In implementing the President's National Performance Review, the permits issuance program is reviewing permit procedures and regulations to identify areas where changes would streamline the administrative aspects of the program and further support successful achievement of an effective risk-based watershed program.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $23,620,200 supported by 340.3 total workyears for this program, of which $19,260,800 was from the Program Research Operations appropriation and $4,359,400 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Agency focused on establishing base controls for previously unregulated wet weather discharges by issuing 35 stormwater general permits in non-authorized states and assisting authorized states to issue 33 general stormwater permits for industrial activities. The permits issuance program also conducted workshops on stormwater pollution prevention plans and continued its efforts to complete an accelerated national CSO strategy that emphasizes first issuing permits to the most environmentally threatening CSOs. The Agency and states continued to reissue permits which meet state and national toxic water quality standards and implement effluent guidelines. The permits issuance program conducted four basic permit writers' training courses and a workshop on water quality permitting which provided the necessary tools for permit writers to successfully address current requirements and issues such as toxics limits. Regions and states issued about 1,100 major permits and, for the first time, general permits were issued for discharges from several oil and gas drilling platforms in coastal Texas and Louisiana. The Agency assisted publicly-owned treatment works (POTWs) in developing/modifying local limits that control the discharge of toxic and hazardous pollutants to sewers and help ensure POTW compliance with sludge requirements and water quality-based permit limits. To support successful implementation of the recently-promulgated sewage sludge technical standards, the Agency focused on outreach and training, development of sludge permitting guidance and assistance to states in developing sewage sludge permitting programs. The Agency also authorized three NPDES states (New York, Delaware, and Vermont) to issue general permits, which are crucial to implementation of the stormwater program. General permits are an innovative way to increase regulators' ability to assure environmental protection with limited resources.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1995 Budget Estimate

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DRINKING WATER

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
APPROPRIATION							
Program & Research Operations	$46,332.0	$49,547.2	$49,420.0	$47,877.2	$51,467.2	$3,590.0	$1,920.0
Abatement Control and Compliance	$88,021.8	$85,938.2	$96,989.7	$95,805.8	$86,481.2	-$9,324.6	$543.0
Research & Development	$8,514.0	$8,317.2	$8,317.2	$8,317.2	$8,112.6	-$204.6	-$204.6
Program & Research operation - Flood Reimbursements							
TOTAL, Drinking Water	$142,867.8	$143,802.6	$154,726.9	$152,000.2	$146,061.0	-$5,939.2	$2,258.4
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	736.0	768.0	768.0	756.2	765.2	9.0	-2.8
TOTAL WORKYEARS	769.4	768.0	768.0	756.2	765.2	9.0	-2.8
OUTLAYS	$147,896.4	$144,707.2	$152,575.6	$150,347.8	$143,976.2	-$6,371.6	-$731.0
AUTHORIZATION LEVELS	Authorization for the Safe Drinking Water Act expired on September 30, 1991. Reauthorization is pending.						

DRINKING WATER

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	DIFFERENCE ENACTED VS PRES. BUD	DIFFERENCE EST. VS PRES. BUD	DIFFERENCE EST. VS ENACTED
APPROPRIATION						
Program & Research Operations	$49,547.2	$49,420.0	$47,877.2	-$127.2	-$1,670.0	-$1,542.8
Abatement Control and Compliance	$85,938.2	$96,989.7	$95,805.8	$11,051.5	$9,867.6	-$1,183.9
Research & Development	$8,317.2	$8,317.2	$8,317.2			
Program & Research operation - Flood Reimbursements						
TOTAL, Drinking Water	$143,802.6	$154,726.9	$152,000.2	$10,924.3	$8,197.6	-$2,726.7
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	768.0	768.0	756.2		-11.8	-11.8
TOTAL WORKYEARS	768.0	768.0	756.2		-11.8	-11.8

The following points list the major reasons that the dollars devoted to this media have changed from submission of the President's FY 1994 Budget Request to the FY 1994 Current Estimates.

PROGRAM AND RESEARCH OPERATIONS

- Funds were decreased as part of the general reduction to the account appropriation as required by P.L. 103-124.
- Funds were reprogrammed as part of the Office of Enforcement reorganization.

ABATEMENT, CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE

- Funds were increased through Congressional add-ons to provide funding for Public Water System Supervision Grants, Drinking Water Research, and Rural Water Assistance Activities.
- Funds were decreased as part of the general reduction to contracts in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation as required by P.L. 103-124; and to fund priorities of the Administrator.

DRINKING WATER

OVERVIEW AND STRATEGY

The Challenge: The Milwaukee crisis, where an estimated 370,000 people became ill from the city's contaminated water supply, is indicative of the vulnerability of the Nation's drinking water supplies to pollutants.

The 1986 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) mandate dramatic changes in nationwide safeguards for drinking water and establish new Federal enforcement responsibility in the event of state inaction. The amendments reassert our commitment and responsibility to provide safe drinking water to all Americans. The simple act of turning on the faucet every day for drinking, bathing, and cooking represents a profound trust that citizens have in their public officials and water suppliers. But recently, more and more Americans have been forced to think about their drinking water. All over America, communities are struggling to deal with pollutants in drinking water supplies. Problems and outbreaks, such as occurred in Milwaukee, New York City and Washington D.C., have shaken public confidence in their water supplies. This trust must be rebuilt and strengthened through comprehensive and aggressive implementation efforts.

Meeting these mandates requires better scientific data and more sophisticated analyses, including the establishment and acceptance of criteria for what constitutes a potential national risk. These new requirements offer improved public health protection, yet systems face additional monitoring and reporting, and, in some cases, the added expense of new treatment technologies. Noncompliance is expected to escalate with the increase in monitoring and treatment/control requirements; therefore a strong enforcement presence is critical to ensure that water supplies remain safe.

States are facing increasing challenges in preventing contamination of ground water resources. In the absence of statutory authorities, the Agency is working closely with states to implement comprehensive programs which emphasize the need for a resource-based, prevention-first plan.

EPA recognizes the burden states and localities are facing in implementing both the drinking water and ground water programs and we are responding through greater technical assistance, more training, and tailored innovative approaches to program implementation. We are hopeful that the new Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF), as outlined in the President's "Vision of Change for America" will provide a major degree of financial relief, helping systems construct needed improvements to achieve compliance and thereby improving effective State program implementation.

To realize the full potential of the SDWA, EPA must address several needs and challenges in the program and take advantage of SDWA reauthorization to improve and strengthen it. Our 1995 program will ensure that human health is protected through strengthened enforcement activities while undue regulatory burdens are relieved through system-specific flexibility and greater reliance on watershed and wellhead protection to prevent contamination. The 1995 drinking water program differs from/expands the 1993 and 1994 program in the following key areas: improved science for decision making; initiation of source water protection programs; support for small systems; strengthened enforcement; and acceleration of a new data management system. These activities will be accomplished through a combination of new investments and reductions to more routine activities.

1. Improved Science

The Agency is moving from controlling contaminants listed specifically by the SDWA statute to selecting contaminants on a risk basis. A solid scientific basis is essential for identification of contaminants needing control and, just as important, those not needing to be controlled. One example of this is the information collection and analysis work stemming from the disinfection by-products rule, where both EPA and the water industry are conducting extensive monitoring and data collection to assess chemical and microbial contamination occurrence. In addition, the drinking water program will continue development of microbiological criteria to further reduce risk from pathogenic organisms, including improved methodologies to better assess risks and analytical methods which more reliably indicate the presence of pathogens. EPA must build on these efforts to provide a stronger scientific basis for identification, selection and defense of standards for new contaminants in 1995 and beyond.

2. Initiate Source Water Protection

1995 marks the beginning of the Source Water Protection Program, as a tool for state and localities to protect drinking water supplies on a watershed basis. Specifically, the source water protection program will allow states to protect valuable drinking water supplies by addressing pollution from all sources, looking beyond jurisdictional issues and building on local efforts to devise effective approaches for preventing/controlling source contamination. Ultimately, the goal of preventing contamination of drinking water sources will ease the burdens of treatment requirements by the water systems.

3. Support Small System Viability

Small system compliance continues to be a major focus for the drinking water program. Small systems account for 87% of all community water systems and 90% of the non-compliance problems. During 1995, EPA will continue to provide technical assistance and training and will support establishment of alternative means of compliance including special best available technology and pollution prevention. Additionally, states and EPA must address the non-compliance problems of small systems caused by non-viability: a significant problem with numerous small systems.

4. Strengthening the Enforcement Program

The drinking water program is committed to a strong and expanded enforcement presence to ensure that water supplies meet SDWA requirements. EPA is responsible for implementing regulations in lieu of states where states fail or delay in adopting each new federal regulation. Non-compliance is expected to escalate with the recently promulgated regulations, particularly the Surface Water Treatment and Lead and Copper rules. We will use emergency enforcement actions where appropriate.

5. Accelerate Development of a New Drinking Water Data System

Modernization of the current drinking water program data system is critical for obtaining timely, high quality data on drinking water quality, assessing system compliance with new regulations and assessing drinking water system needs. The existing system does not have the capability to assess compliance with SDWA, evaluate environmental data, analyze trends, or support the Drinking Water SRF. Considerable analysis, design and resources have been invested in developing a new system and 1995 will be a critical year in completing this system.

DRINKING WATER RESEARCH

The Agency will continue to provide scientific and technical support to identify and regulate drinking water contaminants and assure the safety of public water supplies in cost effective ways. The Agency's drinking water research program will further emphasize its research efforts on alternative drinking water disinfectants. Research regarding alternative disinfectant processes and microbial risks will be conducted through a long-term research program so that supportable regulations can be promulgated. Emphasis in the research program will shift toward disinfectant by-products and microbes and away from microanalytics. Scientists will focus on supporting the disinfection rule, information collection, and interim standards. The Agency will also continue research in Cryptosporidium studies, virus detection, selected bacteria, epidemiology of microbes, chemicals, and comparative risk characterization.

Scientists will continue to conduct ground water research to help protect underground sources of drinking water and support the new source water protection program. The Agency focuses ground water research relating to wellhead protection and underground injection control on four research areas: prevention of subsurface contamination; subsurface characterization; subsurface transport and transformation; and subsurface microbial ecology. Wellhead protection research concentrates on developing and evaluating improved methods for delineation and management of wellhead protection areas.

CONSULTING SERVICES ACTIVITIES

The drinking water program contracts for advisory and assistance services to help it meet the requirements of authorizing legislation. Specifically, EPA uses advisory and assistance services to provide technical assistance to Regions, states and local governments; assist in the collection of environmental data; assist in the monitoring of environmental conditions; assist in developing the scientific and technological basis for future regulatory actions; and conduct studies and analyses which support drinking water programs. The Agency monitors advisory and assistance services contracts closely and programs develop special "management control plans" to ensure they are appropriately used.

Program descriptions do not reflect any increase in workyears that may result from the 900 additional workyears that EPA received for contractor conversion.

DRINKING WATER

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	ACTUAL 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	ESTIMATE 1995	INCREASE+ DECREASE- 1995 VS. 1994
Incremental Outputs				
UIC Permit Determinations				
- for existing and new facilities, by primacy states	11,418	6,094	6,094	0
- for existing and new facilities, by EPA	371	516	516	0
UIC Mechanical Integrity testing	37,216	25,355	25,355	0
PWS Primacy Development Grants to Indian Tribes	2	2	4	2
Enforcement Actions - PWS				
Inspections	n/a	n/a	120	120
Notices of Violation ...	1,466	1,400	1,415	15
Administrative Orders ..	372	380	420	40
Civil Litigation (new) .	13	10	15	5
Criminal Litigation	0	0	0	0
Enforcement Actions - UIC				
Inspections	85,795	56,100	56,100	0
Notices of Violation ...	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Administrative Orders ..	129	137	137	0
Civil Litigation (new) .	13	10	10	0
Criminal Litigation	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Outputs				
PWS Primacy States	55	55	55	0
UIC Primacy States (full and partial programs) ..	36/6	36/6	37/6	1/0
Designated Sole Source Aquifers	60	70	80	10
Approved State Wellhead Protection Programs	31	38	42	4
Drinking Water Health Advisories	162	177	187	10

DRINKING WATER
Drinking Water Research

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM							
Drinking Water Research							
Program & Research Operations	$10,793.2	$11,334.9	$11,294.8	$11,262.6	$10,736.7	-$525.9	-$598.2
Research & Development	$8,514.0	$8,317.2	$8,317.2	$8,317.2	$8,112.6	-$204.6	-$204.6
TOTAL	$19,307.2	$19,652.1	$19,612.0	$19,579.8	$18,849.3	-$730.5	-$802.8
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$10,793.2	$11,334.9	$11,294.8	$11,262.6	$10,736.7	-$525.9	-$598.2
Research & Development	$8,514.0	$8,317.2	$8,317.2	$8,317.2	$8,112.6	-$204.6	-$204.6
Drinking Water Research TOTAL	$19,307.2	$19,652.1	$19,612.0	$19,579.8	$18,849.3	-$730.5	-$802.8
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Drinking Water Research	164.0	157.6	157.6	157.6	150.7	-6.9	-6.9
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	164.0	157.6	157.6	157.6	150.7	-6.9	-6.9
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Drinking Water Research	170.5	157.6	157.6	157.6	150.7	-6.9	-6.9
TOTAL WORKYEARS	170.5	157.6	157.6	157.6	150.7	-6.9	-6.9

DRINKING WATER

DRINKING WATER RESEARCH

PRINCIPAL OUTPUTS

1995:o Complete Information Collection Rule technical support for occurrence data on drinking water relating to microbials, disinfectants, and their by-products.

o Continue studies of microbial risks and chemical impacts on cancer and developmental and reproductive toxicities, focusing primarily on human studies.

o Develop new analytical, cost-effective detection techniques using advancing technologies to determine with higher confidence actual versus perceived microbial hazards.

o Report on the fate of nitrates and the pesticides, atrazine and arochlor, in the subsurface.

o Report on the effectiveness of available methods for determining mechanical integrity of injection wells.

o Complete report on the economic value of protecting ground water.

1994:o Initiate technical support and research for Disinfection/Microbes Regulation Negotiation rules (Information Collection Rule (ICR), Stage II)) over the next five years, including realignment of significantly increased public/private cooperative drinking water investments.

o Complete pilot studies on ozone and its use in drinking water treatment systems.

o Develop draft models for risk assessment comparative potencies for chemical cancer and non-cancer endpoints based upon factual validations.

o Develop an analytical element model and users guide for wellhead protection.

o Report on virus transport in wellhead protection zones.

o Report on the effectiveness of plugging injection wells with drilling mud.

1993:o Completed final report on toxicity of Dichloroacetic Acid health effects research on dose-response and mechanism of action.

o Supported regulation negotiation process for the Phase VI-A Disinfection and Disinfection By-Product Rule which will be proposed in 1994.

- Completed final report on Multiplication of Legionella in Amoebae and Assessment of Strain Virulence.
- Developed risk management strategy for wellhead protection.
- Completed final report on major contaminants which are responsible for the closure of municipal water-supply wells.
- Report on monitoring strategies for wellhead protection areas.

DRINKING WATER

DRINKING WATER RESEARCH

BUDGET REQUEST

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $18,849,300 supported by 150.7 total workyears for 1995, of which $10,736,700 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $8,112,600 will be for the Research and Development appropriation. This represents a total decrease of $730,500 and 6.9 total workyears from 1994, which includes a decrease of $525,900 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and a decrease of $204,600 for the Research and Development appropriation. The decrease to the Program and Research Operations appropriation and 6.9 workyears reflects a reallocation of existing research functions and associated workforce costs to support the Ecosystems Protection initiative, to provide greater accuracy in accounting for and planning workforce usage, and as part of the overall streamlining of federal workyears. The decrease in the Research and Development appropriation primarily reflects a redirection of research resources to fund the Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) program, which is budgeted under the Multimedia Program Element in 1995.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $19,579,800 supported by 157.6 total workyears for this program element, of which $11,262,600 is from Program and Research Operations appropriation and $8,317,200 is from the Research and Development appropriation.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $19,307,200 supported by 170.5 total workyears for this program element, of which $10,793,200 was from Program and Research Operations appropriation and $8,514,000 was from the Research and Development appropriation.

RESEARCH ISSUES

The sections below describe research program issues by each fiscal year.

ECOSYSTEMS PROTECTION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

EPA's Office of Research and Development (ORD) will restructure its ecological planning issues to reflect the transition from a single species, single stressor, ecotoxicological research orientation to an integrated ecological perspective, that focuses on ecosystems protection and management. This integrated ecological approach will allow the Agency to monitor more effectively, understand ecological processes and impacts, and predict risks related to the cumulative effects from both natural and anthropogenic stresses upon ecosystems. Research will include a geographic approach with a primary focus on watersheds. To carry out the ecosystem protection research, scientists will use current scientific knowledge and understanding to develop an innovative, holistic, integrated program designed to provide a new generation of computer-based analysis and decision tools tailored to the information needs and responsibilities of Federal, State, and local ecological resource managers and regulatory officials.

The three scientific needs of monitoring, understanding ecosystem response, and predicting risks will be addressed by three components in the ecosystem protection research program. The Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) component will seek to monitor nationally the status and trends of ecosystems. The Geographic Integration component will seek to understand, describe, and characterize the response of ecological systems to anthropogenic stress, and to develop strategies for restoration of ecological systems. The Ecological Risk Assessment component will seek to predict the risks to ecosystems from various stressors. The ecosystems protection research program in the Drinking Water Program Element is related only to the Geographic Integration component.

In Geographic Integration, EPA will cooperate with other agencies to provide information for improving the ability to protect, restore and manage ecosystems. Scientists will develop and test multiple resource protection and restoration techniques at varying spatial scales. This information could then be used to either design options for achieving a predetermined condition or assess, and prioritize the consequences of management decisions. Geographic Integration research will continue to include the effects of drinking water from nonpoint sources.

1994 PROGRAM

The Ecosystems Protection research issue will be new in 1995 and consolidates nine research issues carried out under several ORD media program elements (PEs). The nine issues that are being consolidated into the Ecosystems Protection issue are Coastal and Marine, Large Lakes and Rivers, Wetlands, Contaminated Sediments, Aquatic Ecocriteria, Nonpoint Sources, Ecorisk Methods, Habitat/
Biodiversity, and EMAP. Within the Drinking Water PE, the issue being consolidated is Nonpoint Sources. Information on the 1994 research related to Nonpoint Sources is available in the "1994 Program" section of that issue.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Ecosystems Protection research issue will be a new research issue in 1995 that consolidates nine 1993 research issues carried out under several ORD media program elements (PEs). Within the Drinking Water PE, the issue being consolidated is Nonpoint Sources. Information on the 1993 research related to Nonpoint Sources is available in the "1993 Accomplishments" section of that issue.

NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

In 1995, Nonpoint Source Pollution research will be conducted and described as part of the Ecosystems Protection research issue.

1994 PROGRAM

Reports by the Office of Water, the Science Advisory Board (SAB), the States, and the GAO have identified nonpoint source pollution (NPS) as the largest remaining category of contamination threatening our nation's surface and ground water quality, including drinking water. NPS pollution is caused by agriculture, urban runoff, atmospheric deposition, highway maintenance, hydrological modification (stream channelization, flood prevention, lake drainage), silviculture, construction practices, land disposal and mining. Research on NPS is initially focused on agriculture, which is the largest NPS category, affecting about 50 to 70 percent of the impaired surface waters. EPA and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) have documented more occurrences and higher levels of pesticides and nitrates found in drinking water wells and aquifers in agricultural watersheds.

ORD is continuing research begun in 1992 to study the impact of agricultural chemicals and management practices on the quality of ground and surface water at the watershed scale. Agrichemical contamination is a major source of concern because of the leaching threat to rural drinking water supplies. Animal and dairy operations also pose a threat for groundwater contamination. ORD is managing the Midwest Agrichemical Surface/Subsurface Transport and Effects Research (MASTER) project, carried out in close cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), as part of the Midwestern Water Quality Initiative for agricultural systems administered by USDA/Agriculture Research Service (ARS).

- Researchers, using a watershed approach, are assessing the impacts of alternative agricultural production and management practices, including developing an improved understanding of conditions under which agrichemicals reach and move through ground and surface waters. This research is providing policy and decision-makers with field-tested models, decision aids, and assessment tools. These tools will facilitate the identification of the best agricultural management practices (BMPs) and landscape manipulation techniques to protect water resources and help design rational and environmentally sound policies regarding food, fiber, and timber production at the watershed and regional scale.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Researchers studied the impact of agricultural operations on the quality of groundwater (potential drinking water supplies) under the MASTER project, concentrating on an initial assessment of the environmental condition of the Walnut Creek Experimental Watershed in Iowa. The assessment helped to identify what is known about relating alternative agricultural management practices to potential ground and surface drinking water supplies in midwestern regions.

DRINKING WATER POLLUTANTS AND DISINFECTION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Drinking Water Pollutants and Disinfection Research Program provides scientific and technical support to identify and regulate drinking water contaminants and assure the safety of public water supplies in cost effective ways. The Science Advisory Board (SAB) has identified drinking water contaminants as one of those areas having the greatest potential risk to human health. Advances in science technology and risk assessment have indicated that adverse human health risks may be associated with disinfectants and their by-products, especially with the use of chlorine based compounds (the most widely used disinfectant type) and the microbial agents that disinfectants inactivate. As a result, EPA has established a standards setting agenda for disinfectants, disinfectant by-products (D/DBPs), and microbes. Scientific data is lacking for promulgating comprehensive and fully applicable regulations to guide public water supply users on the use of potentially safer alternative disinfectant processes.

EPA will initiate a long-term research program so that supportable regulations eventually can be promulgated. Emphasis in the research program will shift toward DBPs and microbes and away from microanalytics. Scientists will focus on supporting the disinfection rule, information collection, and interim standards. Researchers will conduct monitoring, analytical development for microbes, and data analysis to support information collection, and will determine the unacceptable risk levels of pollutants and microbes to support the interim and eventual fact-based standards.

Research will continue on Cryptosporidium, virus detection, selected bacteria, epidemiology of microbes, chemicals, and comparative risk characterization. Research will also continue in the microanalytic program on cancer bioassay from a mechanistic basis versus standards, specifically to include DBP reproductive and developmental effects.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is conducting studies to determine the health risks associated with alternative disinfectants, such as ozone, chloramines, chlorine dioxide, and membrane filtration. With the public costs of implementing alternative disinfection processes estimated at $5 billion, this research will allow maximum use of feasibility/cost considerations based upon scientific information and quantitative risks.

Researchers are conducting comparative risk modeling research to identify the risk tradeoff between safe microbial levels and acceptable risks from exposures to disinfectants, DBPs, and microbes. ORD is producing improved data on disinfectant efficacy, by-product formation, health effects, risk assessment, and control technology for a comprehensive assessment of the risks associated with exposure to microbes versus toxic chemicals formed in the disinfection process.

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the Agency is required to establish Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) and Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLG) for drinking water contaminants (other than DBP-microbe pollutants) which may result in adverse health effects. Researchers continue to provide the scientific and technical support for these regulations.

Research is being conducted to reduce or minimize risks through control technology and alternative treatment technologies. Data is being developed on the hazards and risks associated with these alternate treatments. Water quality deteriorates after the water enters the distribution system and before it reaches the consumer. To address this, researchers are defining the role of the distribution system in contributing to the deterioration of water quality and are providing guidance on how to minimize quality deterioration in distribution systems.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Researchers focused on developing a better understanding and strategy for health risks from exposure to both microbes and disinfectants and to use this knowledge in developing a quantitative comparison of the various levels of control necessary to minimize these risks. Key activities included studies to evaluate the formation of toxic substances within the distribution system, including microbes (biofilm formation) and the use of innovative technology, such as membranes, to minimize risk as well as validate alternate treatment trains (i.e., ozone plus chlorine and/or chloramine). Researchers continued to develop cost effective analytical methods to standardize measurement of D/DBPs and their breakdown products, various synthetic organic contaminants, and microbes for better monitoring and safety assurances.

In the area of health effects research, studies were conducted to develop dose-response data on various pathogens, such as Giardia and Legionella, evaluating both infectivity and virulence. Studies were also conducted to evaluate dose-response and mechanism of action for dichloroacetic acids. Dose-response data from both microbes and chemicals were used to design comparative risk models for trade off analysis. Specific research focused on the development of comparative potency assessments for specific health effects/endpoints; cancer, non-cancer, and microbial.

ORD continued its support for regulatory efforts, such as the Groundwater Disinfection Requirements (GWDR) and the development of MCLs and MCLGs for the Phase VIB Chemical Contaminant Rule. Toxicological, microbial, and epidemiological data were developed to determine the human health effects of contaminants in public drinking water to support the preparation of health risk criteria documents and the setting of MCLs by the Office of Water (OW). Under the GWDR, public systems using ground water will be required to disinfect unless it can be shown that the source water is not significantly vulnerable to virus or other contamination. Currently, more than 50% of public systems using ground water do not disinfect, with annual costs estimates to implement the GWDR ranging from $200 million to $1 billion. Scientists continued to develop data to better characterize virus fate and transport through aquifer movement to enable OW to identify which systems are vulnerable to virus and other contamination.

ORD provided diagnostic and treatment support in helping to resolve the outbreak of over 400,000 human cases of Cryptosporidiosis in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in the spring of 1993. Research also concentrated on developing technologies for detecting and removing contaminants from public drinking water and distribution systems. The SDWA amendments mandate the regulation of more than 125 compounds by 1994. The Agency's research provided the support necessary for the development and evaluation of detection and removal technologies for many of these compounds.

Researchers developed standardized analytical procedures for determining contaminants in drinking water that are both technically and economically feasible, and which meet laboratory analysis and on-site monitoring needs. The Agency continued its quality assurance/quality control program to ensure the quality of drinking water analytical data and provide quality control and performance evaluation samples and calibration standards to Federal, State and local laboratories.

GROUNDWATER

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

EPA scientists conduct research to protect underground drinking water sources in support of regulatory, enforcement, and management decisions required under the SDWA. Such research is essential because groundwater is the source of drinking water for 50 percent of the population, as well as the water source for much of the nation's agricultural production. Groundwater is a significant, yet poorly understood pathway for contamination of drinking water. Researchers are focusing on three basic areas: 1) prevention of subsurface contamination, 2) subsurface monitoring and characterization, 3) subsurface fate of drinking water contaminants.

EPA will complete advanced methods for cities and states to use in defining wellhead protection areas and assessing the threat of potential contamination sources. Researchers will complete the evaluation of the use of drilling muds for plugging abandoned wells, and develop improved methodologies for testing the mechanical integrity of injection wells, delineating and monitoring wellhead protection areas in complex hydrogeologic settings (such as fractured rock or confined aquifers), and determining the economic value of ground water. The Agency will also conduct basic research to determine the effects of subsurface biological and chemical processes on the transport and fate of drinking water contaminants introduced into aquifers.

1994 PROGRAM

Groundwater research is supporting two program areas: wellhead protection (WHP) and underground injection controls (UIC). To support WHP, EPA is providing technical information to local wellhead protection managers on the approaches available for identifying, assessing, and managing the potential risks from different sources of contamination to wellhead water. Researchers are completing field evaluation of models for predicting the transport and fate of viruses in the subsurface. Scientists and engineers are conducting basic studies on the sorption and degradation of organic contaminants in the subsurface, and developing and evaluating improved methods for delineating wellhead protection areas and several other projects. ORD is developing monitoring network designs for monitoring wellhead protection areas, developing decision support systems for assessing the vulnerability of ground water to different potential sources of contamination, and incorporating chemical and biological transformation processes into models for predicting the fate and transport of contaminants in the subsurface.

Research also supports the UIC regulatory program of the Office of Water (OW). This research is needed because approximately 40 percent of the chemical waste generated in the United States is disposed of by injection into the subsurface, and because there are a number of unresolved scientific questions regarding the risks involved with disposing of wastes through underground injection. Researchers are evaluating the use of drilling fluids for plugging abandoned wells and testing new methods for evaluating the mechanical integrity of injection wells.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

EPA completed several projects which support the Wellhead Protection Program by providing a more sound technical basis for delineating and managing activities in wellhead protection areas. These included: 1) a risk management strategy for wellhead protection; 2) the development of methods for delineating wellhead protection zones around springs which serve as municipal water supplies; 3) a survey of major contaminants which are responsible for the closure of municipal water-supply wells; and 4) a report on monitoring strategies for wellhead protection areas. Training courses were held for regional and state UIC personnel to present information on the current state of technology for determining the mechanical integrity of injection wells. Data collection was completed for two subsurface transport and fate projects which provide fundamental knowledge on the interactions responsible for the sorption of organic contaminants to aquifer materials. This knowledge is being incorporated into improved models of subsurface transport and fate.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Resources supporting this program are requested in the Multimedia Program Element for 1995.

1994 PROGRAM

As mandated by the Small Business Development Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-219), EPA allocated 1.5 percent of its extramural Research and Development budget for the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program. These funds were used to support small businesses engaged in the development of equipment for pollution abatement and control, and instrumentation for monitoring environmental trends and conditions. Under this program, ORD is able to take advantage of unique solutions to drinking water related problems and other environmental issues that may be offered by the private sector.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

As mandated by Public Law 102-564, the SBIR program allocated 1.5 percent of the Agency's extramural research appropriation to support the small businesses engaged in the development of unique solutions to drinking water related problems and other environmental issues that may be offered by the private sector.

INFRASTRUCTURE

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Adequately funded infrastructure is critical to ORD's success in conducting the quality science needed to assure that the Agency's decisions are scientifically sound. The most critical part of ORD's infrastructure is its staff. The assumption underlying all our research activities includes a productive workforce.

ORD established this cohesive, cross-cutting issue for infrastructure based upon the importance of this activity to planned and ongoing research activities. Program and Research Operations appropriation funding for the Drinking Water Program Element (PE) has been centralized within the infrastructure issue to provide improved management in ORD's salaries, travel and related costs associated with managing research programs.

Workyears assigned to this issue represent a consolidation of existing research functions which had previously been allocated across multiple issues. This realignment provides greater accuracy in accounting for workforce usage, enabling management to utilize better information in decision-making and planning purposes. Consolidated activities include: science policy and program development; technical evaluation, review, and guidance to EPA program/regional offices, Federal/State agencies, and foreign governments; research quality assurance and program review; extramural resource management; technology transfer of scientific information; ADP technical program development of environmental data systems; regulatory mission support; facilities maintenance and oversight; health and safety, and environmental compliance; research planning and program development; operational research oversight; policy and procedures development; program planning and operations; resource planning and review; document production; and secretarial/clerical support and personnel staffs.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD's current infrastructure program provides compensation and benefits and travel for ORD scientists and engineers. ORD's workforce carries out scientific research programs in support of the Agency's mission.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ORD funded its workyears in scientific support of the Agency's mission, providing the personnel compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers.

DRINKING WATER
Drinking Water Criteria, Standards & Guidelines

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)								
PROGRAM								
Drinking Water Implementation								
Program & Research Operations		$15,358.7	$16,770.1	$16,718.2	$16,675.6	$18,396.0	$1,720.4	$1,625.9
Abatement Control and Compliance		$8,127.5	$11,648.8	$11,444.2	$10,671.6	$12,597.4	$1,925.8	$948.6
Program & Research operation - Flood								
	TOTAL	$23,486.2	$28,418.9	$28,162.4	$27,347.2	$30,993.4	$3,646.2	$2,574.5
Drinking Water Criteria								
Program & Research Operations		$1,103.3	$1,097.1	$1,094.4	$1,122.8	$1,199.4	$76.6	$102.3
Abatement Control and Compliance		$772.1	$1,159.2	$1,609.2	$1,209.2	$1,259.2	$50.0	$100.0
	TOTAL	$1,875.4	$2,256.3	$2,703.6	$2,332.0	$2,458.6	$126.6	$202.3
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$16,462.0	$17,867.2	$17,812.6	$17,798.4	$19,595.4	$1,797.0	$1,728.2
Abatement Control and Compliance		$8,899.6	$12,808.0	$13,053.4	$11,880.8	$13,856.6	$1,975.8	$1,048.6
rinking Water riteria, Standards & Guidelines	TOTAL	$25,361.6	$30,675.2	$30,866.0	$29,679.2	$33,452.0	$3,772.8	$2,776.8
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Drinking Water Implementation		230.1	263.5	263.5	266.2	269.0	2.8	5.5
Drinking Water Criteria		15.0	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2		
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		245.1	278.7	278.7	281.4	284.2	2.8	5.5
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Drinking Water Implementation		244.3	263.5	263.5	266.2	269.0	2.8	5.5
Drinking Water Criteria		15.0	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2		
TOTAL WORKYEARS		259.3	278.7	278.7	281.4	284.2	2.8	5.5

DRINKING WATER

Criteria, Standards and Guidelines

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $33,452,000 and 284.2 total workyears for 1995, an increase of $3,772,800 and 2.8 total workyears from 1994. Of this request, $19,595,400 will be for Program and Research Operations, and $13,856,600 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,797,000 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and an increase of $1,975,800 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

DRINKING WATER IMPLEMENTATION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $30,993,400 and 269.0 total workyears for this program, of which the $18,396,000 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $12,597,400 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,720,400 for Program and Research Operations, an increase of $1,925,800 for Abatement, Control and Compliance and an increase of 2.8 total workyears. The increased workyears will be directed in three areas: improving our scientific basis for regulation development; modernizing our drinking water data system; and increasing our efforts to ensure small systems are viable and effectively implementing new regulations. The increase in the Program and Research Operations appropriation reflects increased personnel costs and the increase in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation supports data system modernization efforts.

A safe, clean water supply is a critical aspect of public health, a vital part of our quality of life. Most Americans take safe drinking water for granted. However, recent problems and outbreaks have brought drinking water problems to the forefront of public attention. We can no longer take water safety for granted. EPA will accelerate our commitment to protecting water supplies as we pursue better science, increased technical assistance and support (especially for small systems), and innovative cost effective approaches, including prevention.

In 1995, EPA will continue to develop a stronger scientific basis for identifying which contaminants need control and at what levels. The Agency will place additional emphasis on development of an occurrence data base and the analytical models used to determine which contaminants pose significant health threats in geographically targeted areas. EPA will also reevaluate the economic impact assessment models and input assumptions, particularly financial and operating data, in order to improve the economic cost/benefit analysis portion of future regulations. The data analysis and quality assurance work associated with the Information Collection Rule on Phase VIA will escalate in 1995 as monitoring data is collected. The laboratory implementation and certification program will be expanded to include additional training, workshops and guidance to Regions and state laboratories to assure that laboratories provide data of assured quality as part of the Agency's compliance monitoring program.

In 1995, support for drinking water implementation will continue to grow as states deal with complex requirements. EPA will be heavily involved in reviewing state ground water under the influence of surface water decisions and reviewing monitoring results under the Lead and Copper rule. We will also work with states to approve corrosion control plans for small and medium size systems, and develop monitoring waiver programs under Phase II/V. The two year extensions for both Lead and Copper and Phase II will expire in 1995, thus initiating possible primacy retention problems if states fail to adopt both rules.

The drinking water program will pursue innovative and creative new approaches to reach a greater audience, including targeting the special needs of small systems. In 1995, EPA will work with states and small systems to provide additional flexibility wherever possible, including monitoring waivers, special best available technology and prevention approaches to streamline and tailor implementation. EPA will work with states to assess and discourage new non-viable systems.

In 1995, EPA will work closely with states to develop and implement their DW-SRF programs. A system to track grants to the states will be completed, and additional training to the states on the operation of the DW-SRF will be developed to smooth implementation of the new program.

Development of a new drinking water data management system will reach a pivotal point in 1995. We will devote additional funding and staff work to modernization efforts, in anticipation of completing the new system in 1996. At that time EPA will have the capability to: assess compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act (EPA must take action where states do not or cannot); evaluate environmental data; analyze trends; and support the Drinking Water SRF.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $27,347,200 and 266.2 total workyears for this program, of which $16,675,600 is from the Program and Operations Research appropriation and $10,671,600 is from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation.

EPA continues efforts to develop and implement drinking water regulations. EPA is proposing an Information Collection Rule associated with disinfectant/disinfection by-products (Phase VIA); Phase VIA; Phase VIB; ground water disinfection; and sulfate rules. EPA is heavily involved in analyzing contaminant data and assessing analytical methods to guide regulatory development decisions. In addition, EPA is working to improve its scientific data base from which to determine occurrence of contaminants and set exposure levels.

EPA is reviewing state primacy applications for Phase II, Lead and Copper, and Phase V rules. Technical assistance needs for lead and copper continue to grow as the monitoring requirements and corrosion control studies are developed. Under the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) identification of ground water systems under the influence of surface water are required in 1994. For both of these rules, EPA is conducting detailed training sessions. Because of the number of contaminants regulated in 1994, and the complexity of some of the regulations, EPA is working with the states to ensure appropriate implementation of the Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Program Priority Guidance which identifies "must do" activities and provides states some flexibility in addressing national program requirements.

EPA is also expanding the current Federal data system to incorporate new requirements and continues development of a new Federal system which can provide the data necessary to properly manage the drinking water program including information on compliance, enforcement and the DW-SRF. Since 1994 is the first year for the development of the DW-SRF, EPA is spending considerable time and effort establishing the guidelines to efficiently implement the program.

Congressional Directives. A total of $450,000 is for the Congressionally directed project in Drinking Water research related to collecting and analyzing data to support the disinfectant/disinfection by-products rule.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993 the Agency obligated $23,486,200 supported by 244.3 total workyears for this program, of which $15,358,700 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $8,127,500 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The program continued providing oversight to the primacy states by issuing guidance and by reviewing state regulations and primacy revision packages. All states had adopted the Volatile Organic Chemical, Public Notice, Surface Water Treatment and Total Coliform rules; 25 states have adopted Phase II, 20 states have adopted Lead and Copper and nine states have adopted Phase V. EPA directly implemented essential activities, to assure at least minimal compliance with the new requirements, in primacy states with approved time extensions, in non-primacy states and on Indian lands. Technical assistance was provided to the states on implementing the lead testing protocol and evaluating the monitoring results. The Agency focused on state implementation of the filtration and disinfection requirements for surface water systems and the revised total coliform standards.

EPA continued mobilization strategies and technology transfer activities for states and water systems to build state capacity, promote institutional changes, and encourage adoption of innovative technologies for small systems, especially those systems which have had chronic compliance problems. Improvements were made to the PWS data system to expand and improve data entry and quality control. EPA conducted data verifications in 8 states which helped to identify and correct data errors and resulted in a better understanding of data reporting requirements. EPA also conducted five audits to evaluate state implementation of our Priority Guidance. Fourteen states achieved increased funding through appropriations or user fees, while five states had proposals which did not pass in 1993, but efforts will continue into 1994. EPA also developed and submitted a report to Congress (requested by Senators Chafee and Lautenberg) which addressed implementation problems in the drinking water program and identified recommendations for reauthorization.

DRINKING WATER CRITERIA

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $2,458,600 supported by 15.2 total workyears for this program of which $1,199,400 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,259,200 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $76,600 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation to support increased workforce costs and $50,000 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The increase in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriations supports accelerated development of microbiological criteria in drinking water.

This program is the primary vehicle for setting health goals and acceptable standards for contaminants that present human health risks in drinking water. Because the regulation of drinking water contaminants is extremely costly, thorough, careful risk assessments and characterizations of these contaminants are required before making decisions on which contaminants need to be controlled. The Agency will continue risk characterizations/ assessments of radionuclides, arsenic and atrazine. Assessments already underway have shown that the calculated risks of cancer from radionuclides far outweigh risks from any of the other chemicals the drinking water program has regulated. Further, risk characterizations of atrazine show that it mimics estrogen and may raise the risk of breast cancer. The Agency will also analyze public comments from the proposed Phase I disinfection by-products rule, analyze the data from the Information Collection Rule to assess chemical and microbial contamination and to prepare for the Phase II portion of the disinfection by-products rule. The importance of this rule was demonstrated in the highly publicized Milwaukee incident involving cryptosporidium in the city's drinking water. The program will also accelerate the development of microbiological criteria to further reduce risks from pathogenic organisms, including improved methodologies to better assess the risks and analytical methods which indicate the presence of pathogens.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $2,332,000 supported by 15.2 total workyears for this program, of which $1,122,800 is from the Program and Research Operation appropriation and $1,209,200 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Agency is finalizing the development of all standard microbiological sampling and analytical methods necessary for the proposed and final Information Collection Rule and is developing health criteria for the proposed disinfection by-products rule. The program continues to analyze new information in support of the radionuclide rule and is proposing a risk characterization for the aldicarb rulemaking. The Agency is also analyzing public comments on the fluoride rule and is preparing a Federal Register Notice on the approach for the development of Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) for potential carcinogens. In addition, the program is examining different approaches to the establishment of relative source contribution for chemicals regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. The program continues to work with the Risk Assessment Forum on environmental hormones and neurotoxicity risk assessment guidelines necessary for the development of MCLGs to support and the National Primary Drinking Water

Regulations. The Agency is initiating the development of a risk comparison model for microbial and chemical contaminants.

Congressional Directives. A total of $450,000 is for the Congressionally directed project, information collection to support the Drinking Water Regulations.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $1,875,400 supported by 15.0 total workyears for this program, of which $1,103,300 was from the Program and Research Operation appropriation and $772,100 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The program completed the review and evaluation of new human data on aldicarb, evaluated new data describing cancer risks of arsenic and reviewed new data on the reproductive effects of atrazine. The Agency also finalized the health effects criteria documents for each disinfectant by-product to be included in the proposed disinfectant by-product rule and prepared the draft risk characterization for chloroform, one of the critical substances covered by the rule. In addition, the program completed the analysis of fluoride health effects and risks from ingested fluoride working with the National Academy of Science.

DRINKING WATER
Drinking Water State Program Resource Assistance

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

PROGRAM		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
Public Water Systems Supervision Program Grants								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$58,882.1	$58,900.0	$63,900.0	$63,900.3	$58,900.0	-$5,000.3	
	TOTAL	$58,882.1	$58,900.0	$63,900.0	$63,900.3	$58,900.0	-$5,000.3	
Underground Injection Control Program Grants								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$9,989.6	$10,500.0	$10,500.0	$10,505.2	$10,500.0	-$5.2	
	TOTAL	$9,989.6	$10,500.0	$10,500.0	$10,505.2	$10,500.0	-$5.2	
Special Studies & Demonstrations								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$4,500.0	$500.0	$6,708.0	$6,708.0		-$6,708.0	-$500.0
	TOTAL	$4,500.0	$500.0	$6,708.0	$6,708.0		-$6,708.0	-$500.0
TOTAL:								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$73,371.7	$69,900.0	$81,108.0	$81,113.5	$69,400.0	-$11,713.5	-$500.0
Drinking Water State Program Resource Assistance	TOTAL	$73,320.6	$69,900.0	$81,108.0	$81,113.5	$69,400.0	-$11,713.5	-$500.0

DRINKING WATER

State Program Resource Assistance

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $69,400,000 for 1995, representing a decrease of $11,713,500 from 1994. All of the request will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS SUPERVISION PROGRAM GRANTS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $58,900,000 for this program, all of which will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $5,000,300 for Abatement, Control and Compliance. The decrease reflects the completion of the Congressionally-directed add-on to state grants. Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program grants support 55 state primacy programs and two state programs where EPA directly implements the programs. PWSS grants also provide direct implementation and program development for Indian tribes.

In 1995, states will continue to be heavily involved in rule implementation as additional requirements take effect. During 1995 all states must adopt the Lead and Copper rule, which may present difficulties in some states, thus creating primacy retention problems. States must also approve corrosion control plans for small and medium systems under the Lead and Copper rule. All systems will be required to monitor under the Lead and Copper rule and the Agency anticipates increased noncompliance, both from violations shown through monitoring as well as failure to monitor. Under Phase II/V rules we anticipate that most of the monitoring will take place during 1995, as well as requests for monitoring waivers, thereby increasing the state workload and creating a compliance challenge as we expect noncompliance rates to rise. States will need to follow through on the ground water under the influence of surface water decisions made in late 1994 under the Surface Water Treatment Rule.

During 1995, states will continue to explore innovative alternatives both in terms of treatment technologies as well as state financing options to build and maintain capacity. Implementation of the Priority Guidance as well as continued close coordination with state legislative bodies will be necessary to ensure an effective drinking water program and retain primacy.

In 1995, states will devote increased attention to the needs and opportunities facing small systems. Specifically, states will work with small systems to provide additional flexibility wherever possible, including monitoring waivers, special best available technology and prevention approaches to streamline and tailor implementation. States will also aid existing non-viable systems by providing technical assistance and encourage development of funding techniques, and/or consolidation.

Enforcement responsibilities are expected to grow significantly as the monitoring results from Lead and Copper, Phase II/V and Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) decisions come in. States will need to work with systems as they develop corrosion control plans to achieve compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule, including using 1431 emergency orders where warranted to protect public health. States will also need to pay particular attention to the implementation of the SWTR, specifically addressing systems which filtered and still do not achieve compliance as well as filtration/avoidance criteria associated with the ground water under the influence of surface water decisions. States will need to take a large number of actions to deal with the anticipated noncompliance. Also, it is expected that the number of emergency orders and multi-media cases states are dealing with will increase.

Reporting of additional data, as well as ensuring state compatibility with the new national data system will present an enormous challenge. States must adapt their data systems to accommodate new data in a timely manner, while also providing EPA with compliance data.

Workyears and salary and travel dollars to support EPA's direct implementation responsibilities will continue to be provided under the drinking water implementation program element.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $63,900,300 for this program, all of which is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

States are struggling to deal with the implementation requirements of the new regulations under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). In the short-term, states are using the PWSS Priority Guidance to prioritize activities as they develop their program capabilities and develop alternative funding mechanisms.

In 1994, all states must adopt the Phase II rule, and most states are adopting the Lead and Copper rule which is required in early 1995. Many states are negotiating extensions for the Phase V rules. During the extension period, the states will have limited implementation responsibilities for the new rules, but will undertake the necessary technical, administrative and/or legal changes to receive primacy. States are also heavily involved in implementing the Surface Water Treatment Rule, including monitoring compliance with the earlier filtration determinations and making ground water systems under the direct influence of surface water decisions. The Lead and Copper rule requires a significant workload as corrosion control decisions and treatment determinations are reached for large systems and monitoring results are received for small systems. In addition, public education is required where systems exceed lead action levels.

Enforcement efforts continue at a high level for systems that must meet the requirements of the SWTR. States are taking enforcement actions against all systems that do not meet the filtration deadline and any already filtered systems that fail to meet the SWTR performance criteria. As states adopt the Lead and Copper, Phase II and Phase V rules they are assuming full enforcement responsibilities.

These new requirements place additional demands on the states to do outreach to public water systems in order to provide increased training and additional technical assistance. Also, state data systems are being adapted to handle data for all the new contaminants. States without automated data systems are developing such systems to handle the vast amounts of monitoring, violation and enforcement data being generated.

Congressional Directives. A total of $5,000,000 from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation is a Congressionally directed add-on for state PWSS grants.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $58,882,100 for this program, all of which was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

Public water system grants continued to support 55 state primacy programs, two EPA direct implementation programs and programs on Indian lands. Grant funds provided for laboratory certification, on-site evaluations and technical assistance, sanitary surveys and compliance and enforcement actions. States and EPA assisted communities and systems affected by continuing incidences of contamination threatening public health. Systems in violation of National Primacy Drinking Water Regulations either received technical assistance to bring them into compliance or were placed on formal compliance schedules.

States supervised compliance with drinking water regulations, revised their legal authorities to accommodate new regulations, expanded state staff and laboratory capability to meet new requirements and continued an emphasis on compliance. EPA assisted approximately 13 states toward adoption of new requirements for SWTR, 10 states with Total Coliform, 9 states with Phase II and 13 states with Lead and Copper.

States aggressively pursued legislative and institutional changes to help them gain additional resources and address small system problems. Fourteen states received additional resources as a result of these efforts and numerous states sought legal authority to ensure that small systems would have the technical, financial and management requirements to ensure viable programs.

UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL PROGRAM GRANTS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $10,500,000 for this program, all of which will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $5,200 from 1994.

Underground Injection Control (UIC) grants will continue to support programs to protect underground sources of drinking water (USDW) from contamination through underground injection in all 57 states and territories, as well as on Indian lands. Where states and Indian tribal authorities have failed to assume UIC primacy, EPA will use grant allotments to support direct implementation of Federal UIC requirements.

In 1995, the Agency will promulgate revisions to the regulations on oil and gas injection wells (Class II) and a Class V regulation covering shallow injection wells. Primacy states will have 270 days to adopt these new regulations. They will submit state primacy revisions for review and approval by EPA. It is estimated that many of the states may experience difficulty adopting the new regulations on shallow injection wells within the 270 day timeframe and may need to negotiate time extensions with the Regions.

Workyears, salary and travel dollars to support EPA's direct implementation responsibilities will continue to be provided under the ground water protection program element.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $10,505,200 for this program, all of which is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

UIC grants support 42 primacy states, 36 full and 6 partial. EPA is responsible for direct implementation in the remaining states and Indian land programs, 15 full and 6 partial programs plus the Osage Reservation, and uses grant resources to support direct implementation of Federal UIC requirements.

Primacy states and EPA are responsible for making new permit determinations, evaluating appeals on previous denials, and reviewing applications to modify existing permits, including hazardous waste Class I well petitions. The states and Regions supervise injection practices in the field by witnessing mechanical integrity tests, inspecting and reviewing plugged and abandoned injection wells, reviewing well records, and tracking compliance with regulatory requirements and permit conditions.

The Agency is proposing new regulations for the management of Class V shallow injection wells. States and Regions continue to focus their efforts on locating and assessing priority shallow injection wells. Examples include some industrial, storm and agriculture drainage wells, automobile service station wells and injection wells located in proximity to drinking water wells. When Class IV wells or Class V wells that endanger underground sources of drinking water are located, states and Regions require their immediate closure. States and Regions are targeting priority enforcement efforts against violations of shallow well requirements.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $9,689,600 for this program, all of which was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

States and Regions continued to issue or deny new permits, evaluate appeals on previous denials, and review applications to modify existing permits, including hazardous waste Class I well petitions. In assuring that permit conditions were being met, the states and Regions continued to review monthly, quarterly, and annual reports from operators and conducted inspections. The states and Regions continued to supervise injection practices in the field by witnessing mechanical integrity tests, inspecting and reviewing plugged and abandoned injection wells, reviewing well records, and tracking compliance with regulatory requirements and permit conditions. Grant funds also supported technical assistance to operators, maintained well inventory data, and supported regulatory changes to accommodate new EPA requirements and guidelines. The states continued to implement the enforcement role through field presence and by initiating appropriate enforcement actions.

Administrative Orders (AOs) and/or legal actions were initiated by state programs against owners and operators in violation of UIC regulatory requirements. This included preparing public notification of violation and intent to issue AOs, and conducting public hearings.

The states and EPA completed 11,789 permit determinations for new and existing wells and conducted evaluations to determine if permit requirements were being met. In addition, 37,216 mechanical integrity tests were conducted to ensure the integrity of wells. The states and EPA also focused on compliance activities through increased field inspections and enforcement actions. Other activities included the review of monitoring reports and maintenance of inventory data.

SPECIAL STUDIES AND DEMONSTRATIONS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests no resources for this program. This represents a decrease of $6,708,000 for Abatement, Control and Compliance. This decrease reflects the Agency's effort to achieve maximum leverage with limited resources and the belief that the recipient organizations can and should secure additional funding through organizational dues, training fees and other mechanisms.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $6,708,000 for this program, all of which is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. These funds provide $4,595,000 to the National Rural Water Association (NRWA) Drinking Water Program, $1,240,000 to the NRWA Ground Water Program and $873,000 to the Rural Community Assistance Program (RCAP).

In 1994, EPA is continuing to fund organizations that address the problems of small rural community water systems. Through training and technical assistance, small rural communities have improved operational, technical and financial capabilities for operating their drinking water systems. EPA provides technical assistance and training to small rural community water systems through grants to the NRWA Drinking Water Program and the RCAP. The grant to the NRWA Drinking Water Program provides funding for 47 state non-profit associations to provide operator training and technical assistance. The RCAP grant provides funding for compliance training and technical and managerial assistance in support of drinking water systems and community decision-makers. The six regional RCAP affiliates serve 26 states. The grant to the NRWA Ground Water Program provides funding for local Wellhead Protection Program (WHP) demonstration projects.

Congressional Directives. A total of $6,208,000 is for Congressionally directed projects with the National Rural Water Association and the Rural Community Assistance Program.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $4,500,000 for these programs, all of which was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. These funds included $700,000 for the RCAP to foster small system compliance and $3,800,000 to the NRWA Drinking Water Program to provide training and technical assistance to support small system compliance.

In 1993, the NRWA and its 46 state affiliates conducted a total of 802 technical assistance and training sessions including: 474 technical training sessions; 215 jointly sponsored specialized training sessions with other state and Federal agencies; and 113 SDWA training sessions. In addition, NRWA affiliates provided a total of 12,397 hours of on-site technical assistance to address individual rural water system problems related to compliance, operations and maintenance, finance and management.

In 1993 the RCAP, in the first year of a two year project, provided community specific training and on-site compliance assistance to small system owners, operators and community leaders in 180 small rural communities in 22 states and Puerto Rico. Total population served was 2,009,188 people with the average size community being 15,000. On-site community specific training and on-site compliance assistance included diagnosing compliance problems and identifying solutions, compliance training, developing institutional capacity to meet compliance standards, conducting watershed surveys, consolidating or restructuring current water supply services, establishing and maintaining responsible financial and management systems, and assisting in properly operating and maintaining systems after coming back into compliance. RCAP, with its six affiliates, also assisted specific state and local regulatory agencies with identified problems and needs, worked with the National Training Coalition and state training coalitions in providing regulatory training to small systems.

DRINKING WATER
Ground-Water Protection

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)								
PROGRAM								
Ground-Water Protection - FIFRA Fund								
Program & Research Operations		$13,734.3	$13,689.8	$13,668.5	$13,606.3	$15,040.9	$1,434.6	$1,351.1
Abatement Control and Compliance		$5,794.3	$3,210.1	$2,808.2	$2,767.3	$3,210.1	$442.8	
	TOTAL	$19,528.6	$16,899.9	$16,476.7	$16,373.6	$18,251.0	$1,877.4	$1,351.1
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$13,734.3	$13,689.8	$13,668.5	$13,606.3	$15,040.9	$1,434.6	$1,351.1
Abatement Control and Compliance		$5,794.3	$3,210.1	$2,808.2	$2,767.3	$3,210.1	$442.8	
Ground-Water Protection	TOTAL	$19,528.6	$16,899.9	$16,476.7	$16,373.6	$18,251.0	$1,877.4	$1,351.1
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Ground-Water Protection - FIFRA Fund		232.3	221.9	221.9	221.7	225.8	4.1	3.9
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		232.3	221.9	221.9	221.7	225.8	4.1	3.9
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Ground-Water Protection - FIFRA Fund		240.9	221.9	221.9	221.7	225.8	4.1	3.9
TOTAL WORKYEARS		240.9	221.9	221.9	221.7	225.8	4.1	3.9

DRINKING WATER

Ground Water Protection

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $18,251,000, and 225.8 total workyears for 1995, an increase of $1,877,400 and 4.1 total workyears from 1994. Of the request, $15,040,900 will be for Program and Research Operations and $3,210,100 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,434,600 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and an increase of $442,800 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

GROUND WATER PROTECTION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $18,251,000, and 225.8 total workyears for this program, of which $15,040,900 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $3,210,100 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,434,600 for Program and Research Operations, an increase of $442,800 for Abatement, Control and Compliance and an increase of 4.1 total workyears. The increase in Program and Research Operations includes increased personnel costs associated with the net increase of 4.1 total workyears. The workyear increase is the result of a decrease of 20.1 total workyears from the oversight of UIC programs in primacy states and an increase of 24.2 total workyears to develop Source Water Protection programs, and 1.0 total workyears to coordinate with the nonpoint source program.

EPA will incorporate pollution prevention into the drinking water program by working with states and public water systems to institute Source Water Protection Programs (SWPP) for protecting ground and surface water sources of drinking water. SWPPs will expand upon wellhead protection not only by focusing on both surface and ground water, but also by including broader protection areas and a multi-jurisdictional approach to protection. SWPPs will include drinking water resources that are not included in Wellhead Protection Programs (WHP) and will expand and link local WHP programs that are better addressed by state or multi-jurisdictional authorities. While building upon existing cross-program ground water protection initiatives and the Clean Water Act watershed protection program, these prevention oriented programs are expected to be an effective means of protecting public health and meeting SDWA requirements. EPA will sponsor state forums to focus on developing and defining the SWPP and implementation issues critical to its success. EPA will also consult with other Federal agencies in developing guidance on SWPPs. Building on the information and insights gained through the forums, the Agency will issue the national guidance for state and local SWPPs.

In 1995, EPA will continue to emphasize the importance of WHPs for those public water systems relying primarily on ground water. EPA expects to review 7 state plans and to approve 4 additional state WHP programs, bringing the total to 42. Emphasis will shift from state program approvals to providing technical assistance on complex WHP implementation issues and transferring technical and management approaches of local WHP efforts that were successful. EPA will continue to track states' progress in implementing their Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Programs (CSGWPP), particularly with regard to multimedia considerations. In 1995, the CSGWPP and WHP programs will begin to phase into the Source Water Protection effort and will be used as base information for establishing inventories, local ordinances and preventive efforts that can be expanded into the state SWPPs.

To supplement the national guidance defining SWPPs, EPA will begin development of technical guidance documents on delineating drinking water protection areas (DWPA) within a state and on defining adequate management measures within a DWPA for different categories of sources of contamination. The Agency will test methods of resource assessment/characterization in several states. EPA will sponsor the second International Ground Water Ecology Conference, a forum for water resource managers to share their research or experience on topics such as the impacts of surface water and ground water interaction. EPA will work with the states to improve the collection and accessibility of ground water information, including ground water environmental indicators. EPA will continue to perform reviews of Federally financed projects on or near sole source aquifers.

EPA will promulgate new UIC regulations for the management of Class V shallow injection wells as well as revisions to the regulatory controls for Class II oil and gas related injection wells. Primacy states will have 270 days to adopt these new regulations. EPA will begin the review and approval process for state primacy revisions to adopt the new Underground Injection Control (UIC) regulations. It is estimated that many of the states will experience difficulty adopting the new regulations on shallow injection wells and will negotiate time extensions with EPA. During these time extensions, the Agency will be responsible for implementing key provisions of the new rules. The Agency will issue final guidance on the no-migration petitions for non-hazardous waste Class I injection wells and will also continue to coordinate with the RCRA program in the development of hazardous waste rules and the implementation of those rules at injection well operations.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $16,373,600 supported by 221.7 total workyears for this program, of which $13,606,300 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $2,767,300 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Agency continues to work closely with states as they undertake ground water protection efforts, including prevention, to protect this valuable resource. The Agency is responding to specific state concerns as they develop and implement their CSGWPPs. EPA is working with the states on the development and implementation of Wellhead Protection Programs and expects to approve 7 additional state programs in 1994, bringing the number of approved States to 38. EPA continues to promote the program by issuing guidance documents which address technical considerations involved in WHP programs, including delineating wellhead protection areas and inventorying sources of contamination.

In 1994, EPA is sponsoring the first International Ground Water Ecology Conference. The Agency is working with the states to collect data for environmental indicators and is issuing guidance on critical areas of the ground water/surface water interface. EPA is providing training on cross-program integration of ground water data and is promoting state use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) as a priority setting and decision making tool for state and local officials. EPA is working with other Federal agencies as well as EPA programs to improve data quality, compatibility and accessibility.

EPA is continuing management of the Underground Injection Control program, including working with states to secure the closure of shallow injection wells which endanger ground water. The Agency is issuing draft guidance on no-migration petitions for non-hazardous waste Class I injection wells. EPA is continuing to conduct data integrity audits to assess states' progress in implementing recommended changes for data management systems.

Congressional Directives. A total of $245,000 from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation is for the Congressionally directed projects to support public information in the UIC program.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $19,528,600 supported by 240.9 total workyears for this program, of which $13,734,300 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $5,794,300 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993, EPA issued the final national guidance for CSGWPPs, and provided assistance to 11 pilot states to develop core state programs, including conducting resource assessments, developing source control strategies, and determining vulnerability characteristics. EPA continued implementing policies on cross-program integration of ground water data and promoting the use of GIS.

The Agency continued to assist states in their development and implementation of wellhead protection programs. EPA approved an additional 5 state WHP programs during 1993, bringing the total to 31. EPA maintained its efforts in Sole Source Aquifer designations. The Agency continued to review projects financially assisted by the Federal government on or near designated sole source aquifers.

EPA continued to directly implement 23 Federal UIC programs in states and on Indian lands which do not have primacy (16 full and 6 partial plus the Osage Reservation). Direct implementation activities focused on making permit determinations as well as ensuring adherence to permit conditions and other regulatory requirements by conducting field inspections, witnessing mechanical integrity tests, and reviewing well record reports. The Agency continued to review primacy applications, and provide guidance and grants as appropriate. EPA provided technical assistance to primacy states and ensured that the programs continued to meet the minimum regulatory requirements.

DRINKING WATER
Drinking Water Enforcement

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM							
Drinking Water Enforcement							
Program & Research Operations	$5,342.5	$6,655.3	$6,644.1	$5,209.9	$6,094.2	$884.3	-$561.1
Abatement Control and Compliance	$7.3	$20.1	$20.1	$44.2	$14.5	-$29.7	-$5.6
TOTAL	$5,349.8	$6,675.4	$6,664.2	$5,254.1	$6,108.7	$854.6	-$566.7
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$5,342.5	$6,655.3	$6,644.1	$5,209.9	$6,094.2	$884.3	-$561.1
Abatement Control and Compliance	$7.3	$20.1	$20.1	$44.2	$14.5	-$29.7	-$5.6
Drinking Water Enforcement TOTAL	$5,349.8	$6,675.4	$6,664.2	$5,254.1	$6,108.7	$854.6	-$566.7
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Drinking Water Enforcement	93.8	109.8	109.8	95.5	104.5	9.0	-5.3
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	93.8	109.8	109.8	95.5	104.5	9.0	-5.3
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Drinking Water Enforcement	97.9	109.8	109.8	95.5	104.5	9.0	-5.3
TOTAL WORKYEARS	97.9	109.8	109.8	95.5	104.5	9.0	-5.3

DRINKING WATER

Enforcement

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $6,108,700 and 104.5 total workyears for 1995, an increase of $854,600 and 9.0 total workyears from 1994. Of the request, $6,094,200 will be for Program and Research Operations and $14,500 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $884,300 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and a decrease of $29,700 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

DRINKING WATER ENFORCEMENT

As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. The Headquarters resources for Drinking Water Enforcement can now be found in Multimedia (1994 and 1995).

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $6,108,700 and 104.5 total workyears for this program, of which $6,094,200 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $14,500 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $884,300 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, a decrease of $29,700 for Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation and an increase of 9.0 total workyears. The increase for the Program and Research Operations appropriation will support increased personnel costs. The decrease in Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation is a result of the Region's increasing their 1994 dollars over the President's Budget during development of the operating plan to better meet their program expense needs. The additional workyears will provide for increased support for enforcement of the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) and Lead and Copper rule.

In 1995, enforcement support for the SWTR and Lead and Copper rule will continue to be a very high priority, although enforcement against violators of the Total Coliform (TC) and other basic rules will continue. Noncompliance is expected to escalate as additional requirements (monitoring, treatment techniques) of the SWTR and Lead and Copper rule are implemented.

For the SWTR, the Regions will continue enforcement actions against the approximately 1,000 systems that missed the June 1993 deadline requiring unfiltered surface water systems to have installed treatment. In addition, the Regions will enforce new filtration requirements for ground water systems under the influence of surface water.

For the Lead and Copper rule, EPA will focus on corrosion control plans and monitoring results from all systems. EPA will issue Administrative Orders (AOs) against large systems who are not implementing their corrosion control plans. In addition, the Regions will continue to provide technical assistance, assess compliance and take enforcement actions in cases where a state is unable or unwilling to do so.

The Regions will increase the use of SDWA Section 1431 orders and Department of Justice (DOJ) referrals for enforcing both the Lead and Copper rule and SWTR. EPA will also accelerate the use of DOJ referrals for an increased number of civil cases.

In 1995, the Underground Injection Control (UIC) enforcement program will continue to focus enforcement activity on Class V shallow injection wells. EPA will continue to take enforcement actions in all states where there is failure to take timely and appropriate actions. Class V enforcement activities are expected to continue to increase, especially in designated source water protection areas. The Regions will seek criminal prosecution for fraudulent reporting and intentional misrepresentation, especially those cases involving disposal of land banned wastes.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating to the Regions a total of $5,254,100 supported by 95.5 total workyears for this program, of which $5,209,900 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $44,200 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Regional workload for drinking water enforcement is expanding as new requirements take effect and EPA continues to pursue compliance across all systems. In 1994, the Regions are primarily focusing on the SWTR and Lead and Copper rule, as well as continuing to enforce against violators of the basic TC rule.

For the SWTR, the Regions are working with the states to issue enforcement actions against the approximately 1000 systems, approximately 110 of which included large cities, (i.e., serving over 10,000 persons) that missed the June 1993 deadline requirement for unfiltered surface water systems to have installed treatment. The Regions are also issuing enforcement actions against previously filtered systems which do no meet the new, more stringent standards and ensuring that systems remain in compliance with the terms of their enforcement actions. EPA is ensuring that enforcement actions are pursued wherever the state does not have primary enforcement authority or whenever the state does not take timely or appropriate enforcement actions.

Under the Lead and Copper regulation, small systems were required to begin monitoring in July 1993. Based on our experience with the large and medium systems, we anticipate approximately 15-20 percent (or approximately 11,000-15,000 systems), which require enforcement actions. In addition, over the past few years, approximately 13,000 systems have been in noncompliance with total coliform requirements. Aggressive enforcement against violators of this basic regulation must continue.

EPA is emphasizing the use of SDWA Section 1431 orders which are used in situations of imminent and substantial endangerment. The Regions are especially encouraging the use of these orders against systems with high lead levels. EPA is increasing the use of Department of Justice referrals for an increased number of civil cases.

For the UIC program, EPA is concentrating on enforcement actions against Class V shallow injection wells, while continuing actions against Class I and

Class II oil and gas injection wells. In addition, the UIC program is implementing a second round of national orders against major oil companies with Class V injection wells at company-owned service stations.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $5,349,800 supported by 97.9 total workyears for this program, of which $5,342,500 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $7,300 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

EPA worked with states to adopt new enforcement authorities and establish programs to carry out the new requirements. The focus of the drinking water enforcement program was on state efforts to implement the SWTR and TC rule. In 1993, EPA also began implementation of the Lead and Copper and Phase II rules. For nonprimacy states (where states were under approved time extensions) and Indian tribes, the Agency implemented all new enforcement requirements for the SWTR, TC, Lead and Copper, and Phase II regulations.

Federal enforcement efforts in 1993 increased. EPA issued record numbers of proposed and final administrative orders (629 and 364 respectively), eight emergency orders, and a record high 13 new civil referrals and 37 complaints for penalty orders. In addition, EPA assessed $6,150 and $77,000 in administrative and civil penalties, respectively. In the UIC program, EPA continued to track compliance of the 10 oil companies with the nationally issued 5X28 Administrative Orders. This was a precedent setting case in 1992, and all 10 companies met their obligation to close 75 percent of their 5X28 well inventory by July 1, 1993. This effort is ongoing and will be completed by the end of the second quarter of 1994. In addition, EPA issued 129 proposed administrative orders, 64 final administrative orders, 10 new civil referrals and assessed $162,553 in penalties.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1995 Budget Estimate

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WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
APPROPRIATION							
Water Infrastructure	2552,114.0	2047,000.0	2397,000.0	2397,000.0	2550,000.0	$153,000.0	$503,000.0
TOTAL, Water Infrastructure	2552,114.0	2047,000.0	2397,000.0	2397,000.0	2550,000.0	$153,000.0	$503,000.0
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
OUTLAYS	2104,058.0	2534,171.0	2330,247.0	2330,247.0	2309,263.0	-$20,984.0	-$224,908.0
AUTHORIZATION LEVELS	Authorizing language is required.						

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING

	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	DIFFERENCE		
				ENACTED VS PRES. BUD	EST. VS PRES. BUD	EST. VS ENACTED
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)					
APPROPRIATION						
Water Infrastructure	2047,000.0	2397,000.0	2397,000.0	$350,000.0	$350,000.0	
TOTAL, Water Infrastructure	2047,000.0	2397,000.0	2397,000.0	$350,000.0	$350,000.0	
PERMANENT WORKYEARS						
TOTAL WORKYEARS						

The following points list the major reasons that the dollars devoted to this media have changed from submission of the President's FY 1994 Budget Request to the FY 1994 Current Estimates.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING

- o Funds were received through a Congressional add-on to provide funding for Hardship Communities and Water Quality Cooperative Agreements.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING

OVERVIEW AND STRATEGY

The Challenge: Municipal discharges cause one-fifth of remaining waterbody impairments in rivers and lakes and one-half in our estuaries. Small, economically disadvantaged, and rural communities need innovative solutions for their drinking water and wastewater treatment systems.

The Water Infrastructure Financing (WIF) programs provide financial assistance to states and localities with the objective of helping them protect the Nation's water resources and, specifically, to meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The WIF appropriation provides funding for: the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CW-SRF) program; the new Drinking Water SRF (DW-SRF); the U.S.-Mexican Border Environmental Initiative; state water quality cooperative agreements under Section 104(b)(3) of the Clean Water Act; and grants for communities facing both high needs and high user charges.

The SRF and construction grants programs have financed much of the environmental revolution that began on Earth Day in 1970. Since 1970, the country has seen dramatic improvements in water quality due to the continued dedication of all levels of government to build modern wastewater treatment facilities. The SRF and construction grants programs have financed these vital projects and have freed our rivers, lakes and coastal areas from much of the degradation caused by untreated sewage. Today, the Nation's network of over 15,000 modern wastewater facilities (secondary treatment or better) serves 60% of the population and removes billions of tons of harmful pollutants from our waterways.

While our investments have paid off in terms of improved water quality, human health, and quality of life, we have not finished the work begun in 1970. We are no longer faced with massive discharges of raw sewage that simply overwhelm waterways. Still, municipal sources make significant contributions to the impairment of our Nation's waters. Today, municipal discharges are responsible for impairment of 15% of the Nation's rivers, 21% of the Nation's lakes, and 53% of the Nation's estuaries. Pollutants such as nutrients, organic enrichment, pathogens and toxics which come from stormwater discharges, leaking sanitary sewers, combined sewer overflows, and sewage treatment facilities are the most common causes of impairment.

In many cities, outdated designs still lead to the discharge of raw sewage through combined sewer overflows (CSOs) during storms. Additionally, the effects of stormwater still pose significant threats to watersheds. A significant portion of our investment in wastewater treatment plants and sewer systems is aging and will need to be restored or replaced over the next several years. The most recent survey of municipal water quality infrastructure needs topped $137 billion. We must continue to make progress in protecting and restoring the ecological integrity of our waters and maintain the infrastructure system that is responsible for the improved water quality we enjoy today.

In addressing both of these needs within the fiscal constraints of our time, EPA continues to look for new and better ways to do business. The Agency has adopted a watershed approach to focus the efforts of all levels of government and the public on the most serious threats to the most important ecological resources. As one of the most successful and far reaching environmental programs of the Federal government, the SRF program continues to provide substantial funding for the watershed approach. Implementation of the watershed approach demands the flexibility to fund non-traditional projects, such as stormwater runoff, combined sewer overflows, estuaries, and the implementation of nonpoint source management programs.

In accordance with the President's "Vision of Change for America," the Administration will continue capitalization of the Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF) to meet the highest priority needs of valuable water resources and to maintain our National investment in wastewater infrastructure. At the end of fiscal year 1993, investments in the SRF program (including Federal investments, state matching funds, additional contributions, and bond proceeds) made more than $11 billion available for loans. The Federal investment totaled approximately $8.8 billion.

The 1987 amendments also authorized "treatment as states" for Indian Tribes and Alaska native villages. The Agency also reserves funds from the CW-SRF appropriation for the development and construction of sewage treatment facilities to serve Indian tribes.

Funds will be directed to innovative demonstration projects under the Water Quality Management Cooperative Agreements for stormwater, combined sewer overflows, pollution prevention, sludge management, and other projects which may yield innovative solutions in addressing these watershed problems.

In support of the U.S.-Mexican Border Environmental Initiative and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), funds will be provided to support the planning, design, and construction of high priority wastewater treatment projects. Among the most significant are sewage discharges which cross the Border from Mexico and cause waterborne diseases which are currently threatening populations in Tijuana, the colonias and other high priority areas along the U.S.-Mexican Border.

As part of the "Vision of Change for America" and the commitment to long-term investment in infrastructure as expressed in "Rebuild America," the Administration has committed to the establishment of a new Drinking Water SRF to address the significant needs faced by municipalities for drinking water infrastructure. Under this new authorization, states would receive grants to capitalize revolving funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities for the construction of drinking water infrastructure needed to comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act. EPA estimates that systems will spend $9 billion to comply with current Safe Drinking Water Act requirements.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING
Water Infrastructure-Municipal Waste Treatment Grants

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

PROGRAM		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
Drinking Water - SRF								
Water Infrastructure			$599,000.0	$599,000.0	$599,000.0	$700,000.0	$101,000.0	$101,000.0
	TOTAL		$599,000.0	$599,000.0	$599,000.0	$700,000.0	$101,000.0	$101,000.0
Special Projects								
Water Infrastructure			$100,000.0					$100,000.0
	TOTAL		$100,000.0					$100,000.0
Clean Water State Revolving Fund - FY94								
Water Infrastructure		2433,553.5	1198,000.0	1218,000.0	1218,000.0	1600,000.0	$382,000.0	$402,000.0
	TOTAL	2433,553.5	1198,000.0	1218,000.0	1218,000.0	1600,000.0	$382,000.0	$402,000.0
Mexican Border Projects								
Water Infrastructure		$102,500.0	$150,000.0	$58,000.0	$58,000.0	$150,000.0	$92,000.0	$92,000.0
	TOTAL	$102,500.0	$150,000.0	$58,000.0	$58,000.0	$150,000.0	$92,000.0	$92,000.0
Special Needs								
Water Infrastructure				$500,000.0	$500,000.0	$100,000.0	$400,000.0	$100,000.0
	TOTAL			$500,000.0	$500,000.0	$100,000.0	$400,000.0	$100,000.0
Water Quality Management Cooperative greements								
Water Infrastructure		$16,060.5		$22,000.0	$22,000.0		-$22,000.0	
	TOTAL	$16,060.5		$22,000.0	$22,000.0		-$22,000.0	
TOTAL:								
Water Infrastructure		2552,114.0	2047,000.0	2409,000.0	2397,000.0	2550,000.0	$153,000.0	$503,000.0
Water Infrastructure Municipal Waste Treatment Grants	TOTAL	2552,114.0	2047,000.0	2397,000.0	2397,000.0	2550,000.0	$153,000.0	$503,000.0

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING

Water Infrastructure

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $2,550,000,000 in the Water Infrastructure Financing appropriation (formerly the Construction Grants/State Revolving Fund Appropriation). This represents an increase of $153,000,000 in the Water Infrastructure Financing appropriation from 1994. Nonpoint source management grants under section 319 of the Clean Water Act are included in the Water Quality media.

DRINKING WATER - STATE REVOLVING FUND

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $700,000,000 all of which will be for the Water Infrastructure Financing appropriation. This represents an increase of $101,000,000 over 1994. These additional funds will allow States to fund additional drinking water infrastructure improvements, thereby providing added protection measures for public health.

It is essential that the federal government demonstrate a commitment to safe drinking water by supporting state programs for low interest loans to systems that need to install treatment to comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The fund will provide loans, through state Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DW-SRF) programs, for constructing needed improvements to drinking water systems to meet SDWA standards and for restructuring small systems (including consolidation) to improve compliance. Up to four percent (4%) of these funds will be used by states to help manage the new programs and 1 percent for technical assistance and planning. The fund is self sustaining in the long term and will directly help to offset rising costs of new SDWA requirements and to assist small communities in meeting the requirements of this program.

EPA will work with states to complete the development of DW-SRFs in each state, in order that funds can be obligated to the states. EPA will also provide technical assistance and training to states as they initiate the DW-SRF programs and systems begin construction of drinking water infrastructure projects. EPA expects that 36 additional states will be prepared to receive funding by the end of 1995.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $599,000,000 for this program, all of which is for the Water Infrastructure Financing appropriation.

Since 1994 is the first year for this program, EPA is spending considerable time developing the policy and administrative considerations necessary to implement the new DW-SRF. EPA is working closely with the states to determine eligibilities and availability of fund dollars. States must revise existing SRF programs, where necessary, to make drinking water projects eligible for funding.

In those states not needing any revisions, program priorities, policies and guidance must be established so that states will have appropriate mechanisms in place to fund drinking water projects as expeditiously as possible.

Since this is a new program, the infrastructure needs for drinking water have not been well documented. However, EPA estimates that systems will spend $9 billion just to comply with current Safe Drinking Water Act requirements.

Due to the fact that we anticipate authorization for the DW-SRF late in the year, we estimate that 5 states will be prepared to receive funding by the end of the year.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

There was no program in 1993.

SPECIAL NEEDS PROGRAM

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $100,000,000 for this program, all of which is from the Water Infrastructure Financing appropriation. This reflects a decrease of $400,000,000 compared to $500,000,000 the Agency received for 1994 and is holding pending congressional authorization. These funds will be targeted where documented secondary treatment needs exceed $2,000,000,000 as reported in EPA's 1992 Needs Survey database as of February 4, 1993 and wastewater user charges for residential use of 7,000 gallons based on the Ernst & Young National Water and Wastewater 1992 Rate Survey are greater than 0.65 percent of 1990 median household income for the primary metropolitan statistical areas as measured by the Bureau of Census.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $500,000,000 for this program, of which all is from the Water Infrastructure Financing appropriation. The Administration is proposing a delay in the availability of these funds from May 31, 1994 to September 30, 1994 in order to allow time for Congress to authorize projects for which the funds will be used.

The Agency is pursuing authorizing legislation to allocate $80,000,000 for grants to support construction of wastewater infrastructure necessary to address human health and environmental problems along the U.S. - Mexican Border. $60,000,000 will be for the U.S. colonias for the design and construction of wastewater treatment systems. $20,000,000 will be for planning, design, and construction of interceptors and wastewater treatment facilities in Nogales, Arizona, Mexicali, Mexico and other high priority areas along the U.S./Mexico Border.

The Agency is also pursuing authorizing legislation to allocate $100,000,000 to the Special Needs program as outlined in the 1994 President's Budget. These funds are to be targeted to those municipalities with documented secondary treatment needs in excess of $2,000,000,000 as reported in EPA's 1992 Needs Survey database as of February 4, 1993 and has wastewater user charges for residential use of 7,000 gallons based on the Ernst & Young National Water and Wastewater 1992 Rate Survey greater than 0.65 percent of 1990 median household income for the primary metropolitan statistical areas as measured by the Bureau of Census.

The Administration is still evaluating options for proposing use of the remaining $320 million in a matter that is consistent with Congressional intent.

Congressional Directives. The Agency received $500,000,000 in reserve in this account for Hardship Communities pending specific authorizing legislation.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

There was no funding for this program in 1993.

CLEAN WATER - STATE REVOLVING FUND

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $1,600,000,000 for this program. Of this amount, $21,500,000 will be for grants to States under Section 104(b)(3) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended. All of these funds will be from the Water Infrastructure Financing appropriation. This represents an increase of $382,000,000 from 1994.

In accordance with the President's "Vision of Change for America," the Administration will continue capitalization of the Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF). The SRF and construction grants programs have financed and overseen the construction of a vast network of environmental infrastructure that is directly responsible for the dramatic water quality improvements in the Nation's water resources since 1970. These investments have resulted in the elimination of most of the large-scale pollution problems that once plagued our waters. However, lakes, rivers and coastal areas still face serious threats. Municipal sources make significant contribution to pollution including nutrients, organic enrichment, pathogens and toxic pollutants from stormwater runoff, leaking sanitary sewers, combined sewer overflows and sewage treatment facilities, especially those which have yet to achieve secondary treatment. These more subtle, complex threats require in-depth understanding of natural ecosystems and preventative and state-of-the-art technological solutions.

As one of the most successful and far reaching environmental programs of the Federal government, the SRF program will continue to provide fuel to municipalities for the implementation of the watershed approach. In addition to funding traditional wastewater infrastructure, the program will encourage expanded state funding for significant non-traditional problems, such as stormwater runoff, combined sewer overflows (CSOs), nonpoint source pollution, and estuarine management, all of which continue to impair the Nation's waters.

Water quality cooperative agreements will continue in 1995. The Agency will emphasize projects reflecting broad-based initiatives such as permitting, outreach and public education to determine and target priorities on a watershed basis. These grants will focus on incorporating all aspects of the NPDES program, i.e., stormwater, CSOs, sludge, pretreatments, etc. on a watershed basis.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allotting $1,218,000,000 for this program, all of which is from the Water Infrastructure Financing appropriation. These funds are being used for continued capitalization of the SRF. SRF programs have proven to be very successful financing mechanisms to help meet the Nation's large water pollution control needs. The Agency will provide support to the states to ensure the long-term viability of SRF programs. The SRF will continue to address the highest priority water quality needs, including expanded eligibilities for stormwater projects, combined sewer overflows, nonpoint source projects, and assistance for the cleanup of our national estuaries.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993 the Agency obligated a total of $2,433,553,500 for this program, all of which was from the Construction Grants Appropriation. This program included capitalization grants for the SRF, Coastal Cities grants, and Congressional directives.

Fifty-one Clean Water SRF programs operated in 1993. EPA's coordination and negotiation with the Indian Health Service continued for Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Villages.

The Coastal Cities program included grants for secondary treatment facilities for New York City, Boston, Baltimore, Seattle, San Diego, and Los Angeles. Congressionally directed projects included grants for the Rouge River, Michigan, Ocean County, New Jersey, the Texas and New Mexico Colonias, and Avondale, Arizona.

MEXICAN BORDER PROJECTS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $150,000,000 for this program, all of which will be from the Water Infrastructure Financing appropriation. This represents an increase of $92,000,000. These funds support the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the U.S./Mexico Border Plan through the construction of wastewater treatment projects along the Border area. The program will continue to provide infrastructure funding for the international wastewater treatment plant to treat sewage coming from Tijuana. The program also funds Mexicali/Calexico (New River), Nogales and other high priority locations along the Mexico Border area. Funding is also provided for wastewater treatment systems for the Colonias in Texas, which are experiencing serious human health problems because of the lack of adequate sewage treatment. All of these projects will address the serious water quality and human health problems caused by the discharge of untreated or inadequately treated domestic and industrial wastewaters effecting the U.S. - Mexican Border.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating $58,000,000 for this program, all of which is from the Water Infrastructure Financing appropriation. These funds continue the design and construction of the international wastewater treatment facility needed to treat raw sewage from Tijuana, Mexico which threatens the National Estuarine Reserve near San Diego.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated $102,500,000 for this program, all of which was from the Construction Grants appropriation. These funds continued the design and construction of the international wastewater treatment facility needed to treat raw sewage from Tijuana, Mexico which threatens the National Estuarine Reserve near San Diego. Funds were allocated for the design and construction of wastewater treatment systems for the Colonias in Texas and New Mexico, and other border projects.

WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Funds for this program are requested under the Clean Water State Revolving Fund.

1994 PROGRAM

Congressional Directives. The Agency is allocating a total of $22,000,000 for water quality management grants and cooperative agreements, all of which is from the Water Infrastructure Financing appropriation. These funds are being allocated to States and municipalities to accelerate the start up and implementation of new initiatives of the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program, including combined sewer overflows (CSOs), stormwater, sludge, and pretreatment programs. Projects will also support the development of tribal and state capacity building activities. Assistance is being provided to states to develop and adopt programs to implement municipal water pollution prevention activities and to implement estuary projects.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $16,060,500 for this program, all of which was from the construction grants appropriation. Projects related to stormwater and CSOs remained a high priority. States developed CSO strategies, issued CSO, general, industrial and construction stormwater permits, and conducted educational and outreach programs. In 1993, projects related to other requirements of the NPDES program such as acceleration of State sludge and pretreatment programs were also supported. The Agency supported the "Treatment as a State" rule for Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Villages by awarding grants to Tribes for capacity building. In 1993, the Agency also awarded grants to States to develop and adopt programs to implement municipal water pollution prevention activities.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1995 Budget Estimate

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PESTICIDES

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
APPROPRIATION							
Program & Research Operations	$54,804.0	$54,962.2	$54,461.6	$51,850.4	$56,077.9	$4,227.5	$1,115.7
Abatement Control and Compliance	$57,706.3	$61,482.2	$61,205.9	$57,922.3	$38,271.5	-$19,650.8	-$23,210.7
Research & Development	$7,442.3	$7,971.1	$7,866.3	$7,866.3	$9,188.1	$1,321.8	$1,217.0
Program & Research operation - Flood Reimbursements							
TOTAL, Pesticides	$119,952.6	$124,415.5	$123,533.8	$117,639.0	$103,537.5	-$14,101.5	-$20,878.0
FIFRA Revolving Fund	$12,291.1			$4,092.9		-$4,092.9	
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	1,052.8	1,072.9	1,072.9	1,032.7	1,003.4	-29.3	-69.5
TOTAL WORKYEARS	1,085.3	1,072.9	1,072.9	1,032.7	1,003.4	-29.3	-69.5
OUTLAYS	$120,351.3	$125,476.7	$123,255.4	$118,655.7	$102,544.4	-$16,111.3	-$22,932.3
AUTHORIZATION LEVELS	Authorization for the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) expired on September 30, 1991. Reauthorization is pending.						

PESTICIDES

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

				DIFFERENCE		
	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	ENACTED VS PRES. BUD	EST. VS PRES. BUD	EST. VS ENACTED
APPROPRIATION						
Program & Research Operations	$54,962.2	$54,461.6	$51,850.4	-$500.6	-$3,111.8	-$2,611.2
Abatement Control and Compliance	$61,482.2	$61,205.9	$57,922.3	-$276.3	-$3,559.9	-$3,283.6
Research & Development	$7,971.1	$7,866.3	$7,866.3	-$104.8	-$104.8	
Program & Research operation - Flood Reimbursements						
TOTAL, Pesticides	$124,415.5	$123,533.8	$117,639.0	-$881.7	-$6,776.5	-$5,894.8
FIFRA Revolving Fund			$4,092.9		$4,092.9	$4,092.9
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	1,072.9	1,072.9	1,032.7		-40.2	-40.2
TOTAL WORKYEARS	1,072.9	1,072.9	1,032.7		-40.2	-40.2

The following points list the major reasons that the dollars devoted to this media have changed from submission of the President's FY 1994 Budget Request to the FY 1994 Current Estimate.

PROGRAM AND RESEARCH OPERATIONS

The Program and Research Operations account has decreased from the FY 1994 President's Budget Request as a result of:

- The Congressionally-mandated reduction to the PRO account;
- The redirection of FTE and associated PRO resources to support new Agency initiatives; and
- The movement of Headquarters pesticides enforcement resources to Multi-Media as a result of the reorganization of the Office of Enforcement.

ABATEMENT, CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE

The Abatement, Control and Compliance account has decreased from the FY 1994 President's Budget Request as a result of:

- The movement of Headquarters pesticides enforcement resources to Multi-Media as a result of the reorganization of the Office of Enforcement; and
- The redirection of resources to support new Agency initiatives.
- Congressionally directed add-on for neurotoxicology research in the Health Effects Issue Plan

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

- Reduction in Hazardous Waste resources transferred to other Program Elements for higher priority research

NOTE: In accordance with Congressional direction, the Pesticides Program was not reduced below FY 1993 enacted levels.

PESTICIDES

OVERVIEW AND STRATEGY

Pesticides can be both beneficial and hazardous substances. Almost everyone uses or is exposed to the use of pesticide products. Pesticides are also major contributors to groundwater pollution and agricultural runoff to surface water. At the same time, pesticide products provide benefits to society, contributing to agricultural productivity and controlling human diseases.

EPA's authority to regulate pesticides is set forth in two statutes. The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) governs the licensing or registration of pesticide products. Sections 408 and 409 of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) regulate the level of pesticide residues in raw and processed agricultural commodities.

FIFRA. Under FIFRA, all pesticides must be registered with EPA before they may be sold or distributed in the United States. EPA operates under an overall risk/benefit standard for pesticide registration. Pesticides must perform their intended function when used according to label directions, without posing unreasonable risks of adverse effects on human health or the environment. In making pesticide registration decisions, EPA is required to take into account the economic, social, and environmental costs and benefits of pesticide use. This is a task of enormous scope and complexity. The Office of Pesticide Programs regulates over 800 active ingredients, included in approximately 20,000 registered products, which account for about three billion pounds of pesticide active ingredient use each year.

Amendments to FIFRA in 1988 substantially strengthened EPA's pesticide regulatory authority, principally in the following areas:

- The 1988 amendments accelerate the reregistration process for scientific review and assessment of previously registered pesticides by requiring completion of this task within nine years.

- EPA is required to give accelerated review to applications for initial or amended registration of products which are similar to pesticides already registered with EPA.

- The 1988 law authorizes the collection of fees which provide both staff and contract resources to support reregistration activities.

- EPA's responsibilities and funding requirements were substantially changed for the storage and disposal of pesticides whose registrations have been suspended and canceled. The law places limitations on the availability of funding to indemnify certain owners of suspended and canceled pesticides.

The pesticide industry contributes, appropriately, to the effort to ensure that pesticides do not pose an unreasonable risk to human health or the environment. The Agency continues to recalculate the full cost to the Federal government of the reregistration program, which reexamines existing pesticides in light of recent knowledge and according to modern scientific standards. As part of the Administration's food safety legislative proposal, EPA will propose to expand the collection of fees to help recover a portion of the costs of registering and reregistering pesticide products.

FFDCA. Under the FFDCA, EPA sets tolerances, or maximum legal limits, for pesticide residues on food commodities marketed in the U.S. Before a pesticide can be registered under FIFRA for use on a food or feed crop, EPA must either establish a tolerance or, if appropriate, grant an exemption from the tolerance requirement.

The Agency's 1995 budget for the pesticide program includes the following elements: (1) Registration, Special Registration and Tolerances, including registration of new products and control of pesticide residues in the food chain, (2) Generic Chemical Review, including review and reregistration of existing products, (3) Pesticide Program Implementation, including encouragement of correct uses of pesticides, (4) Pesticides Enforcement, including the enforcement of pesticide regulations, (5) Research and Development to support and improve EPA's ability to evaluate the risks and benefits of pesticides, and (6) consulting services.

The overall strategy for 1995 emphasizes: (1) the pesticide reregistration program under FIFRA '88; (2) minimizing risk by promoting the safer use of chemicals and responding to public concern about the nation's food supply; (3) ensuring accelerated registration of safer pesticides; (4) implementing the antimicrobial strategy and improving the procedures used to document product effectiveness; and (5) enhancing enforcement activities through improved targeting of inspections in response to material weaknesses in the laboratory data integrity program.

Program descriptions do not reflect any increase in workyears that may result from the 900 additional workyears that EPA received for contractor conversion.

The pesticide industry contributes, appropriately, to the effort to ensure that pesticides do not pose an unreasonable risk to human health or the environment. The Agency continues to recalculate the full cost to the Federal government of the Reregistration program, which reexamines existing pesticides in light of recent scientific knowledge and standards. As part of the Administration's food safety legislative proposal, EPA will propose to expand the collection of reregistration fees. In addition, EPA will propose the collection of fees to help recover a portion of the costs of registering new pesticide products.

REGISTRATION, SPECIAL REGISTRATION AND TOLERANCES

FIFRA and FFDCA authorize EPA to set the terms and conditions of pesticide registration, marketing, and use. Under the registration program, new pesticide products are registered on the basis of data reviewed by Agency scientists, and current registrations are amended to add new uses and/or new formulations. Manufacturers are required to conduct a full range of health and environmental testing before marketing their new products. This testing uses sophisticated methodology and techniques, enabling the Agency to more accurately determine the potential for groundwater contamination, residues on food or feed, worker and applicator exposure, environmental risks, and chronic and acute health hazards.

The registration program also includes special registration and tolerance-setting activities. The special registration program continues to perform an auxiliary function by permitting certain uses of unregistered pesticides for experimental purposes and emergency pest situations. It also provides oversight and guidance to state registration and experimental use permit functions. The tolerance program establishes safe and enforceable maximum permissible residue levels (or, in some instances, exemptions from tolerance requirements) for both active and inert pesticide ingredients in or on raw agricultural commodities and processed foods.

The 1995 budget request emphasizes (1) promotion of safer chemicals into the marketplace, and (2) continued implementation of the antimicrobial strategy to ensure the efficacy of registered disinfectants.

GENERIC CHEMICAL REVIEW (INCLUDING REREGISTRATION)

The registrations of the majority of existing pesticide chemicals are supported by data bases which the Agency has found insufficient by today's scientific standards to support the required determination of "no unreasonable adverse effects." The Generic Chemical Review program is designed to remedy this problem by requiring the upgrading of the scientific data base that supports registrations, reviewing available data about each chemical, and formulating scientifically based regulatory positions to guide the modification, cancellation, or reregistration of existing products and the registration of new products. The 1988 FIFRA amendments contain provisions for a greatly accelerated five-phase reregistration program, expedited processing of certain types of registration applications, a new system for collecting and administering fees, and significant revisions to the indemnification and disposal program for pesticides suspended and canceled after enactment of the 1988 amendments. The fees mandated by these amendments are used to supplement appropriated funds to carry out reregistration and expedited processing.

The Generic Chemical Review program contributes to the safety of the food supply through the reregistration program and special reviews, in which pesticides suspected of causing unreasonable adverse effects undergo intensive risk/benefit analysis. This may result in changes to the terms and conditions of their use. The Generic Chemical Review program also includes the disposal program. This program is being scaled back in 1995 as the Agency anticipates completion of the disposal of the last stocks of 2,4,5-T/Silvex.

In 1995, improvements continue to be made to the Dietary Risk Evaluation System (DRES). DRES is an important database that is used to evaluate pesticide risks based on dietary variation and will be particularly important in assessing risks to children. Additionally, the 1995 budget supports an aggressive program for reduced pesticide risk through projects designed to reduce or eliminate pesticide use, foster risk reduction and promote pollution prevention.

PESTICIDES PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

In 1995, the Agency will emphasize the field implementation of activities related to protection of groundwater, endangered species, and workers exposed to pesticides. With the publication of the Worker Protection Rule in 1992, the upgrade of certification and training regulations, and the publication of the Groundwater Strategy in 1991, Regional and state implementation of the pesticides programs has risen dramatically. The scope of the risks from pesticides is substantial. About 150 pesticides are potential leachers, and 46 have been found in groundwater; there are 10.5 million private wells and 94,600 community wells and 130 million people are dependent on groundwater. Approximately 2.3 million workers, on the approximately 1 million agricultural establishments in this country, are exposed to pesticides during application. Resources provided in past years have enabled the Regions and states to progress in addressing these problems. In so doing, the Agency is moving away from the traditional command and control approach to a much more geographically targeted and sophisticated approach in which risk management decisions are made closer to the source.

Under this program, EPA is continuing to promote the correct uses of pesticides. To achieve this goal, EPA has cooperative agreements with State Lead Agencies to certify applicators to use Restricted Use Pesticides. EPA provides grants to the states to support this activity. Certification grants help support 54 applicator certification programs in participating states and territories and federally administered programs in Colorado and Nebraska.

EPA also has an interagency agreement with the Department of Agriculture to provide training to pesticide applicators by working through State Cooperative Extension Services. Regional offices also provide technical assistance to states on pesticide issues.

ENFORCEMENT

The enforcement provisions of FIFRA are carried out primarily through the cooperative efforts of the states and territories and Indian nations, under a program of cooperative agreements established with EPA. Participating states and territories conduct use inspections, inspect pesticide-producing establishments, maintain marketplace surveillance, and inspect dealers and users of restricted-use pesticides. In most instances in which violations are detected, the states and territories may refer cases to EPA for action. The Agency encourages the states and territories to design and operate their enforcement programs so as to place greatest emphasis upon compliance with the use provisions of FIFRA, thereby producing the greatest environmental benefit. The Agency will continue to support and manage these cooperative agreements in 1995.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Office of Research and Development will continue to support the Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances by performing research in a number of environmental areas related to pesticides. Ecosystems protection research will enhance site-specific or geographic-specific evaluations of natural and anthropogenic stresses on ecosystems. Research will provide knowledge on the potential risks posed by the release of biotechnology products into the environment. Human exposure investigation will develop methods to measure the exposures of human populations to environmental chemicals from all sources and routes of exposure. Research in health effects will emphasize the development of animal toxicologic and human clinical data and models; efforts will focus on environmental epidemiology, including the development and assessment of biomarkers. New and expanded research begun in 1993 will continue in neurotoxicity on the identification of susceptible populations, neurodegenerative diseases, and in-vitro neurotoxicology.

Scientists will develop methods to predict environmental and human health impacts related to research on the environmental review of toxic chemicals. Researchers will conduct studies on alternative reproduction and in-vitro neurotoxicity test methods; ecology research will emphasize advanced structure activity relationship techniques, and physical and chemical identification for transportation and fate analysis.

CONSULTING SERVICES

Consulting services are used by the Agency to support the Scientific Advisory Panel which, in accordance with section 25(d) of FIFRA, provides comments, evaluations and recommendations on actions and regulations proposed by the Agency. By using these services, the Agency can ensure that its regulatory program continues to be based on sound science.

PESTICIDES

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	ACTUAL 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	ESTIMATE 1995	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-) 1994 vs 1995
Pesticides Program				
Special Review Dec. ..	8	8	8	---
New Chemical and Biochemical Microbial Agent Reviews........	374	370	370	---
Old Chemical Reviews..	2,025	1,760	1,400	- 360
Amended Registration Reviews.............	6,742	6,040	4,100	- 1,940
New Use Reviews.......	318	240	240	---
Emergency Exemption Reviews.............	352	320	320	---
Experimental Use Permit Reviews.......	321	280	280	---
24(c) State Registration Reviews.........	514	360	180	- 180
Temporary Tolerance Petition Reviews.....	72	60	60	---
Tolerance Petition Reviews.............	368	280	280	---
Inert Ingredient Reviews.............	16	13	13	---
Reregistration Eligibility Decisions.....	19	38	40	+ 2

PESTICIDES
Pesticides Research

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM							
Pesticides Research							
Program & Research Operations	$6,901.1	$6,209.7	$6,158.0	$6,068.7	$6,435.2	$366.5	$225.5
Abatement Control and Compliance			$400.0	$400.0		-$400.0	
Research & Development	$7,442.3	$7,971.1	$7,866.3	$7,866.3	$9,188.1	$1,321.8	$1,217.0
TOTAL	$14,343.4	$14,180.8	$14,424.3	$14,335.0	$15,623.3	$1,288.3	$1,442.5
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$6,901.1	$6,209.7	$6,158.0	$6,068.7	$6,435.2	$366.5	$225.5
Abatement Control and Compliance			$400.0	$400.0		-$400.0	
Research & Development	$7,442.3	$7,971.1	$7,866.3	$7,866.3	$9,188.1	$1,321.8	$1,217.0
Pesticides Research TOTAL	$14,343.4	$14,180.8	$14,424.3	$14,335.0	$15,623.3	$1,288.3	$1,442.5
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Pesticides Research	104.3	89.0	89.0	89.0	85.0	-4.0	-4.0
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	104.3	89.0	89.0	89.0	85.0	-4.0	-4.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Pesticides Research	110.1	89.0	89.0	89.0	85.0	-4.0	-4.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS	110.1	89.0	89.0	89.0	85.0	-4.0	-4.0

PESTICIDE RESEARCH

PRINCIPAL OUTPUTS

1995
- o Publish a report on the impact of environmental stress on the susceptibility of fish and invertebrates exposed to microbial pest control agents.
- o Publish a study on atrazine potentiation of 2,6-dinitrotoluene bioactivation in Fisher-344 rats.
- o Develop a protocol to evaluate the effects of Microbial Pest Control Abatement (MPCAs) on honeybee colonies.
- o Publish a report on the pesticide exposure-related activity patterns in children in the United States.
- o Publish a report on immunochemical methods for monitoring pesticides in residential environments (Part II).
- o Develop dermal exposure assessment methodologies for use in risk assessment.
- o Publish a report: identifying chemicals that can produce neurodegenerative disease in humans.
- o Publish a study: influence of age as a risk factor in the evaluation of pesticide-induced neurotoxicity.

1994
- o Prepare a report on ecological risk assessment of watersheds and river basins: management needs and research opportunities workshop report.
- o Conduct a field evaluation of LERAM: The Littoral Ecosystem Risk Assessment Model.
- o Prepare a study on the relationships between pesticide effects on birds in the field and laboratory toxicity.
- o Publish a report on ecological risk assessment of watersheds and river basins: management needs and research opportunities workshop report.
- o Produce a study on the relationships between pesticide effects on birds in the field and laboratory toxicity.
- o Report on the fate and survival of bacterial microbial pest control agents in natural aquatic environments.
- o Develop a test chamber for evaluating the effects of Microbial Pest Control Agents (MPCAs) on honey bees.

- Prepare a manual on methods for quantifying dislodgeable pesticide residues on surfaces and materials.
- Publish a report on the methods to monitor microlevel activities in children.
- Report on the immunochemical methods for monitoring pesticides in residential environments.
- Publish a report: development of DNA adducts as biomarkers of exposure to pesticides.
- Report on cholinesterase inhibition as a valid indicator of exposure.
- Develop a quantitative weight-of-evidence scheme for general toxicity using data on effects other than cancer.
- Study on the influence of age as a risk factor in neurotoxicity risk assessment.

1993

- Reported on the ecological risk assessment of watersheds and river basins: management needs and research opportunities workshop.
- Published a field evaluation of LERAM: The Littoral Ecosystem Risk Assessment Model.
- Prepared a report on the relationships between pesticide effects on birds in the field and laboratory toxicity.
- Reported on quantitation in soil of a Bacillus Thuringiensis Product (Btk) Delta-endotoxin from transgenic plants.
- Reported on development and calibration of a freshwater microcosm protocol to assess survival and ecological effects of introduced microorganisms.
- Published a study on the environmental risks from genetically engineered plants: EPA research needs for regulatory action.
- Published a journal article on a comparison of methods for quantifying pesticide residues on indoor and outdoor surfaces.
- Issued the protocol for dermal exposure assessment: a technical report.
- Published a report: neurotoxicity risk assessment of cholinesterase inhibitors.
- Published a report: development of DNA adducts as biomarkers of exposure to Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons) (PAHs).

- Released a report: validation of CASA methods for use with rat sperm to support male reproductive risk assessment.

- Distributed a report: neurotoxicity risk assessment of cholinesterase inhibitors.

PESTICIDES

PESTICIDES RESEARCH

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $15,623,300 and 85.0 total workyears for 1995, an increase of $1,288,300 and a decrease of 4.0 total workyears from 1994. Of the request, $6,435,200 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $9,188,100 will be for the Research and Development appropriation. This represents an increase of $366,500 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, an increase of $1,321,800 in the Research and Development appropriation, and a decrease of $400,000 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The decrease in total workyears reflects base redirections to support research priority initiatives where scientific information is needed to address higher health and environmental risks, as well as the overall reduction in Federal workyears directed by the President. The increase in the request within the Research and Development appropriation is for additional pesticides research in Human Exposure.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $14,335,000 supported by 89.0 total workyears for this program element, of which $6,068,700 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, $7,866,300 is from the Research and Development appropriation, and $400,000 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $14,343,400 supported by 110.1 total workyears for this program element, of which $6,901,100 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $7,442,300 was from the Research and Development appropriation.

RESEARCH ISSUES

The sections below describe research program issues by each fiscal year:

ECOSYSTEMS PROTECTION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

EPA's Office of Research and Development (ORD) will restructure the ecological planning issues to reflect the transition from a single species, single stressor, ecotoxicological research orientation to an integrated ecological perspective, that focuses on ecosystems protection and management. This integrated ecological approach will allow the Agency to monitor more effectively, understand ecological processes and impacts, and predict risks related to the cumulative effects from both natural and anthropogenic stresses upon ecosystems. Research will include a geographic approach with a primary focus on watersheds. To carry out the ecosystem protection research, scientists will use current scientific knowledge and understanding to develop an innovative, holistic, integrated program designed to provide a new generation of computer-based analysis and decision tools tailored to the information needs and responsibilities of Federal, State, and local ecological resource managers and regulatory officials.

The three scientific needs of monitoring, understanding ecosystem response, and predicting risks will be addressed by three components in the ecosystem protection research program. The Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) component will seek to monitor nationally the status and trends of ecosystems. The Geographic Integration component will seek to understand, describe, and characterize the response of ecological systems to anthropogenic stress, and to develop strategies for restoration of ecological systems. The Ecological Risk Assessment component will seek to predict the risks to ecosystems from various stressors.

The primary goal of the ecological risk assessment component is to ensure that research develops the methods necessary to conduct ecological risk assessments for multiple scales and purposes. Scientists will continue research on the programs initiated in 1994, which will become part of the ecosystems protection research program. Additional resources will also be used to expand ecological risk assessment research from a national focus to also include more specific research on representative watersheds in key ecoregions of the country, such as the Pacific Northwest and the Great Lakes. Ecological risk assessments will continue to consider the impact of pesticides.

1994 PROGRAM

The Ecosystems Protection research issue is new in 1995 and consolidates nine research issues carried out under several ORD media program elements (PEs). The nine issues that will be consolidated into the Ecosystems Protection issue are Coastal and Marine, Large Lakes and Rivers, Wetlands, Contaminated Sediments, Aquatic Ecocriteria, Nonpoint Sources, Ecorisk Methods, Habitat/Biodiversity, and EMAP. Within the Pesticides Research PE, the issues being consolidated are Nonpoint Sources and Ecorisk Assessment Methods. Information on the 1994 research related to those issues are available in the "1994 Program" section of those issues.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Ecosystems Protection research issue is a new research issue in 1995 that consolidates nine 1993 research issues carried out under several ORD media program elements (PEs). Within the Pesticides PE, the issues being consolidated are Nonpoint Sources and Ecorisk Assessment Methods. Information on the 1993 research related to those issues are available in the "1993 Accomplishments" section of those issues.

NONPOINT SOURCES

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

In 1995, Nonpoint Source Pollution research will be conducted and described as part of the Ecosystems Protection research issue.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD research efforts on Non-Point Sources (NPS) are initially focused on agriculture, which is the largest NPS category, affecting approximately 50 to 70 percent of the impaired surface waters. EPA and the US Geological Survey (USGS) have documented the higher levels and more frequent occurrence of pesticides and nitrates found in drinking water wells and aquifers in rural areas.

The Agency is conducting research to field test (validate) models developed for predicting the leaching and runoff of pesticides and nutrients, mostly nitrates, applied over relatively large geographical areas. The major effort is in validating models that project the probability of groundwater contamination from new pesticides evaluated under FIFRA. Groundwater concentrations determined by probability sampling of soil-aquifer systems within the context of national sampling frames, such as the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP), are being compared to concentration levels predicted by the models that are being validated. Studies are comparing actual groundwater contamination incidence and concentration levels with those calculated on the basis of soil, climate, agricultural practices, and the chemical properties involved. Researchers are evaluating the results for possible EMAP application.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Researchers employed refined predictive models and techniques at the watershed scale to address transport, degradation, fate and residual problems of pesticides, and to determine those factors that impair important environmental processes. Researchers focused on how pesticide insults are expressed in various habitats to both terrestrial and aquatic species. Research also was conducted to identify the most effective approaches and preventive measures to decrease pesticide use and prevent contamination problems. Scientists conducted additional field research to study the movement of pesticides to shallow rural aquifers for comparison with "at the tap" measurements, and to test ground water threat models.

ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT METHODS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

In 1995, Ecological Risk Assessment research will be conducted and described as part of the Ecosystems Protection research issue.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is conducting research on methods needed to assess the exposure, hazard, and risk to ecological resources from the multiple threats present under real-world conditions, including those related to pesticides. The framework for analysis is natural watersheds at a variety of geographic scales, from local drainage basins through major watersheds, as defined by the US Geological Survey (USGS) Hydrologic Accounting Units and the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Major Land Resource Areas. Research is combining monitoring programs, analysis techniques for stressor-specific exposures and hazards related to pesticides, and the ecorisk guidelines under development for Agency-wide use in ecological risk assessment.

Researchers are using current scientific knowledge to develop an innovative, holistic, integrated program designed to use a new generation of computer-based analysis and decision tools tailored to the information needs and authorities of Federal, State, and local resource managers. These new tools are incorporating the results of stressor-specific analysis in the context of specific local geographic conditions and constraints. Researchers are examining the synergy between eutrophication, toxicity, and habitat loss; they are designing a new generation of ecologically-capable watershed models grounded in geographic information systems (GIS) technology and individual-based ecological approaches that evaluate stressors, such as pesticides, in a whole-system perspective. Researchers are assembling the GIS databases and framework needed to support the watershed-scale analysis program.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ORD initiated a triad of interrelated innovative responses to the Agency's customary "command and control" approach that has fostered a narrow focus on individual "media" in both its operations and in its organizational structures. Researchers developed an ecological indicator and monitoring program as part of the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP), Risk Assessment Forum standard protocols for conducting ecological risk assessments, and an "Ecorisk" program of ecological risk assessment methods research.

Research results from the Ecorisk program ultimately will redefine the way the agency conducts its fundamental business of assessing and managing the ecological risks of pesticides and other toxic substances. This research began from a biogeographical "watershed" focus, replacing the traditional narrow "media" focuses, encouraging genuinely ecological approach to agency regulatory responsibilities. The watershed approach promotes integration across media (both stressor and habitat) to define aggregate ecological risks, and places the "media" risks in the larger context.

ENVIRONMENTAL RELEASES OF BIOTECHNOLOGY PRODUCTS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Scientists will complete a field demonstration for which a bacterium designed to degrade trichloroethylene in groundwaters will be released and monitored for efficacy, fate, and adverse environmental effects. Researchers will test an environmental gene expression model designed to estimate the degree of DNA damage resulting from natural and anthropogenic stresses. Researchers will establish a modeling framework to examine the environmental parameters that influence gene exchange. In 1995 EPA will be reporting this research in the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET) Advanced Manufacturing Technology crosscut.

The Agency will continue research to develop a better understanding of the movement of microorganisms through the environment, either by the natural elements, or through associations with higher organisms. Studies will continue on the mechanisms and dynamics of transport among and within various environmental components, such as air, soil, groundwater, plants, insects, and animals. Scientists will continue research begun in 1994 to identify and describe biochemical, physiological, and environmental factors influencing the survival, fitness, and competition potential to displace indigenous communities.

Researchers will continue research on gene expression to facilitate gene transfer and gene stability research, and on developing methods to monitor gene expression, which may be used to monitor any microbial mediated process for which adequate gene probes are available. This research will allow the determination of whether released organisms are carrying out the processes for which they were designed, and the duration and effectiveness of the organisms after release.

1994 PROGRAM

Through this research, scientists are using serological, biochemical, physiological, and genetic methods for improving detection and enumeration of microorganisms under laboratory, microcosm, and field conditions. Researchers are focusing on developing and refining methods for their sensitivity, specificity, and reliability in a variety of habitats. Certain plants, animals, and aquatic systems are of special interest. This research supports the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET) Biotechnology crosscut.

Researchers are evaluating the factors that affect and control gene stability and rates of transfer in the environment to predict risk from the distinct and sometimes unique (engineered) genetic sequences of released biological products. Investigators continue to explore a variety of risk reduction strategies, including the development of genetically altered strains for conditional lethal control of survival and gene exchange. Microbial communities are involved in the cycling of many important elements, including trace elements needed for metabolism by other organisms and toxic contaminants, such as mercury. Methods are being developed to investigate the relative importance/contribution of certain microorganisms in the environmental cycling of these elements.

The health of an ecosystem is reflected by the abundance, composition, and geochemical cycles of the bacterial flora which in turn affect the response of organisms feeding on those bacteria. Scientists are examining the potential for these interactions to be disturbed to the extent that microbial cycling of environmental pools of carbon, nitrogen, and phosphorus, and other nutrients are disrupted. Researchers are utilizing sensitive molecular biological methods to understand the function and interrelationships of microbial communities to provide an assessment of the significance of a perturbation.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Researchers examined the toxicological, behavioral, and pathologic effects on individual species exposed to specific natural and genetically engineered biological control agents, such as microbial pest control agents (MPCAs), insect growth regulatory hormones, and pesticidal plants. Scientists continued tests on biological control agents (BCAs). Pesticides were examined for potential adverse human health effects in order to produce protocols that can be used to evaluate the effects of these products. Single-species and multi-species microcosms were used as well as site-specific microcosms, such as littoral enclosures for freshwater, marine, and estuarine systems, to develop methods for predicting the fate and effects of an introduced biological control agent on those environments. Test organisms included non-target, beneficial arthropods; other invertebrates; birds; and fish. EPA supported the FCCSET Biotechnology crosscut initiative with this research.

HAZARDOUS WASTE

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Research will maintain and update the pesticide treatability database.

1994 PROGRAM

Research is providing maintenance and update of the pesticide treatability database.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Researchers updated the pesticide treatability database.

HUMAN EXPOSURE

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

In the Pesticides in Children project, researchers will begin to address the toxic effects on children as a function of age, providing the scientific information to determine if pesticide tolerance levels are protective.

Scientists will modify current practices for toxicity testing and risk assessment for this sub-population. Research will be designed to benefit from and supplement exposure data obtained from the National Human Exposure Assessment Survey (NHEXAS) program.

Scientists will prepare a manual of methods for quantifying dislodgeable pesticide residues on indoor and outdoor surfaces, and will prepare a report on research to develop techniques for monitoring pesticide residues in the environment. Laboratory and field tests will evaluate methods for characterizing activity patterns in children. Researchers also will develop standard activity scenarios and exposure related factors for use in the development of exposure monitoring and assessment guidelines. New studies will be implemented to monitor the exposure of children to pesticides via multiple pathways.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD scientists are developing and testing passive, active, and personal techniques for monitoring pesticide residues in the environment. Research staff are developing a manual of methods for quantifying pesticide residues on indoor and outdoor surfaces. Researchers also are developing techniques for assessing exposure to pesticides via dermal contact and transfer. Studies are being initiated to determine the frequency and duration of pesticide use in and around the home to assess the direct contact with pesticides among users and the indirect exposure in the household to non-users. Research is underway to develop effective techniques to monitor the "micro-level" activities that can lead to pesticide exposure in children, such as hand to mouth and object to mouth.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Researchers published a journal article on a comparison of methods for quantifying pesticide residues on indoor and outdoor surfaces; they also published "Protocol for Dermal Exposure Assessment: A Technical Report".

HEALTH EFFECTS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Researchers will develop a strategy for identifying chemicals that can produce neurodegenerative disease in humans. Based on the laboratory data on differential susceptibility as a function of age, scientists will develop a scheme for utilizing age as a risk factor in neurotoxicity risk assessments. Studies will be published on the correlation of induction of extra ribs in mice as a biological response to pesticidal exposure with altered gene expression, providing a possible molecular mechanism for these effects.

1994 PROGRAM

Research is determining through laboratory studies the age dependency of neurological sensitivity to carbamate and cholinesterase-inhibiting pesticides.

These studies are exploring differences in susceptibility to pesticides between young, midlife, and aging adults. New research began addressing neurodegenerative disease, a major topic identified by committees of the Federal Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET) to support expanded neurotoxicology research. Scientists are developing rodent models to better understand the mechanisms of neurotoxicity, and the reproductive and developmental toxicity of pesticides. Researchers are studying the linkage between changes in blood and brain cholinesterase levels following exposures to pesticides and neurological effects.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

New research began addressing two major topics identified by committees of the Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET) to support expanded neurotoxicology research: 1) identification of susceptible populations, and 2) in-vitro neurotoxicology. Researchers evaluated techniques to extrapolate between animal and human health effects, and between high and low dose exposures used in animal toxicology of pesticides. Guidance was prepared and provided to EPA's Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances (OPPTS) for the interpretation of data regarding cholinesterase inhibitors.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Resources are being moved to Pollution Prevention in Multimedia to consolidate the pollution prevention research.

1994 PROGRAM

Resources are being moved to Pollution Prevention in Multimedia to consolidate the pollution prevention research.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Three pollution prevention projects studied ways to improve bioregulation processes which cause pesticides to biodegrade more rapidly in the field, thereby reducing potential contamination. A second project developed databases and computer models to reduce groundwater contamination from pesticides, providing decision-makers with information on the appropriate application of agricultural chemicals. A third project developed a pesticide hazard index and a registry of pesticides to improve the condition of the Chesapeake Bay by identifying and promoting the use of pesticides which have the least adverse impact on the bay.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Resources and accomplishments supporting this program are requested in the Multimedia program element for 1995.

1994 PROGRAM

As mandated by the Small Business Development Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-219), EPA will allocate 1.50% of its extramural Research and Development budget for the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program. These funds will be used to support small businesses engaged in the development of equipment for pollution abatement and control, and instrumentation for monitoring environmental trends and conditions. Under this program, ORD will take advantage of unique solutions to pesticide problems and other environmental issues that may be offered by the private sector.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

As mandated by Public Law 102-564, the Small Business Innovation Research Program (SBIR) allocated 1.50% of the Agency's extramural research appropriation to support small businesses engaged in the development of equipment for pollution abatement and control and process instrumentation.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW OF TOXIC CHEMICALS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Scientists will develop generic scenarios for premanufacture notification (PMN) reviews in the foundry/casting industries. Researchers will develop an expert system for classifying and identifying organic pollutants from mass spectra. They also will develop liquid chromatography/mass spectrometry (LC/MS) test procedures for commercial products to be incorporated into test guidelines.

Researchers will continue to provide state-of-the-art, cost effective, scientifically sound test methods to prevent the introduction of toxic chemicals into the environment. Research on interpretive models and estimation techniques will allow the program offices to effectively assess classes of chemicals based on structure, physical parameters, biological activity, chemical properties, and exposure parameters. Scientists will continue to produce guidance documents for the identification and regulation of neurotoxic chemicals, and premanufacture notification (PMN) reviews from various industries, such as oil and coal, electronics, and foundry/casting.

1994 PROGRAM

This research is developing methods and models with which to evaluate, interpret, or predict with acceptable confidence the human health and ecological threat of the manufacture and release of toxic chemicals into the environment. ORD is conducting research in health effects test methods, ecological test methods, estimation techniques, control technology, quantitative chemical similarity and structure activity relationships (QSAR), and environmental monitoring and chemical identification. Researchers are providing state-of-the-art, cost effective, scientifically sound test methods to prevent the introduction of toxic chemicals into the environment. Research on interpretive models and estimation techniques allows the program offices to effectively assess classes of chemicals based on structure, physical parameters, biological activity, chemical properties, and exposure parameters.

Major products include the development of test methods for immunochemistry, in-vitro neurotoxicology, and alternative reproductive tests. Scientists are producing guidance documents for the identification and regulation of neurotoxic chemicals, and premanufacture notification (PMN) reviews from various industries, such as oil and coal, electronics, and foundry/casting. Other products include improved computer models for QSAR, electronic data bases, and artificial intelligence systems.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Research developed and validated neurobehavioral endpoints to be used in hazard identification and dose-response assessments of potential neurotoxicants. Validated tests are used to generate chemical-specific data or information on prototypic agents for representative classes of neurotoxicants. Procedures included measures of sensory, motor, autonomic, and learning/memory capabilities. Researchers are developing bioassays for the detection of adverse alterations in the developmental and reproductive processes of animals. These improved alternative reproductive toxicity tests and bioassays allowed accurate evaluations of critical organ function in the newborn. Scientists evaluated the existing measurement techniques and developed new methods for the analysis of toxic chemicals of concern to the Office of Toxic Substances. The Agency has been developing predictive techniques to indicate potential worker exposure and toxic-release levels from specified unit operations. Work continued on the prediction of chemical reactions relating to the formation of various hazardous chemicals from industrial processes.

INFRASTRUCTURE

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Adequately funded infrastructure is critical to ORD's success in conducting the quality science needed to assure that the Agency's decisions are scientifically sound. The most critical part of ORD's infrastructure is its staff. The assumption underlying all our research activities includes a productive workforce.

ORD established this cohesive, cross-cutting issue for infrastructure based upon the importance of this activity to planned and ongoing research activities. Program and Research Operations appropriation funding for the Pesticides Research

Program Element (PE) has been centralized within the infrastructure issue to provide improved management in ORD's salaries, travel and related costs associated with managing research programs.

Workyears assigned to this issue represent a consolidation of existing research functions which had previously been allocated across multiple issues. This realignment provides greater accuracy in accounting for workforce usage, enabling management to utilize better information in decision-making and planning purposes. Consolidated activities include: science policy and program development; technical evaluation, review, and guidance to EPA program/regional offices, Federal/State Agencies, and foreign governments; research quality assurance and program review; extramural resource management; technology transfer of scientific information; ADP technical program development of environmental data systems; regulatory mission support; facilities maintenance and oversight; health and safety, and environmental compliance; research planning and program development; operational research oversight; policy and procedure development; program planning and operations; resource planning and review; document production; and secretarial/clerical support and personnel staffs.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD's current infrastructure program provides compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers. ORD's workforce carries out scientific research programs in support of the Agency's mission.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ORD funded its workyears in scientific support of the Agency's mission, providing the personnel compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers.

PESTICIDES
Registration, Special Registration & Tolerances

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM							
Registration, Special Registration, and Tolerances							
Program & Research Operations	$15,457.0	$16,152.4	$15,879.2	$15,947.1	$16,887.2	$940.1	$734.8
Abatement Control and Compliance	$5,832.9	$5,411.9	$5,279.0	$5,202.0	$6,916.9	$1,714.9	$1,505.0
TOTAL	$21,289.9	$21,564.3	$21,158.2	$21,149.1	$23,804.1	$2,655.0	$2,239.8
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$15,457.0	$16,152.4	$15,879.2	$15,947.1	$16,887.2	$940.1	$734.8
Abatement Control and Compliance	$5,832.9	$5,411.9	$5,279.0	$5,202.0	$6,916.9	$1,714.9	$1,505.0
Registration, Special Registration & Tolerances TOTAL	$21,289.9	$21,564.3	$21,158.2	$21,149.1	$23,804.1	$2,655.0	$2,239.8
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Registration, Special Registration, and Tolerances	249.7	252.6	252.6	253.4	247.6	-5.8	-5.0
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	249.7	252.6	252.6	253.4	247.6	-5.8	-5.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Registration, Special Registration, and Tolerances	256.8	252.6	252.6	253.4	247.6	-5.8	-5.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS	256.8	252.6	252.6	253.4	247.6	-5.8	-5.0

PESTICIDES

REGISTRATION, SPECIAL REGISTRATION, AND TOLERANCES

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $23,804,100 supported by 247.6 total workyears for 1995, of which $16,887,200 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $6,916,900 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $940,100 for Program and Research and Operations, an increase of $1,714,900 for Abatement, Control and Compliance, and a decrease 5.8 total workyears.

The President's budget proposes the collection of fees to help recover the costs of registering new pesticide products. It is appropriate that the pesticide industry supports the Federal effort to ensure that pesticides entering the market do not pose an unreasonable risk to human health or the environment. Under a proposal to be transmitted later, the fees will be authorized subject to further actions by the Congressional Appropriations Committees. Their action is needed to score these fees as discretionary under the Budget Enforcement Act.

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $23,804,100 supported by 247.6 total workyears, of which $16,887,200 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $6,916,900 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $940,100 for Program and Research Operations, an increase of $1,714,900 for Abatement, Control and Compliance, and a decrease of 5.8 total workyears. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects full funding of the workforce. The increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance reflects investments in higher priority areas such as safer pesticides, including new biologicals. The decrease in workyears reflects the Administration's commitment to reduce the size of the Federal workforce.

In 1995 the Agency expects to conduct 245 reviews of new chemicals, 125 reviews of biochemical/microbial agents, 1,400 reviews of old chemicals, 4,100 amended registration reviews, 240 new use reviews, and 280 tolerance petition reviews. The reduced outputs are a result of the redirection of resources to higher risk activities. The emphasis on the registration of new chemicals/new biologicals will continue into 1995 to permit more rapid market entry of new, safer products.

The Agency will continue to focus on groundwater protection, Regional liaison, promotion of safer pesticides, antimicrobials and pollution prevention. We will increase emphasis on the registration of safer pesticides, including new biologicals and for other activities promoting the reduced use of pesticides.

In the interest of emerging high priorities, the Agency is redirecting attention and resources from lower risk/lower priority activities to higher risk/higher priority activities. This redirection includes resource disinvestments in the registration of non-Fast Track old chemicals, "me-too's", amended chemical registrations, special local needs (Section 24c's) and sterilants research.

In the new biologicals program we will address the rapidly increasing workload in the new biologicals arena. This area covers all microbial, biochemical and transgenic plant pesticides, including all naturally occurring products as well as those that are obtained through modern technology.

The Agency will continue development of a comprehensive program begun in 1994 to reduce pesticide use by discouraging reliance on large volumes of synthetic organic chemicals and pesticides for pest control and encouraging safer alternatives. This program will target uses, commodities and products that present the greatest opportunity for risk and use reduction.

Additionally, base and investment resources will be used to develop and carry out a policy establishing incentives for development and registration of reduced risk pesticides.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $21,149,100 and 253.4 total workyears for this program, of which $15,947,100 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $5,202,000 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1994, the Agency is emphasizing antimicrobials through implementation of the antimicrobial strategy and will continue to address material weaknesses identified under the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act.

The Agency continues to ensure that tolerances reflect the most current regulatory status of each active ingredient, including revocation of tolerances on canceled pesticides and tolerance reassessments in conjunction with reregistration reviews. Tolerance fees are being increased in 1994 by the percentage of the General Schedule pay raise.

Special emphasis continues to be placed on the regulatory implications of new biological pesticides. There has been a significant increase in small scale field test notifications, experimental use permit applications and registrations related to microbial and biochemical pesticides, both naturally occurring and genetically engineered. These biological pesticides are generally safer than chemical pesticides, and EPA places a priority on processing applications for them. The Agency continues to revise the Section 5 experimental use permit regulations to provide sufficient oversight of the early testing of genetically altered microbial pesticides, and is developing policies and regulations for transgenic plant pesticides, a whole new class of biological pesticides.

Cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is being strengthened through regular meetings and consultations on such matters as analytical test methods, multi-residue test methods, and the sharing of pesticide usage information. Additionally, EPA is pursuing legislative and administrative changes to enhance consumer protection from pesticides. The goal of this legislation is to increase the overall safety of the food supply, while at the same time making various components of the food safety program more efficient and consistent with each other. EPA, FDA and USDA are working together to implement the Administration's commitment to reducing the use of pesticides and promoting sustainable agriculture. Inerts of toxicological concern are being listed on pesticide product labels and will undergo data call-ins.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $20,168,200 and 256.8 total workyears for this program, of which $15,457,000 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $4,711,200 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993, the emphasis on biological pesticides, which comprise the single fastest growing segment of new pesticide registration activity continued. The Agency emphasized the regulatory implications of biological pesticides, and where appropriate, accelerated the experimental use and registration of these pesticides. These products include natural and genetically engineered microbial pesticides, biochemical pesticides and plants genetically engineered to produce pesticides.

Implementation of the antimicrobial strategy continued. Among the objectives identified in the strategy is the revision or update of efficacy test methodology and performance standards to assure reproducibility of efficacy tests.

In 1993, the emphasis given to groundwater contamination, including registrant monitoring, more extensive use of environmental fate test data, geographical restrictions, and restricted use classifications continued. This contributed to the prevention of future environmental clean-up problems. Continued emphasis is being placed on improvement of information on product labels.

Regional liaison continued to improve by working closely with the Regional pesticide experts and other Regional staff to improve Regional and state understanding of national regulatory activities, and by obtaining their input on policies and reviews affecting their mission. This liaison improved oversight of section 18 experimental use permit reviews and section 24(c) special local need programs.

To prevent circumvention of section 3 registration requirements, stringent criteria for granting section 18 exemptions, such as consideration of progress towards permanent registration and clarification of "emergency" and "significant economic loss" as criteria used in considering emergency exemptions, continued to be applied. Headquarters continued to work closely with the Regions and states to monitor emergency exemptions and special local needs.

The Agency continued to ensure that tolerances reflect the most current regulatory status of each active ingredient, including revocation of tolerances on canceled pesticides and tolerance reassessments in conjunction with reregistration reviews. Tolerance fees were increased in 1993 by the 3.7% increase in the General Schedule pay raise.

PESTICIDES
Generic Chemical Review

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
				(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)			
PROGRAM							
Generic Chemical Review							
Program & Research Operations	$21,480.7	$20,737.7	$20,633.5	$20,824.2	$23,422.5	$2,598.3	$2,684.8
Abatement Control and Compliance	$18,663.7	$21,576.8	$21,073.5	$20,853.8	$16,191.8	-$4,662.0	-$5,385.0
FIFRA Revolving Fund	$12,291.1			$4,092.9		-$4,092.9	
TOTAL	$52,435.5	$42,314.5	$41,707.0	$45,770.9	$39,614.3	-$6,156.6	-$2,700.2
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$21,480.7	$20,737.7	$20,633.5	$20,824.2	$23,422.5	$2,598.3	$2,684.8
Abatement Control and Compliance	$18,663.7	$21,576.8	$21,073.5	$20,853.8	$16,191.8	-$4,662.0	-$5,385.0
FIFRA Revolving Fund	$12,291.1			$4,092.9		-$4,092.9	
Generic Chemical Review TOTAL	$52,435.5	$42,314.5	$41,707.0	$45,770.9	$39,614.3	-$6,156.6	-$2,700.2
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Generic Chemical Review	512.5	534.9	534.9	535.3	520.7	-14.6	-14.2
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	512.5	534.9	534.9	535.3	520.7	-14.6	-14.2
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Generic Chemical Review	524.7	534.9	534.9	535.3	520.7	-14.6	-14.2
TOTAL WORKYEARS	524.7	534.9	534.9	535.3	520.7	-14.6	-14.2

PESTICIDES

GENERIC CHEMICAL REVIEW

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $39,614,300 and 520.7 total workyears for this program, of which $23,422,500 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $16,191,800 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. Total workyears include 316.7 supported by the Program and Research Operations appropriation and 204.0 supported by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) Revolving Fund. This represents an increase of $2,598,300 for Program and Research Operations, a decrease of $4,662,000 for Abatement, Control and Compliance, and a decrease of 12.6 total workyears.

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $39,614,300 and 520.7 total workyears for this program, of which $23,422,500 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $16,191,800 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. Total workyears include 316.7 supported by the Program and Research Operations appropriation and 204.0 supported by the FIFRA Revolving Fund. This represents an increase of $2,598,300 for Program and Research Operation, a decrease of $4,662,000 for Abatement, Control and Compliance, and a decrease of 12.6 total workyears. The increase in Program and Research Operations represents full funding of workyears. The decrease in Abatement Control and Compliance reflects a combination of reductions in lower risk, lower priority reregistration activities; program efficiencies such as those in special review attained through negotiated agreements and information systems efficiencies achieved through integration of systems; completion of the disposal of the last stocks of 2,4,5-T/Silvex; and eco-risk mission support. In the non-pesticide disposal portion of this program, an investment was made to accelerate reregistration. The decrease in workyears reflects the Administration's commitment to reducing the size of the Federal workforce.

The Agency's emphasis on pesticide reregistration continues in 1995. We will complete 40 Reregistration Eligibility Decisions (REDs). As data gathered through the reregistration process continues through review, the Agency expects that some pesticides will continue to meet the triggers for special reviews. Eight special reviews are projected for 1995. Appropriated resources will be supplemented with additional revenues from maintenance fees to keep the reregistration program on track with the current schedule.

In 1995, the Agency will expand support of an aggressive program encouraging reduced use of pesticides through projects designed to reduce or eliminate urban and agricultural pesticide use and to foster risk reduction and pollution prevention.

Recommendations made by the National Academy of Science "Kids Study" will be implemented.

Emphasis on food safety will continue as a major concern, as will efforts to prohibit the export of pesticides canceled or suspended for health or safety concerns. Less emphasis will be placed on non-food use chemicals.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $45,770,900 and 535.3 total workyears for this program, of which $20,824,200 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $20,853,800 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation and $4,092,000 is from the FIFRA Revolving Fund. Total workyears include 329.3 supported by the Program and Research Operations appropriation and 206.0 supported by the FIFRA Revolving Fund.

In 1994, the Agency is continuing reregistration decisions on Lists A and B. The Agency expects to issue 38 REDs as work pertaining to the 1988 FIFRA Amendments continues. Eight special reviews are projected for 1994. Special reviews are a major risk reduction vehicle and this activity is expected to continue as data is reviewed during the reregistration process.

The Agency is improving the Dietary Risk Exposure System (DRES). DRES improvements will enhance our ability to evaluate risks posed through diet, specifically, in providing improved precision of food consumption data for infants and children.

The Agency is continuing safe storage of the remaining 2,4,5-T/Silvex stocks, pending disposal. The APTUS Facility in Coffeyville, Kansas has been awarded a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act permit to dispose of the 2,4,5-T/Silvex stocks. The disposal contract was awarded on December 13, 1993. The transportation of the stocks began December 20, 1993, and burning of the stocks began on January 4, 1994. The Agency expects to complete disposal of the last stocks of 2,4,5-T/Silvex by September, 1994.

Additionally, the Section 19 FIFRA disposal regulations are being published in three phases. Phase I, procedural rules for suspended/canceled/recalled pesticides, proposed in 1993, will be final in 1994. The Phase II, proposed rule standards for pesticide containers and bulk containment, will be published in the Federal Register in early 1994. Efforts on Phase III, standards (or guidance) for storage, mixing/loading, transportation and disposal of pesticides, began in December, 1993.

Food safety remains a priority in 1994. This initiative includes developing better scientific data on special tolerance and residue issues, conveying scientific information on risks to the public in understandable terms, and using improved risk information in regulatory decisions. In response to the Delaney Court Decision, EPA is collaborating with the Department of Agriculture and the Food and Drug Administration on the development of a set of legislative reforms which will allow the continued application of "negligible risk" to the tolerance setting activities. In the Endangered Species Protection Program area, the final program will be published in a Federal Register Notice in 1994. The Agency is assisting developing countries to effectively manage pesticides by providing increased technical assistance, information dissemination, and training activities.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $52,435,500 and 524.7 total workyears for this program, of which $21,480,700 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, $18,663,700 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation and $12,291,100 was from the FIFRA Revolving Fund. Total workyears included 332.8 supported by the Program and Research Operations appropriation and 191.9 supported by the FIFRA Fund.

In 1993, the Agency continued work pertaining to 1988 FIFRA Amendments, completing 19 REDs. Eight Special Reviews were completed in 1993.

Worker Protection Standards for Agricultural Pesticides (40 CFR 170), governing pesticide-treated field reentry intervals, protective clothing, and label warnings, were published as a final regulation in October, 1992.

As of December, 1992, 99% of the known dinoseb stocks had been disposed of. Pesticide disposal funds were used for the continued safe storage of the remaining stocks of 2,4,5-T/Silvex.

The 1988 amendments to section 19 of FIFRA mandated that the Agency promulgate regulations for the storage and disposal of pesticides. Proposed regulations will be issued in three phases.

Environmental indicators were evaluated for their feasibility in measuring the effectiveness of the program's efforts to achieve the objectives of the OPPTS Four Year Strategy, particularly in the areas of reducing pesticide risks to public health and the environment. Program activities in 1993 focused on accomplishing the goals and objectives outlined in the strategy.

The Agency continued efforts in international coordination to ensure consistency of decisions and science data with CODEX, the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade, and import/export policies. This initiative included coordination with the European Community on its reregistration efforts, and expanded technical assistance through the Food and Agriculture Organization and the Peace Corps.

PESTICIDES
Pesticides Program Implementation

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
PROGRAM								
Pesticides Program Implementation								
Program & Research Operations		$3,039.3	$3,387.7	$3,384.0	$3,422.2	$3,623.1	$200.9	$235.4
Abatement Control and Compliance		$3.7	$3.1	$3.1	$4.7	$337.4	$332.7	$334.3
Program & Research operation - Flood								
	TOTAL	$3,043.0	$3,390.8	$3,387.1	$3,426.9	$3,960.5	$533.6	$569.7
Pesticides Program Implementation - Grants								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$15,433.8	$16,201.4	$16,201.4	$16,172.1	$14,825.4	-$1,346.7	-$1,376.0
	TOTAL	$15,433.8	$16,201.4	$16,201.4	$16,172.1	$14,825.4	-$1,346.7	-$1,376.0
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$3,039.3	$3,387.7	$3,384.0	$3,422.2	$3,623.1	$200.9	$235.4
Abatement Control and Compliance		$15,437.5	$16,204.5	$16,204.5	$16,176.8	$15,162.8	-$1,014.0	-$1,041.7
Abatement and Control Pesticides	TOTAL	$18,476.8	$19,592.2	$19,588.5	$19,599.0	$18,785.9	-$813.1	-$806.3
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Pesticides Program Implementation		52.4	57.7	57.7	59.0	57.7	-1.3	
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		52.4	57.7	57.7	59.0	57.7	-1.3	
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Pesticides Program Implementation		53.1	57.7	57.7	59.0	57.7	-1.3	
TOTAL WORKYEARS		53.1	57.7	57.7	59.0	57.7	-1.3	

PESTICIDES

PESTICIDES PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $18,785,900 and 57.7 total workyears for this program, of which $3,623,100 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $15,162,800 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $200,900 for Program and Research Operations, a decrease of $1,014,000 for Abatement, Control and Compliance, and no change in total workyears.

PESTICIDES PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $3,960,500 and 57.7 total workyears for this program, of which $3,623,100 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $337,400 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $200,900 for Program and Research Operations, an increase of $332,700 for Abatement, Control and Compliance, and no change in total workyears. The increase in Program and Research Operations represents full funding of the workforce. The increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance represents increased Regional program support to the states.

In 1995, the Agency will continue to emphasize protection of our water resources (ground and surface), worker protection, certification and training (C&T), and endangered species as a priority by building Regional/state capabilities in these areas.

Headquarters staff will continue to provide national leadership and coordination of the initiative to build Regional/state capabilities in the areas of ground-water, worker protection, and endangered species. Additionally, Headquarters staff will continue coordination of the program with other Federal agencies, especially the United States Department of Agriculture to ensure a nationally consistent and coordinated program.

Regional staff will continue to provide technical guidance and expertise to the states on pesticide issues such as C&T, application techniques, toxicity, pesticide disposal, and restricted use pesticides. The Regions will also provide guidance to the states in conducting workshops, briefings and informational meetings.

Full implementation of the Groundwater Strategy will require that Headquarters provide regulatory and policy decisions and guidance for the development of State Management Plans (SMPs). EPA plans to promulgate regulations making specific pesticides (those that may pose an unreasonable environmental risk by its threat to groundwater) subject to SMPs. These regulations will establish SMPs as an "other regulatory requirement", under section 3(d) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

After a period for state development and EPA approval of these plans, further use of a designated pesticide will be illegal in a state without an EPA approved plan. Other groundwater protection activities involve designation of additional pesticides for restricted use to certified applicators, pursuant to regulatory proposals in 1994. Regional staff will provide technical assistance to states during the development and implementation phase.

In the area of worker protection, implementation of the Worker Protection Standard will require a well targeted, high quality program in communications, development and distribution of support materials, training and follow-up. Additionally, implementation will require the states to provide substantial coordination efforts to ensure that the program is described and explained thoroughly to affected parties. States will need to develop and/or reproduce and distribute training materials. Regions will provide oversight of the development of program implementation strategies, assistance to states in disseminating information on the new regulations, and coordination with affected state and other Federal agencies at the state and Regional level. Additional support provided by the Regions includes assistance in making trainers available to conduct training, development and use of public information materials explaining the new regulations, and distribution of training programs and materials to states.

Base activities and implementation of the C&T program will continue in 1995, to ensure our capability to effectively implement a cornerstone program that produces results not only in the initiatives area but also in the areas of food safety, pollution prevention and geographic targeting. Publication of the regulations to upgrade the C&T program will continue to require Headquarters guidance to the Regions on training programs development and other requirements.

As 1995 will be the first year of an enforceable endangered species program, more states will be developing state-initiated endangered species protection plans. The combination of a larger universe of endangered species to protect from pesticide use along with an enforceable program will require a greater level of effort. Headquarters coordination with the Fish and Wildlife Service will increase, as map and county bulletins are produced for pesticides of concern. We will continue to provide for efforts in communication and outreach activities.

The Regions will assist states in developing customized state-initiated plans, provide educational materials to users and the public, coordinate with Federal and state lead agencies, coordinate the review of habitat maps, and distribute other informational materials. In order to keep pace with the demands as the program progresses, additional assistance will be required from the Regions in communications and outreach, as well as in providing guidance and review of state-initiated plans.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $3,426,900 and 59.0 total workyears for this program, of which $3,422,200 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $4,700 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1994, the Agency continues to address concerns about pesticide threats to groundwater, endangered species, and workers occupationally exposed to pesticides. The Agency also continues to build Regional/state capabilities in the areas of groundwater, worker protection, and endangered species, as well as providing national leadership and coordination for this initiative. EPA is developing guidance packages and training and educational materials, organizing national meetings and workshops, and providing technical assistance. In this area, EPA is continuing joint coordination with other Federal agencies, especially the United States Department of Agriculture.

Implementation of the Regional/state capability Initiative continues in 1994. This initiative includes revisions to the C&T Regulations (Part 171), which governs the sale of restricted use pesticides to non-certified persons. Regional staff are implementing the major initiatives underway in EPA, including Worker Protection Standards, the Groundwater Strategy, the Groundwater Restricted Use Rule, the Endangered Species Protection Program, and the Non-Point Source Management and Wellhead Protection plans. These initiatives represent major regulatory and program changes. In 1994, the C&T program is supporting 54 applicator programs in 49 states, the District of Columbia, several territories and one Indian tribe.

Headquarters and Regional office staff continue to develop and manage national training programs for the certification & training, groundwater, endangered species and worker protection programs in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture/State Cooperative Extension Services (USDA/SCES).

EPA and the USDA continue to jointly develop pesticide education programs to protect groundwater, workers and endangered species. Further, national and joint workshops on C&T are being organized by program staff in cooperation with USDA/SCES.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $3,043,000 and 53.1 total workyears for this program, of which $3,039,300 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $3,700 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993, the Agency continued to build on the initiative begun in 1990 to strengthen Regional/state capabilities to respond to increasing public concerns about groundwater contamination by pesticides, protection of endangered species from pesticides, and safety of workers occupationally exposed to pesticides. The Regional office staff continued to implement the major groundwater initiatives begun in EPA, including the Groundwater Strategy, the Groundwater Restricted Use Rule, and the Non-Point Source Management and Wellhead Protection Plans. For the worker protection program, states conducted activities to carry out the Worker Protection Standard. The Agency disseminated information on the new standard and continued to develop training materials required by the program. For the Endangered Species Program, Regional staff continued to implement the geographically targeted program in high priority areas, manage program grants, continued education and outreach, assisted states in developing and implementing state-initiated plans, and coordinated map review within the states. Also, Headquarters and Regional staff continued to manage the C&T program in cooperation with the Agriculture/State Cooperative Extension Services, and provided technical assistance on pesticide issues.

PESTICIDES PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $14,825,400 and no workyears for this program, all of which is for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This decrease of $1,346,700 represents the redirection of resources to higher priority Agency activities.

In 1995, the grants program will continue to emphasize protection of our surface and groundwater resources, worker protection, certification and training (C&T), and endangered species.

In the groundwater area, the states, under Regional guidance, will continue to develop, submit, and implement site specific management plans for the groundwater program. In the groundwater area, resources will provide for implementation of state management plans for identified pesticides that may impact groundwater in the states. This work will require escalated state effort in conducting vulnerability assessments and implementing management measures based on assessments. Resources will also provide for development and implementation of specific plans for the use of several pesticides in the states. Implementation of the "Pesticides and GroundWater Strategy" will continue to be an important priority for EPA and will require intense effort by Headquarters, Regions, states and local agencies. Additionally, in 1995, states will continue to submit pesticide specific state management plans for approval to avoid prohibition of use of those pesticides in the state. Development and implementation of these plans will require concentrated state efforts in conducting vulnerability assessments, monitoring, implementing management measures, and disseminating information to users. As envisioned by the Agency's "GroundWater Protection Strategy" and in conjunction with other EPA programs, state grant activities will be integrated to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort and achieve more consistent and effective protection of the resources.

In the worker protection area, states, with Regional assistance and oversight, will continue to fully implement the Worker Protection Standard (WPS). The Agency will continue dissemination of information on the new WPS and continue development and dissemination of training materials required by the program. The states will be required to provide final design and initiation of communications and education programs. Successful implementation of the WPS and related product label changes requires continuation of public outreach efforts to inform workers and employers about requirements. With 2.3 million workers in one million agricultural establishments, the quality and frequency of the training and education programs are critical to successful implementation of the WPS requirements.

The worker protection rule contains provisions to reduce or eliminate certain worker exposures to pesticides, mitigate pesticide exposures that do occur and provide information that will assist workers in protecting themselves. Among the requirements are those for application and entry restrictions, training, decontamination, emergency assistance and hazard communication. Effectiveness of the effort requires a well targeted, high quality program in communications, development and distribution of support materials such as videos and brochures, training and follow-up. Implementation will require additional outreach efforts.

In the Endangered Species program, states have been given the opportunity to develop state-initiated plans which can replace or modify the Federal program with provisions that best fit local needs. The overall program will be a mixture of Federally developed provisions and local recommendations developed in the state-initiated plans. The 1995 program will be the first year of an enforceable endangered species program. Resources will provide for communication and outreach effortw, especially in geographic areas with many listed species. As the Federal program is implemented, more states will develop state-initiated plans tailored to meet their local needs which vary due to different crops, species and pesticide usage. The Regions and all states will review and comment on maps and county bulletins.

Base activities in the C&T Program will be continued into 1995. Regional offices will continue to provide technical expertise on pesticide issues such as C&T, application techniques, toxicity, pesticide disposal, restricted use pesticides, and pesticides. Revisions to the regulations will require states to recertify applicators at least every five years. Consequently, every five years, approximately 1 million certified applicators will need to be trained, tested, or both. It is also anticipated that additional persons will require certification due to changes in the aspect of use and the definition of various levels of restricted use products, and the level of supervision required for application of certain restricted use pesticides. Strengthening of the certification program and evaluation of its effectiveness, will require additional Regional and state involvement. The C&T program will support states, territories, Indian tribes and Federal Agencies that have plans for certification of either or both private and commercial pesticide applicators. The Regions will assist states in upgrading standards of competency and examinations, and in identifying the training requirements to comply with the revised regulations. Additionally, under the Agency's Indian policy, EPA will actively encourage tribes to adopt and administer C&T programs on reservation lands.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $16,172,100 and no workyears for this program, all of which is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Agency is continuing the implementation of the pesticide program in the states and on Indian tribal lands. States and Indian tribes are instrumental in working with the Regions and the public in addressing site-specific pesticides issues. The Regions continue to assist the states in keeping the public and users informed on pesticide issues. The implementation of the Worker Protection Standard continues to be of primary emphasis. The Regions are providing assistance to the states, particularly in the development of training materials and communication efforts. In the endangered species program, the Regions are assisting in the development of protection plans to meet state-specific needs. In the groundwater program, the Regions continue to work with all fifty (50) states and some Indian tribes in the development of and review of generic State Management Plans. States continue to implement the certification and training program, including pesticide risk reduction in specific geographic areas.

The states continue to carry out the C&T Program in cooperation with the Agriculture/State Cooperative Extension Services. These efforts strengthen implementation of the C&T Part 171 regulations and improve communications with the states and public on food safety issues. Additionally, states continue to strive to ensure that applicators of Restricted Use Pesticides (RUPs) are knowledgeable in all the program initiatives of groundwater, worker protection and endangered species.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $15,433,800 and no workyears, all of which was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The resources supported the C&T programs, as well as programs initiated in 1992 to strengthen state capabilities to address problems in the protection of groundwater. In 1993, full scale implementation of the Worker Protection Standard began. States continued to complete their implementation strategy, including a communications program, an education program, and cooperation with other Federal and state agencies.

The Agency continued to carry out cooperative agreements with State Lead Agencies to certify applicators to use RUPs. The Agency provided grants to states to support this activity. Under the guidance of the Regions, the states implemented certain program improvements, revised the certification examinations to strengthen state capabilities to address problems in groundwater, endangered species, chronic health effects, workers occupationally exposed to pesticides, and other topics. EPA established an interagency agreement with USDA to provide training to pesticide applicators by working through State Cooperative Extension Services. Resources were used for the development and implementation of training programs for non-agricultural (e.g., structural, urban) applicators. In 1993, the states continued to implement the Regional/state capability initiative.

PESTICIDES
Pesticides Enforcement

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
PROGRAM							
Pesticides Enforcement Grants							
Abatement Control and Compliance	$16,084.6	$15,842.4	$15,842.4	$15,092.5		-$15,092.5	-$15,842.4
TOTAL	$16,084.6	$15,842.4	$15,842.4	$15,092.5		-$15,092.5	-$15,842.4
Pesticides Enforcement FIFRA Funds							
Program & Research Operations	$7,925.9	$8,474.7	$8,406.9	$5,588.2	$5,709.9	$121.7	-$2,764.8
Abatement Control and Compliance	$1,687.6	$2,446.6	$2,406.5	$197.2		-$197.2	-$2,446.6
TOTAL	$9,613.5	$10,921.3	$10,813.4	$5,785.4	$5,709.9	-$75.5	-$5,211.4
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$7,925.9	$8,474.7	$8,406.9	$5,588.2	$5,709.9	$121.7	-$2,764.8
Abatement Control and Compliance	$17,772.2	$18,289.0	$18,248.9	$15,289.7		-$15,289.7	-$18,289.0
esticides Enforcement TOTAL	$25,698.1	$26,763.7	$26,655.8	$20,877.9	$5,709.9	-$15,168.0	-$21,053.8
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Pesticides Enforcement FIFRA Funds	133.4	138.7	138.7	96.0	92.4	-3.6	-46.3
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	133.4	138.7	138.7	96.0	92.4	-3.6	-46.3
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Pesticides Enforcement FIFRA Funds	139.1	138.7	138.7	96.0	92.4	-3.6	-46.3
TOTAL WORKYEARS	139.1	138.7	138.7	96.0	92.4	-3.6	-46.3

PESTICIDES ENFORCEMENT

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $5,709,900 and 92.4 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Program Research and Operations appropriation. This represents an increase of $121,700 for Program Research and Operations, a decrease of $15,289,700 for Abatement, Control and Compliance, and a decrease of 3.6 total workyears.

As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. The Headquarters resources for pesticides enforcement can now be found in Multimedia.

PESTICIDES ENFORCEMENT GRANTS

1995 REQUEST

In 1995, all pesticides enforcement grant resources can be found in Multimedia as a result of the reorganization of enforcement resources.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, OPPTS is allocating a total of $15,092,500 and no workyears for this program, all of which is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

Additional resources for this program currently appear in Multimedia as a result of the reorganization of enforcement resources. The resources reflected here are being transferred to Multimedia pending final approval of the 1994 Agency operating plan.

In 1994, the Agency is continuing 56 pesticides cooperative enforcement agreements with states and territories, and 12 additional agreements with Indian tribes and tribal organizations. These agreements emphasize user compliance with label directions for proper use and application, as well as manufacturer adherence to product formulation requirements under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. Inspections also address applicator licenses and records, producer establishments, marketplaces, and pesticide dealers. The states are increasingly emphasizing agricultural and non-agricultural use inspections in the expectation that use compliance produces the greatest overall environmental benefit. States continue to implement state implementation plans for worker protection and develop state management plans for pesticides in groundwater strategies.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $16,084,600 and no workyears for this program, all of which was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. These funds supported pesticides enforcement activities in 56 states and territories, and 12 Indian tribes and tribal organizations.

The cooperative enforcement agreement program continued to be the primary means for ensuring public and environmental safety from hazardous pesticides by enforcing the requirements of FIFRA. States conducted inspections for compliance with pesticides labels. In addition, state activities included pesticide producer establishment and marketplace inspections, applicator license and record inspections, dealer record inspections, and agricultural and non-agricultural use inspections.

States implemented worker protection enforcement activities under state implementation plans. States also continued to implement state management plans for the pesticides in groundwater strategies.

PESTICIDES ENFORCEMENT

1995 REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $5,709,900 and 92.4 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Program Research and Operations appropriation. This represents an increase of $121,700 for Program Research and Operations, a decrease of $197,200 for Abatement, Control and Compliance, and a decrease of 3.6 total workyears. The increase in Program Research and Operations reflects increased workforce costs. The decrease of $197,200 in Abatement, Control and Compliance is a result of a transfer of these funds to Pesticides Program Implementation due to the reorganization of enforcement resources. The decrease of 3.6 workyears represents 2.0 workyears that previously directed the pesticides enforcement program in the State of Nebraska and a 1.6 workyear reduction in base pesticides enforcement activities.

Regions will manage and oversee the state and Federal pesticide enforcement cooperative agreement program. In 1994, the State of Nebraska for the first time entered into a pesticides cooperative enforcement agreement under Federal guidance and oversight. The two states and Indian tribes not currently involved with the cooperative agreement program will be encouraged to participate by the Regions. Regions will continue to provide enforcement training and policy guidance to the states. State inspector training will be coordinated through the Regions to ensure that the statutes are properly enforced and cases are legitimately developed. The Regions will conduct inspections in states without cooperative enforcement agreements.

Regions will emphasize implementation of pesticide enforcement priorities for worker protection, groundwater, special action chemicals, disposal and FIFRA 6(a)(2) significant adverse effects. In the laboratory data integrity program, three Regions will continue to support Headquarters by conducting inspections to monitor compliance with Good Laboratory Practices (GLP) regulations at laboratories engaged in testing in response to Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) data requirements.

As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. The Headquarters resources for pesticides enforcement can now be found in Multimedia.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $5,785,400 and 96.0 total workyears for this program, of which $5,588,200 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $197,200 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Regions continue to manage and oversee the state and Federal pesticide enforcement cooperative agreement program. The Regions continue to provide enforcement training and policy guidance to the states. State inspector training is coordinated through the Regions to ensure that the statutes are properly enforced and cases are legitimately developed. The Regions conduct inspections in states without cooperative enforcement agreements.

The Regions and states are beginning to enforce the first worker protection regulatory deadlines, providing specialized enforcement training and oversight. In the laboratory data integrity program, three Regions support Headquarters by conducting inspections to monitor compliance with GLP regulations at laboratories engaged in testing in response to FIFRA data requirements.

As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. The Headquarters resources for pesticides enforcement can now be found in Multimedia.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $9,613,500 and 139.1 total workyears for this program, of which $7,925,900 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,687,600 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

Headquarters provided overall program guidance and management, assisted in developing new and revised regulations, and developed compliance monitoring strategies and enforcement response policies. Headquarters staff also provided guidance and general oversight of the Federal/state cooperative enforcement agreement program, and technical and analytical support for Regional activities.

Headquarters directed the OPPTS laboratory data integrity program, which inspected private testing laboratories to determine compliance with GLP regulations, audited in-process studies, and verified the scientific accuracy of completed test studies. This program was designated a material weakness under the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act. Headquarters continued to implement the corrective actions associated with this program to effectively enforce data integrity and GLP requirements under the pesticide reregistration program. In 1993, five existing Memoranda of Understanding with foreign countries continued to be implemented to assure continued international GLP cooperation.

In 1993, the Regions provided inspector training, grant oversight, incident investigations, technical assistance and guidance to states, the regulated community, and the public to obtain compliance with FIFRA. The Regions worked with states to prepare for full compliance implementation of the pesticides in groundwater strategies and worker protection regulations.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1995 Budget Estimate

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TOXIC SUBSTANCES

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)							
APPROPRIATION							
Program & Research Operations	$53,720.8	$56,790.2	$56,254.5	$53,426.6	$53,814.9	$388.3	-$2,975.3
Abatement Control and Compliance	$54,544.6	$67,087.7	$70,320.1	$66,108.7	$61,893.4	-$4,215.3	-$5,194.3
Research & Development Reimbursements	$13,931.8	$15,199.3	$14,604.1	$14,442.4	$13,771.4	-$671.0	-$1,427.9
Credit Reform - Program Account	$26,776.5						
TOTAL, Toxic Substances	$148,973.7	$139,077.2	$141,178.7	$133,977.7	$129,479.7	-$4,498.0	-$9,597.5
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	824.5	841.9	841.9	793.6	771.5	-22.1	-70.4
TOTAL WORKYEARS	855.4	841.9	841.9	793.6	771.5	-22.1	-70.4
OUTLAYS	$146,118.0	$158,505.4	$159,664.9	$151,708.5	$133,573.4	-$18,135.1	-$24,932.0

AUTHORIZATION LEVELS Authorization to appropriate funds for the Toxic Substances Control Act expired on September 30, 1983. Reauthorization is pending.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	DIFFERENCE		
				ENACTED VS PRES. BUD	EST. VS PRES. BUD	EST. VS ENACTED
			(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)			
APPROPRIATION						
Program & Research Operations	$56,790.2	$56,254.5	$53,426.6	-$535.7	-$3,363.6	-$2,827.9
Abatement Control and Compliance	$67,087.7	$70,320.1	$66,108.7	$3,232.4	-$979.0	-$4,211.4
Research & Development	$15,199.3	$14,604.1	$14,442.4	-$595.2	-$756.9	-$161.7
Reimbursements						
Credit Reform - Program Account						
TOTAL, Toxic Substances	$139,077.2	$141,178.7	$133,977.7	$2,101.5	-$5,099.5	-$7,201.0
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	841.9	841.9	793.6		-48.3	-48.3
TOTAL WORKYEARS	841.9	841.9	793.6		-48.3	-48.3

The following points list the major reasons that the dollars devoted to this media have changed from submission of the President's FY 1994 Budget Request to the FY 1994 Current Estimate.

PROGRAM AND RESEARCH OPERATIONS

The Program and Research Operations account has decreased from the FY 1994 President's Budget Request as a result of:

- o The Congressionally-mandated reduction to the PRO account;
- o The redirection of FTE and associated PRO resources to support new Agency initiatives; and
- o The movement of Headquarters pesticides enforcement resources to Multi-Media as a result of the reorganization of the Office of Enforcement.

ABATEMENT, CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE

The Abatement, Control and Compliance account has decreased from the FY 1994 President's Budget Request as a result of:

- o The Congressionally-mandated reduction to the AC&C account;
- o The movement of Headquarters pesticides enforcement resources to Multi-Media as a result of the reorganization of the Office of Enforcement; and
- o The redirection of resources to support new Agency initiatives.
- o Reductions made in lead research to meet 1994 Congressional Appropriations

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

- o A decrease in the Lead and Other Heavy Metals research to support higher priority research initiatives

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

OVERVIEW AND STRATEGY

The toxic substances media includes responsibility for environmental programs carried out under six major statutes, with emphases on preventing pollution and reducing risks associated with toxic chemicals. The Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) is designed to protect human health and the environment from unreasonable risks arising from the manufacture, processing, distribution, use or disposal of new or existing chemical substances. The Pollution Prevention Act authorizes the Agency to work with private and public sectors to prevent pollution of toxic chemicals through multimedia source reduction. The Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act requires inspection for and abatement of asbestos in all public and private schools, and requires EPA to examine similar asbestos exposure issues in public and commercial buildings. The Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Act authorizes EPA to provide financial assistance as loans or grants to local education agencies to conduct asbestos abatement projects in school buildings. Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) requires facilities that emit toxic materials to report those emissions to EPA, and requires EPA to collect and provide the data to the public through electronic and other means. Finally, Title X of the Residential Lead-based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 requires EPA to provide a comprehensive national approach to dealing with lead-based paint in the nation's housing stock.

Pollution prevention is a key element in linking environmental protection with economic growth. The Agency's pollution prevention initiatives within the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) and Design for the Environment (DfE) programs incorporate the ideas of voluntary action by industry and community right-to-know to encourage pollution prevention in both the public and private sectors.

The President of the United States recently signed an Executive Order (E.O. 12856) requiring Federal facilities to (1) report under TRI, (2) alter their procurement practices to advance pollution prevention, and (3) develop goals to reduce releases and transfers of toxic chemicals by 50% by 1999. EPA will provide technical assistance to other government agencies to carry out this order.

The strategy of the Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances for pollution prevention and toxics emphasizes the central role of information to empower the public to take direct action to address chemical risks. Investments in expanding right-to-know more will occur in three program areas: the Chemical Use Inventory, distribution of consumer information, and public distribution of chemical hazard information. Consumers play a major role in pollution prevention. Effective information allows consumers to make purchasing decisions based on a product's impact on the environment.

Program descriptions do not reflect any increase in workyears that may result from the 900 additional workyears that EPA received for contractor conversion.

1995 PROGRAM PRIORITIES

The Existing Chemicals program is central to the toxic substances program emphasis on risk reduction. This program is responsible for characterizing the risks to human health and the environment posed by existing chemicals, and where identified unreasonable levels of risk exist, act appropriately to eliminate or mitigate those risks. The program is changing its emphasis to encourage private risk management action by providing information to the public on chemical risks and alternatives.

In 1995, besides managing the risk review process on hundreds of chemicals, the Existing Chemicals program will support activities in several new programmatic areas. One involves lead-based paint in residential housing. EPA will continue to support ongoing lead-in-paint programs that EPA and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) have set up. Additionally, EPA is promulgating regulations that set standards for lead-based paint hazards, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated soil. The Agency will work with HUD to promulgate rules requiring disclosure of lead-based paint in housing constructed before 1978 that is offered for sale or lease. The Agency will promulgate guidelines for renovating and remodeling residential and commercial buildings that contain lead-based paint. Financial assistance will allow the states to begin development of state plans for abatement worker training and certification programs. A lead environmental justice initiative will assure that disadvantaged urban populations have an equal chance to live in a healthy environment, free from the hazards of lead exposure.

A second area, DfE, focuses on pollution prevention in the industrial sector and is a key component of the President's Environmental Technology Initiative. The Agency works with private industry to help companies think through their chemical and technical choices from an environmental perspective and to chart a course towards safer materials, products and processes. The Agency identifies the regulatory incentives that motivate industry to change, provides technical assistance, and rewards those companies that take the lead in incorporating environmental principles in product and process design.

The Regional Toxics program includes several initiatives that complement or closely parallel initiatives found in the existing chemicals program. First, the Agency requests a significant resource increase to expand the Regional lead risk reduction program. The state lead program assistance component will provide for the training and certification of state and local employees, public education and technical assistance. The lead environmental justice component will highlight and expand on the Federal government's efforts to reduce the prevalence of lead poisoning among inner-city children. Finally, the lead exposure assessment component will make improvements to the integrated exposure/uptake biokinetic model and improve our understanding of the effects of lead exposure.

Similarly, the Emergency Preparedness and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) programs in both Headquarters and the Regions include several significant pollution prevention initiatives. OPPTS' strategy for pollution prevention and toxics emphasizes the central role of information to empower the public to take direct action to address chemical risks. Investments in right-to-know will occur in three program areas: the Chemical Use Inventory, distribution of consumer information, and public distribution of chemical hazard information.

TOXIC SUBSTANCE ENFORCEMENT

The major objective of the Agency's Toxic Substances Enforcement program is to develop an effective national compliance monitoring program with appropriate coverage of all enforceable TSCA regulations. The enforcement program depends increasingly upon the assistance of state agencies which conduct compliance monitoring inspections for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and asbestos under the terms of cooperative enforcement agreements. Thirty-five states currently participate in the TSCA cooperative agreement program. State enforcement programs emphasize compliance monitoring of existing chemical control rules, particularly those for asbestos and PCBs. States may only conduct inspections. Enforcement actions must be issued by the Regions because no state has "equivalent" state authority as mandated by TSCA. A limited number of TSCA multimedia state grants are piloted, encouraging states to assume additional comprehensive TSCA enforcement responsibilities, allowing for greater enforcement coverage and locally tailored programs.

The Toxic Substances Enforcement program also supports the enforcement provisions of EPCRA's TRI. EPA's inspection program ensures that manufacturers, processors, and users of subject chemicals comply with SARA section 313 requirements to report emissions and discharges of toxic chemicals. The EPCRA TRI enforcement program has expanded to target late reporting and data quality violations.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Office of Research and Development (ORD) will continue to support the Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances (OPPTS) by conducting research in areas related to toxic substances. Ecosystems protection research will enhance site-specific or geographic-specific evaluations of natural and anthropogenic stresses on ecosystems. Research will provide knowledge on the potential risks posed by the release of biotechnology products into the environment. Air toxics research will focus on improving air toxics emissions estimation methods for industry to use in reporting for the TRI mandated under SARA Title III. ORD will begin developing pollution prevention strategies and separations technologies for wastes in the chemical formulating and packaging industries under waste water and sludge research.

Human exposure investigation will develop methods to measure the exposures of human populations to environmental chemicals from all sources and routes of exposure. Research in health effects will emphasize the development of animal toxicologic and human clinical data and models; efforts will focus on environmental epidemiology, including the development and assessment of biomarkers. Research begun in 1993 will continue in neurotoxicology on the identification of susceptible populations, neurogenerative diseases, and in-vitro neurotoxicology. Investigation will focus on improving the biological basis for health risk assessment. Scientists will develop methods to predict environmental and human health impacts related to research on the environmental review of toxic chemicals. Researchers will conduct studies on alternative reproductive and in-vitro neurotoxicity test methods. Ecology research will emphasize advanced structure activity relationship techniques, and physical and chemical identification data for transportation and fate analysis. Investigation will continue to support lead research through the development of standard reference materials and laboratory accreditation for the paint, house dust, street dust, and soil abatement program.

FEES

Section 5 of TSCA requires that chemical manufacturers notify the Agency at least 90 days before manufacturing or importing a new chemical substance for commercial purposes. EPA's review process is called the premanufacture notice (PMN) process; new chemical submissions are called PMNs. There are several exemptions to the PMN process, such as low volume and polymer exemptions. TSCA allows the Agency to collect fees up to $2,500 ($100 for small businesses) for each PMN submission. The toxic substances program will continue to collect PMN fees authorized by TSCA, for deposit into the General Fund.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	ACTUAL 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	ESTIMATE 1995	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-) 1994 vs 1995
Existing Chemical Review				
Sec. 8(e) Initial Rec'd.	474	400*	400*	--
Sec. 8(e) Initial Processing...........	4,133	3,600	3,600	--
FYI Reviews............	10	10	10	--
Triage Hazard Screens...	3,630	3,600*	3,600*	--
Hazard Screens From Clusters.............	105	120**	200	+80
RM1 Cases Completed.....	27	57	57	--
RM2 Investigations Begun	6	3	5	+2
RM2 Cases Completed.....	9	5	4	-1
Post RM2 Completions....	5	5	4	-1
SNURs and Other Rulemakings	0	2	1	-1
PCB Rulemakings.........	3	5		-3
PCB Disposal Permits....	26	29	25	-4
Sec. 21 Responses.......	4	4	4	--
New Chemical Review				
Rulemakings............	1	2	1	-1
New Chemical Submissions	2,148	2,500	2,500	--
New Chemical Control Actions***...........	185	200	200	--
Biotechnology Notices...	0	5	5	--
Biotechnology Control Actions...............	3	2	2	--
New Chemical SNURs......	96	150	150	--
Receipt of Test Data....	119	200	200	--
Bona Fide Submissions...	378	500	500	--
Commencement Notices....	807	1,000	1,000	--

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* Due to the 8(e) Compliance Audit Program (CAP) project, a voluntary program to obtain outstanding 8(e) data through company audits, EPA received a large volume of 8(e) CAPs in 1992 and 1993. Processing and evaluation of these submissions is ongoing and projected to continue into FY95.

** Assumes seven clusters: 1) lithographic blanket washes; 2) screen painting reclamation washes; 3) architectural coatings; 4) glycol ether substitutes; 5) solvents for machine manufacture and rebuilding; 6) solvents for pesticide manufacturing; and 7) developers for positive semiconductors.

*** 5(e) Regulatory Decisions consisting of 5(e) consent orders, bans pending testing, and non-5(e) SNURs.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	ACTUAL 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	ESTIMATE 1995	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-) 1994 vs 1995
Chemical Testing				
Pub'd Guidelines (New/Revised).........	0	15	5	-10
Chemicals in Proposed Testing Actions.......	128	150	150	--
Chemicals in Final Testing Actions.......	74	100	100	--
Test Standard Modifications Granted..............	7	10	10	--
Chemical Testing Programs Underway *...........	158	150	150	--
Individual Studies Rec'd	125	150	150	--
Chemical Testing Programs Completed............	50	50	50	--
Final Testing Results Sent to RM................	48	30	30	--
RM Decisions Made.......	4	30	30	--
Title III				
TRI Forms Received......	90,000	95,000	130,000	+35,000**
TRI Forms Processed.....	80,000	85,000	120,000	+35,000**
Notices of Noncompliance	500	500	1,000	+500
Receipt of Corrected Forms.................	10,000	15,000	15,000	--
Petitions Received......	6	5	10	+5
On-Site Technical Audits	0	100	100	--
Rulemakings............	3	7	7	--
Asbestos-in-Schools Loans and Grants				
Abatement Projects Funded	305	0	0	--
Weekly Expos. Hrs. Reduced..............	3,200,000	0	0	--
Asbestos-in-Buildings				
Abatement Projects Closed Out...........	198	223	223	--
State Waiver Programs Developed (cumulative)	2	3	5	+2
State Accreditation Programs Developed (cumulative)	38	40	42	+2

♦ NOTE: Chemical Testing outputs have been revised to be more compatible with the Agency's internal tracking system, and to more clearly and accurately portray program production.

* Includes OECD/SIDS chemical testing programs underway.
** FY95 increased projection is due to TRI expansion activities.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES
Toxic Substances Research

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM							
Toxic Substance Research							
Program & Research Operations	$10,740.6	$10,492.5	$10,415.5	$10,347.6	$9,196.5	-$1,151.1	-$1,296.0
Abatement Control and Compliance			$400.0	$400.0		-$400.0	
Research & Development	$13,931.8	$15,199.3	$14,604.1	$14,442.4	$13,771.4	-$671.0	-$1,427.9
TOTAL	$24,672.4	$25,691.8	$25,419.6	$25,190.0	$22,967.9	-$2,222.1	-$2,723.9
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$10,740.6	$10,492.5	$10,415.5	$10,347.6	$9,196.5	-$1,151.1	-$1,296.0
Abatement Control and Compliance			$400.0	$400.0		-$400.0	
Research & Development	$13,931.8	$15,199.3	$14,604.1	$14,442.4	$13,771.4	-$671.0	-$1,427.9
Toxic Substances Research TOTAL	$24,672.4	$25,691.8	$25,419.6	$25,190.0	$22,967.9	-$2,222.1	-$2,723.9
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Toxic Substance Research	167.9	148.7	148.7	145.7	124.0	-21.7	-24.7
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	167.9	148.7	148.7	145.7	124.0	-21.7	-24.7
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Toxic Substance Research	173.5	148.7	148.7	145.7	124.0	-21.7	-24.7
TOTAL WORKYEARS	173.5	148.7	148.7	145.7	124.0	-21.7	-24.7

TOXIC SUBSTANCES RESEARCH

PRINCIPAL OUTPUTS

1995 o Develop molecular fingerprinting to evaluate genetic diversity following release of recombinant organisms.

o Adapt laboratory methods for the assessment of Genetically Engineered Microorganisms (GEM) effects in field and greenhouse model systems.

o Produce a comparison of clearance rates for biotechnology agents following pulmonary and oral exposure of the rat and mouse models.

o Prepare a report on a multipathway total human exposure assessment model for use in exposure and risk assessments.

o Produce a report: need for additional uncertainty factors for risk assessment of developmental neurotoxicity.

o Establish a first-tier In-Vitro neurotoxicity screen for use in the Premanufacture Notification (PMN) process.

1994 o Finish a study of the ecological risks in the Savannah river watershed: problem formulation phase.

o Complete a study on the exposure and hazard assessments of small mammals to chemical contaminants.

o Publish a report on the techniques to detect changes in soil produced by GEMs.

o Distribute a report on the development of mouse and brown Norway rat respiratory allergy models.

o Publish a report on genetically engineered microorganisms: a review of ecological effects and their implications to the terrestrial environment.

o Distribute the final version of a human exposure relational database and models.

o Produce a report: application of CASA technology in a human population highly exposed to environmental pollutants.

o Develop Quantitative Structure Activity Relationships (QSARs) to predict toxicity of reactive chemicals.

o Develop a predictive model to evaluate dustiness for use in PMN reviews.

o Distribute prototype software called Correlations of Reactivity And Molecular Spectroscopy (CRAMS) to facilitate assessments for new and existing chemicals.

o Develop quantitative structure activity relationships (QSARs) to predict the toxicity of selected reactive chemicals.

o Provide remaining standard reference materials (SRMs) for laboratory paint-lead analyses for use in supporting the accreditation program for paint-lead measurements.

o Produce performance evaluation materials (PEMs) to support field methods use of portable X-ray fluorescence instruments (XRFs) and/or test kits for lead-paint measurements.

1993 o Published the protocol for evaluating ecological impact of bioremediation transformation products on terrestrial systems.

o Distributed the methods and protocols for the detection and enumeration of process-specific airborne microorganisms in industrial settings.

o Tested a version of human exposure relational database and models: manual and software.

o Completed a national assessment of benzene exposures using the Benzene Exposure Assessment Model (BEAM).

o Produced a report on source test methods for stationary source emissions of 93 hazardous air pollutants.

o Developed standardized methods for evaluating particle air cleaners.

o Published a report on the stability of the XYlE gene controlling the pathway that degrades toluene in microorganisms when used in a colorimetric assay to detect, track, and enumerate GEMs from environmental samples.

o Distributed a report on the co-occlusion and persistence of a baculovirus mutant lacking a polyhedrin gene.

o Produced a study on the influence of pulmonary exposure of mice with "engineered" pseudomonads on the intestinal microbiota populations.

o Tested a version of a human exposure relational database and models: manual and software.

o Published a report: Noncancer health effects of priority pollutants using graphic activity profiles.

o Published a report: validation of CASA methods for use with rat sperm to support male reproductive risk assessment.

- Distributed a report: development of DNA adducts as biomarkers of exposure to Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs).
- Developed an on-line access to the System For Predicting Environmental Fate Constants (SPARC).
- Developed generic scenarios for Premanufacture Notification (PMN) review for the oil coatings industry.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

TOXIC SUBSTANCES RESEARCH

BUDGET REQUEST

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $22,967,910 and 124.0 total workyears for 1995, a decrease of $2,222,100 and 21.7 total workyears from 1994. Of the request, $9,196,500 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $13,771,400 will be for the Research and Development appropriation, and a decrease of $400,000 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $1,151,100 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and a decrease of $671,000 in the Research and Development appropriation. This includes a shift of resources from this activity to multimedia research. The redirection is consistent with the Agency's strategy of directing additional resources to cross-media research as a more effective approach to scientific inquiry into environmental problems. The decrease for the Program and Research Operations of $1,151,100 and the 21.7 workyears reflects base redirections to support research priority initiatives where scientific information is needed to address higher health and environmental risks and an overall reduction in federal workyears. The decrease in the Research and Development appropriation reflects a shifting of $169,500 for Air Toxics to the Air Quality PE, a decrease of $300,000 in Lead and Other Heavy Metals research, and a redirection of research resources to fund the Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) program which is budgeted under the Multimedia Program Element in 1995.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $25,190,000 supported by 145.7 total workyears for this program element, of which $10,347,600 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, $14,442,400 is from the Research and Development appropriation, and $400,000 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $24,672,400 supported by 173.5 total workyears for this program element, of which $10,740,600 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $13,931,800 was from the Research and Development appropriation.

RESEARCH ISSUES

The sections below describe research program issues by each fiscal year:

ECOSYSTEMS PROTECTION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Office of Research and Development will restructure the ecological planning issues to reflect the transition from a single species, single stressor, ecotoxicological research orientation to an integrated ecological perspective, that focuses on ecosystems protection and management. This integrated ecological approach will allow the Agency to monitor more effectively, understand ecological processes and impacts, and predict risks related to the cumulative effects from both natural and anthropogenic stresses upon ecosystems. Research will include a geographic approach with a primary focus on watersheds. To carry out the ecosystem protection research, scientists will use current scientific knowledge and understanding to develop an innovative, holistic, integrated program designed to provide a new generation of computer-based analysis and decision tools tailored to the information needs and responsibilities of Federal, State, and local ecological resource managers and regulatory officials.

The three scientific needs of monitoring, understanding ecosystem response, and predicting risks will be addressed by three components in the ecosystem protection research program. The Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) component will seek to monitor nationally the status and trends of ecosystems. The Geographic Integration component will seek to understand, describe, and characterize the response of ecological systems to anthropogenic stress, and to develop strategies for restoration of ecological systems. The Ecological Risk Assessment component will seek to predict the risks to ecosystems from various stressors. The ecosystems protection research program in the Toxic Substances Program Element includes the Ecological Risk Assessment and Geographic Integration components.

Ecological Risk Assessment The primary goal of the ecological risk assessment component is to ensure that research develops the methods necessary to conduct ecological risk assessments for multiple scales and purposes. Scientists will continue research on the programs initiated in 1994, which will become part of the ecosystems protection research program. Additional resources will also be used to expand ecological risk assessment research from a national focus to also include more specific research on representative watersheds in key ecoregions of the country, such as the Pacific Northwest and the Great Lakes. Ecological risk assessments will continue to include the impact of toxic substances.

Geographic Integration A relatively small portion of the toxic substances resources supports geographic integration. In cooperation with other agencies, EPA will provide information for improving the nation's ability to protect, restore and manage ecosystems. Scientists will develop and test multiple resource protection and restoration techniques at varying spatial scales. Researchers will then use this information to either design options for achieving a predetermined condition or to assess and establish priorities regarding the consequences of management decisions.

1994 PROGRAM

The Ecosystems Protection research issue is new in 1995 and consolidates nine research issues carried out under several ORD media program elements (PEs). The nine issues that will be consolidated into the Ecosystems Protection issue are Coastal and Marine, Large Lakes and Rivers, Wetlands, Contaminated Sediments, Aquatic Ecocriteria, Nonpoint Sources, Ecorisk Methods, Habitat/Biodiversity, and EMAP. Within the Toxic Substances PE, the issues being consolidated are Aquatic Ecocriteria and Ecorisk Assessment Methods. Information on the 1994 research related to those issues are available in the "1994 Program" section of those issues.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Ecosystems Protection research issue is a new research issue in 1995 that consolidates nine 1993 research issues carried out under several ORD media program elements (PEs). Within the Toxic Substances PE, the issues being consolidated are Aquatic Ecocriteria and Ecorisk Assessment Methods. Information on the 1993 research related to those issues are available in the "1993 Accomplishments" section of those issues.

AQUATIC ECOCRITERIA

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

In 1995, Aquatic Ecocriteria research will be conducted and described as part of the Ecosystems Protection research issue.

1994 PROGRAM

Researchers are determining the effects of toxic substances on specific organs of aquatic life. Scientists will use this knowledge to more accurately predict the toxic effect and carcinogenesis potential of untreated chemicals. These endpoints are an important component of ecological criteria which relate to environmental stressors.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Scientists continued efforts to determine the immunotoxicity of chemicals to aquatic life and to develop life cycle toxicity tests for selected marine crustaceans. Researchers tested exposure systems with selected chemicals and fish species regarding histological, biochemical, histochemical, and physiological endpoints in order to characterize responses.

ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT METHODS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

In 1995, Ecological Risk Assessment research will be conducted and described as part of the Ecosystems Protection research issue.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD is conducting research on methods needed to assess the exposure, hazard, and risk to ecological resources from the multiple threats present under real-world conditions, including those related to toxic substances. The framework for analysis is natural watersheds at a variety of geographic scales, from local drainage basins through major watersheds. Researchers are integrating monitoring programs, analysis techniques for stressor-specific exposures and hazards related to toxic substances, and the ecorisk guidelines under development for Agency-wide use in ecological risk assessment.

Researchers are using current scientific knowledge to develop an innovative, holistic, integrated program designed to use a new generation of computer-based analysis and decision tools tailored to the information needs and authorities of Federal, State, and local resource managers. These new tools incorporate the results of stressor-specific analysis in the context of specific local geographic conditions and constraints. Researchers are examining the synergy between eutrophication, toxicity, and habitat loss. Scientists are designing a new generation of ecologically-capable watershed models grounded in geographic information systems (GIS) technology and individual-based ecological approaches that evaluate stressors, such as toxic substances, in a whole-system perspective. Researchers are assembling the GIS databases and framework needed to support the watershed-scale analysis program.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ORD initiated a triad of interrelated innovative responses to the Agency's customary "command and control" approach that has fostered a narrow focus on individual "media" in both EPA operations and EPA organizational structures. Researchers developed an ecological indicator and monitoring program as part of the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP), Risk Assessment Forum standard protocols for conducting ecological risk assessments, and an "Ecorisk" program of ecological risk assessment methods research.

Research results from the Ecorisk program ultimately will redefine the way the agency conducts the fundamental business of assessing and managing the ecological risks of toxic substances. This research began from a biogeographical "watershed" focus, replacing the traditional narrow "media" focuses, encouraging a genuinely ecological approach to agency regulatory responsibilities. The watershed approach promotes integration across media (both stressor and habitat) to define aggregate ecological risks, and places the "media" risks in the larger context. This biogeographical context promotes efficient allocation of risk management resources to maximize environmental protection, allowing local pollution control authorities to more effectively identify and rank significant hazards to their resource base. National regulatory programs are able to understand the true significance and risk reduction opportunities of toxic substances in geographically diverse settings.

ENVIRONMENTAL RELEASES OF BIOTECHNOLOGY PRODUCTS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

In 1995 EPA will be reporting this research in the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET) Advanced Manufacturing Technology crosscut. The Agency will continue to focus on developing better understanding the movement of microorganisms through the environment, either by the natural elements, or through associations with higher organisms. Researchers will continue studies on the mechanisms and dynamics of transport among and within various environmental components, such as air, soil, groundwater, plants, insects, and animals. Scientists will identify and describe biochemical, physiological, and environmental factors influencing the survival, fitness, and competition potential to displace indigenous communities.

Scientists will complete a field demonstration for which a bacterium, designed to degrade trichloroethylene in groundwaters, will be released and monitored for efficacy, fate, and adverse environmental effects. Research will test an environmental gene expression model designed to estimate the degree of DNA damage resulting from natural and anthropogenic stresses. Researchers will establish a modeling framework to examine the environmental parameters that influence gene exchange.

Researchers will continue investigating gene expression to facilitate gene transfer and gene stability research. Scientists will develop methods to monitor gene expression, which may be used to monitor any microbially mediated process for which adequate gene probes are available. This research will allow the determination of whether released organisms are carrying out the processes for which they were designed, and the duration and effectiveness of the organisms after release.

1994 PROGRAM

Through this research, the Agency is supporting the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET) Biotechnology crosscut initiative. Information regarding the fate of released biological products often is limited by the ability to culture environmentally-isolated microbes for identification and enumeration. Scientists are using serological, biochemical, physiological, and genetic methods for improving detection and enumeration of microorganisms under laboratory, microcosm, and field conditions. Researchers are focusing on developing and refining methods for their sensitivity, specificity, and reliability in a variety of habitats. Certain plants, animals, and aquatic systems are of special interest.

Researchers are evaluating the factors that affect and control gene stability and rates of transfer in the environment to predict risk from the distinct and sometimes unique (engineered) genetic sequences of released biological products. Investigators continue to explore a variety of risk reduction strategies, including the development of genetically altered strains for conditional lethal control of survival and gene exchange. Microbial communities are involved in the cycling of many important elements, including trace elements needed for metabolism by other organisms and toxic contaminants, such as mercury. Methods are being developed to investigate the relative importance/contribution of certain microorganisms in the environmental cycling of these elements.

The health of an ecosystem is reflected by the abundance and composition of the bacterial flora which in turn affect the response of organisms feeding on those bacteria. Scientists are examining the potential for these interactions to be disturbed to the extent that microbial utilization of environmental pools of carbon, nitrogen, and phosphorus, and other nutrients are disrupted. Researchers are utilizing sensitive molecular biological methods to understand the function and interrelationships of microbial communities to provide an assessment of the significance of a perturbation.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

EPA continued to support the FCCSET Biotechnology crosscut initiative with this research, which is directed toward developing sensitive molecular genetic methods to provide information about ecosystem response to the release of a biotechnology product. Experimentation provided information about genetic transfer among indigenous microbial populations, transport away from the release site, and potential for released microorganisms to survive and colonize an ecosystem. Research began informing scientists about the displacement on natural inhabitants and ecological effects that the introduction may have on biogeochemistry, nutrient cycling, and trophic structure. Predictive models were constructed to assess the risk of such a release. Research focused on nutrient cycling and ecosystem trophic structure, as well as microbial ecology. Researchers continued to develop methods for examining the composition, and functional aspects of an ecosystem. Investigation continued on containment and mitigation strategies.

AIR TOXICS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Researchers will shift emphasis from development to the field testing and evaluation of improved chemical process monitoring technologies to control releases of toxics from wastewater and soil into the air. Process monitoring and feedback control studies will support initiatives to reduce or eliminate releases of toxics from wastewater and soil into the air. These technologies will have many applications to large industries, such as petrochemicals, and small commercial businesses, such as dry cleaning. Researchers are improving air toxics emissions estimation methods for industry to use in reporting for the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) mandated under the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III. This research will improve the accuracy and credibility of the TRI database and provide a better tool to assess the progress of pollution prevention efforts.

1994 PROGRAM

Researchers are developing improved chemical process monitoring technologies used to determine releases of toxics from wastewater and soil into the air. These technologies will support the development of accurate estimates for the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) reporting and confirmation of reported releases. Technologies being evaluated include semi-permeable membrane sampling systems.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Environmental monitoring and human exposure monitoring procedures were evaluated for SARA Title III chemicals to assess their suitability for estimating exposure associated with chemical releases. This activity is part of the Agency's Statutory Mandate Theme and the Clean Air Act Initiative.

INDOOR AIR POLLUTION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

There are no resources in indoor air pollution research related to Toxic Substances in FY 1995.

1994 PROGRAM

Research continues to develop sampling methods for asbestos and other fibers, including the determination of concentrations in settled dust and real-time screening techniques for airborne fiber contents. Additional research is evaluating strategies to mitigate asbestos exposures to workers.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Researchers developed, validated, and compared improved methods for sampling asbestos, refractory ceramic, and other fibers. In addition, methods were developed and demonstrated for maintaining and removing asbestos floor tiles.

WASTEWATER AND SLUDGE

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Support for this activity will permit the update of the toxic substances treatability database with version 7.0.

1994 PROGRAM

Wastewater and sludge research is continuing to address industrial wastewater management through treatability studies for toxic substances associated with the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry and the pesticides formulation industry. Researchers will update the toxic substances treatability data base, and evaluate methanol recovery techniques for the pharmaceutical industry.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The major product from this effort was the updating of the toxic substances treatability database with version 5.0.

HUMAN EXPOSURE

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Researchers will utilize the techniques developed for monitoring and assessing human exposures to toxic substances for collecting information to develop standard activity scenarios and exposure related factors for use in the development of exposure monitoring and assessment guidelines. The techniques will include both source-based and population-based assessment approaches.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD scientists are developing a variety of techniques for use in monitoring and assessing human exposures to toxic substances. These techniques include sampling and analytical methodologies for toxic chemicals in air, water and food; pharmacokinetic models for use in interpreting biological monitoring data; techniques for assessing exposures to toxic chemical used in and around the home; and a relational database that combines environmental concentration and human activity data to produce exposure distributions.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Researchers began developing effective tools and techniques for monitoring total human exposure to toxic substances. The Agency focused on sampling and analytical methods development, exposure modeling, and exposure assessment. Scientists continued to develop biological methods (biomarkers) to investigate the use of tissue and body fluids as vehicles for measuring exposures to toxic substances. They also began developing and testing immunobased personal exposure monitoring (PEM) devices to obtain data for monitoring exposure to consumer use products.

HEALTH EFFECTS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The National Cancer Institute (NCI)/EPA epidemiology study will produce a progress report on the status of the long-term study on the exposure to agricultural pesticides and chemicals of farm workers and their families. Researchers will publish an evaluation of the need for additional uncertainty factors for risk assessment of developmental neurotoxicity. ORD also will publish a report on the mechanisms of neurotoxicity for aluminum to support development of a biologically based dose response model, and strategies for identifying chemicals that can produce neurodegenerative disease. A report to identify chemicals related to PCBs with potential neurotoxicity will be published.

Scientists will continue research on neurodegenerative disease, and on mechanisms of neurotoxicity related to the development of nervous system dysfunction and disease. Researchers will continue to concentrate on mechanisms of reproductive and developmental toxicity related to the extrapolation of toxicological data between high and low doses of chemicals and between animals and humans, and the development of a quantitative weight-of-evidence scheme for mutagenicity and systemic toxicity to examine correlations across endpoints and to rank chemicals.

1994 PROGRAM

Researchers are conducting a study on the exposure to agricultural pesticides and chemicals of farm workers, their spouses, and children. ORD is collaborating with the National Cancer Institute (NCI) to address a potential linkage between exposure to agricultural chemicals and the development of cancer, and to investigate other health endpoints, such as neurologic and reproductive disease and dysfunctions.

ORD is focusing on neurotoxicity risk assessment research related to the long-term consequences of exposure to toxic substances, such as aluminum and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Studies are evaluating the potential for delayed onset of neurotoxicity, such as accelerated aging of neural tissues following exposure in early life. New research began addressing neurodegenerative disease, a major topic identified by committees of the Federal Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET) to support expanded neurotoxicology research. Researchers are studying the mechanisms of neurotoxicity to determine if long-term and low-level exposure to toxic chemicals, such as metals and solvents, will lead to the development of nervous system dysfunction and disease.

Genetic research, as well as research in neurotoxicity and reproductive and developmental toxicity, is addressing the need for development of biomarkers of exposure and effect, to link laboratory research into epidemiological studies. Scientists have begun laboratory studies to develop a mechanistic understanding for interspecies extrapolation of cancer and mutagenesis endpoints induced by toxics in rodent and animal tissues.

Congressional Directives. A total of $400,000 for the Congressionally directed increase in neurotoxicology provided through the AC&C appropriation is expanding research in the evaluation of susceptible populations that may have an unusual susceptibility to environmental factors. Researchers are comparing the relative sensitivities of developing, adult, and aging populations to neurotoxic agents.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Scientists conducted research in laboratories and in the field to identify suitable markers of exposure that will indicate episodes of exposures to chemical pollutants. Researchers continued developing and evaluating techniques to extrapolate between animal and human health effects, and between high and low dose exposures used in animal toxicology. New research addressed the neurotoxicology areas of the identification of susceptible populations, and in-vitro neurotoxicology.

HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT METHODS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Draft guidelines regarding data procedures for bioassays and computerized approaches related to risk evaluation will be published for review and comment.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD is producing Quality Assurance (QA) guidelines regarding data management procedures for bioassays and computerized approaches for risk evaluation (CARE). The CARE project is used to evaluate environmental and other data that have been collected in the past, and is used to perform risk assessments.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ORD produced Quality Assurance (QA) guidelines for data management procedures for bioassays and computerized approaches for risk evaluation (CARE). This data was used to assess the need for environmental and exposure data collected by the program office.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Resources and accomplishments supporting this program are requested in the Multimedia program element for 1995.

1994 PROGRAM

As mandated by the Small Business Development Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-219), EPA is allocating 1.50% of its extramural Research and Development budget for the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program. These funds are used to support small businesses engaged in the development of equipment for pollution abatement and control, and instrumentation for monitoring environmental trends and conditions. Under this program, ORD is able to take advantage of unique solutions to toxic substances related problems and other environmental issues that may be offered by the private sector.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

As mandated by Public Law 102-564, the Small Business Innovation Research Program (SBIR) allocated 1.50% of the Agency's extramural research appropriation to support small businesses engaged in the development of equipment for pollution abatement and control and process instrumentation. Thirty-four Phase I projects and twenty-one Phase II projects were funded in the program.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW OF TOXIC CHEMICALS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Scientists will develop generic scenarios for premanufacture notification (PMN) reviews in the foundry/casting industries. Researchers will develop an expert system for classifying and identifying organic pollutants from mass spectra. They also will develop liquid chromatography/mass spectrometry (LC/MS) test procedures for commercial products to be incorporated into test guidelines.

1994 PROGRAM

This research is to develop methods and models with which to evaluate, interpret, or predict with acceptable confidence the human health and ecological threat of the manufacture and release of toxic chemicals into the environment. ORD is conducting research in health effects test methods, ecological test methods, estimation techniques, control technology, quantitative chemical similarity and structure activity relationships (QSAR), and environmental monitoring and chemical identification. Researchers are providing state-of-the-art, cost effective, scientifically sound test methods to prevent the introduction of toxic chemicals into the environment. Research on interpretive models and estimation techniques allows the program offices to effectively assess classes of chemicals based on structure, physical parameters, biological activity, chemical properties, and exposure parameters.

Major products include the development of test methods for immunochemistry, in-vitro neurotoxicology, and alternative reproductive tests. Scientists are producing guidance documents for the identification and regulation of neurotoxic chemicals, and premanufacture notification (PMN) reviews from various industries, such as oil and coal, electronics, and foundry/casting. Other products include improved computer models for QSAR, electronic data bases, and artificial intelligence systems.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Research developed and validated neurobehavioral endpoints to be used in hazard identification and dose-response assessments of potential neurotoxicants.

Validated tests are used to generate chemical-specific data or information on prototypic agents for representative classes of neurotoxicants. Procedures included measures of sensory, motor, autonomic, and learning/memory capabilities. Researchers are developing bioassays for the detection of adverse alterations in the developmental and reproductive processes of animals. These improved alternative reproductive toxicity tests and bioassays allowed accurate evaluations of critical organ function in the newborn. Scientists evaluated the existing measurement techniques and developed new methods for the analysis of toxic chemicals of concern to the Office of Toxic Substances. The Agency has been developing predictive techniques to indicate potential worker exposure and toxic-release levels from specified unit operations. Work continued on the prediction of chemical reactions relating to the formation of various hazardous chemicals from industrial processes.

LEAD AND OTHER HEAVY METALS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Research will continue on the development of standard reference materials (SRMs) in lead and housedust, evaluation of emerging lead detection and measurement methods for paint and housedust, and evaluation of soil and streetdust measurement technologies. Because of reduced resources, scientists will require more time to yield results in some areas. Evaluation will continue regarding the newly emerging field methods for paint and housedust detection and measurement, but with a narrowed focus on fewer methods. Scientists will compare existing lab methods for soil and streetdust detection and measurement, and will evaluate newly emerging field and laboratory soil and dust detection and measurement methods. Researchers will continue lead biokinetic modeling for children and adults.

1994 PROGRAM

In support of meeting EPA requirements contained in Title X (Residential Lead-based Paint Hazard Reduction) of the Housing and Community Development Act, ORD is accelerating research on the development of standard reference materials (SRMs) for paint and housedust. Researchers are evaluating and comparing new emerging lead detection and measurement methods to assist in providing SRMs and standardized lead measurement protocols and procedures in support of accreditation programs for paint and housedust measurements.

Research is being expanded on the comparison of laboratory methods for soil and streetdust, detection and measurement, and the evaluation of newly emerging soil and streetdust measurement technologies. Scientist are expanding research on further refinement of biokinetic components of uptake and biokinetic modeling of lead exposure impacts on children's blood levels and for use in developing analogous modeling for adults.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

There were no Toxic Substances resources in this issue in 1993.

INFRASTRUCTURE

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Adequately funded infrastructure is critical to ORD's success in conducting the quality science needed to assure that the Agency's decisions are scientifically sound. The most critical part of ORD's infrastructure is its staff. The assumption underlying all our research activities includes a productive workforce.

ORD established this cohesive, cross-cutting issue for infrastructure based upon the importance of this activity to planned and ongoing research activities. Program and Research Operations appropriation funding for the Toxic Substances Program Element (PE) has been centralized within the infrastructure issue to provide improved management in ORD's salaries, travel and related costs associated with managing research programs.

Workyears assigned to this issue represent a consolidation of existing research functions which had previously been allocated across multiple issues. This realignment provides greater accuracy in accounting for workforce usage, enabling management to utilize better information in decision-making and planning purposes. Consolidated activities include: science policy and program development; technical evaluation, review, and guidance to EPA program/regional offices, Federal/State Agencies, and foreign governments; research quality assurance and program review; extramural resource management; technology transfer of scientific information; ADP technical program development of environmental data systems; regulatory mission support; facilities maintenance and oversight; health and safety, and environmental compliance; research planning and program development; operational research oversight; policy and procedure development; program planning and operations; resource planning and review; document production; and secretarial/clerical support and personnel staffs.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD's current infrastructure program provides compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers. ORD's workforce carries out scientific research programs in support of the Agency's mission.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ORD funded its workyears in scientific support of the Agency's mission, providing the personnel compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES
Toxic Substances - Financial Assistance

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM								
Asbestos-In-School - Abatement Loans and Grants								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$5,675.0						
Credit Reform - Program Account		$25,787.4						
	TOTAL	$31,462.4						
TOTAL:								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$5,675.0						
Credit Reform - Program Account		$25,787.4						
Toxic Substances - Financial Assistance	TOTAL	$31,462.4						

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

TOXIC SUBSTANCES FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests no funding in 1995 under this subactivity. There is no change in resources for this subactivity from 1994.

ASBESTOS-IN-SCHOOLS LOANS AND GRANTS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests no funding for the Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Act (ASHAA) loan and grant program in 1995. The Agency has decided not to request funding for this program as asbestos abatement is now most appropriately handled at the state and local level. Since 1985, EPA has provided more than $422,000,000 for over 1,400 school districts to abate the most severe asbestos hazards in about 2,100 public schools. The financial responsibility for asbestos abatement now rests with states and localities. Currently 48 states have some type of accreditation program for asbestos abatement professionals. Twenty-nine of those states have accreditation programs that EPA has fully approved across all disciplines; nine additional states have programs that EPA has partially approved in one or more disciplines.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating no resources for the ASHAA loan and grant program.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $31,462,400 and no workyears for this program, of which $5,675,000 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and $25,787,400 was from the Credit Reform appropriation.

The ASHAA loan and grant program awarded financial assistance of $76,175,000 to 156 Local Education Agencies to perform 305 asbestos abatement projects, primarily removals of asbestos-containing materials. Since 1985, EPA has provided more than $422,000,000 for over 1,400 school districts to abate the most severe asbestos hazards in about 2,100 public schools.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES
Toxic Substances Strategies

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

PROGRAM		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
Chemical Testing								
Program & Research Operations		$3,322.7	$4,321.9	$4,321.9	$4,321.9	$3,874.4	-$447.5	-$447.5
Abatement Control and Compliance		$1,797.8	$1,801.3	$1,591.9	$1,351.9	$901.3	-$450.6	-$900.0
	TOTAL	$5,120.5	$6,123.2	$5,913.8	$5,673.8	$4,775.7	-$898.1	-$1,347.5
Existing Chemical Review								
Program & Research Operations		$11,041.2	$11,493.3	$11,493.3	$11,301.9	$12,015.5	$713.6	$522.2
Abatement Control and Compliance		$15,262.7	$30,362.7	$33,938.5	$34,042.1	$34,762.7	$720.6	$4,400.0
	TOTAL	$26,303.9	$41,856.0	$45,431.8	$45,344.0	$46,778.2	$1,434.2	$4,922.2
New Chemical Review								
Program & Research Operations		$9,920.5	$10,507.5	$10,328.7	$10,322.2	$10,338.0	$15.8	-$169.5
Abatement Control and Compliance		$5,202.7	$4,871.8	$4,701.6	$3,928.5	$3,471.8	-$456.7	-$1,400.0
	TOTAL	$15,123.2	$15,379.3	$15,030.3	$14,250.7	$13,809.8	-$440.9	-$1,569.5
Asbestos-In-Buildings - Headquarters								
Program & Research Operations		$1,416.5	$1,645.0	$1,645.0	$1,580.8	$830.3	-$750.5	-$814.7
Abatement Control and Compliance		$4,745.2	$3,199.3	$1,050.6	$1,001.8	$1,321.4	$319.6	-$1,877.9
Credit Reform - Program Account		$989.1						
	TOTAL	$7,150.8	$4,844.3	$2,695.6	$2,582.6	$2,151.7	-$430.9	-$2,692.6
Regional Toxics Program								
Program & Research Operations		$870.9	$982.0	$980.9	$1,078.7	$1,432.8	$354.1	$450.8
Abatement Control and Compliance		$1,119.0	$1,194.5	$1,194.5	$1,150.0	$832.0	-$318.0	-$362.5
	TOTAL	$1,989.9	$2,176.5	$2,175.4	$2,228.7	$2,264.8	$36.1	$88.3
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$26,571.8	$28,949.7	$28,769.8	$28,605.5	$28,491.0	-$114.5	-$458.7
Abatement Control and Compliance		$28,127.4	$41,429.6	$42,477.1	$41,474.3	$41,289.2	$185.1	-$140.4
Credit Reform - Program Account		$989.1						
Toxic Substances Strategies	TOTAL	$55,688.3	$70,379.3	$71,246.9	$70,079.8	$69,780.2	-$299.6	-$599.1

TOXIC SUBSTANCES
Toxic Substances Strategies

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)							
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Chemical Testing	49.5	60.8	60.8	60.8	53.3	-7.5	-7.5
Existing Chemical Review	171.1	156.7	156.7	156.7	160.2	3.5	3.5
New Chemical Review	137.1	150.4	150.4	150.4	144.7	-5.7	-5.7
Asbestos-In-Buildings - Headquarters	22.3	24.3	24.3	18.5	12.0	-6.5	-12.3
Regional Toxics Program	14.6	19.3	19.3	19.1	26.4	7.3	7.1
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	394.6	411.5	411.5	405.5	396.6	-8.9	-14.9
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Chemical Testing	49.9	60.8	60.8	60.8	53.3	-7.5	-7.5
Existing Chemical Review	177.2	156.7	156.7	156.7	160.2	3.5	3.5
New Chemical Review	143.3	150.4	150.4	150.4	144.7	-5.7	-5.7
Asbestos-In-Buildings - Headquarters	23.2	24.3	24.3	18.5	12.0	-6.5	-12.3
Regional Toxics Program	15.8	19.3	19.3	19.1	26.4	7.3	7.1
TOTAL WORKYEARS	409.4	411.5	411.5	405.5	396.6	-8.9	-14.9

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

TOXIC SUBSTANCES STRATEGIES

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $69,780,200 and 396.6 total workyears for 1995, of which $28,491,000 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $41,289,200 will be for the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $114,500 for Program and Research Operations, a decrease of $185,100 for Abatement, Control and Compliance, and a decrease of 8.9 total workyears.

CHEMICAL TESTING

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $4,775,700 and 53.3 total workyears for this program, of which $3,874,400 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $901,300 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $447,500 for Program and Research Operations, a decrease of $450,600 for Abatement, Control and Compliance, and a decrease of 7.5 total workyears. The decrease in Program and Research Operations reflects a reduction in workyears. The decrease in Abatement, Control and Compliance reflects a strategic move to obtain test data by other means and improvements to reduce rule development costs, and shifting those resources to higher priority activities. The decrease in total workyears reflects the Administration's commitment to reducing the size of the Federal workforce, as well as a shift of resources to higher Agency priorities.

The Chemical Testing program's core activities will continue in 1995, including identifying additional testing candidates for inclusion on the Master Testing List (MTL); improving international coordination on chemical testing; providing evaluation of data received from previously issued Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) test rules, enforceable consent orders and voluntary testing agreements; developing and/or using multi-chemical test rules; and reinforcing quality assurance of test data. Shifting priorities and resources within the toxic substances regulatory program may result in a decrease in the number of TSCA test rules. EPA will continue the Chemical Testing program's implementation of non-Interagency Testing Committee (ITC) multi-chemical rules, and continue providing international leadership in the High Production Volume/Screening Information Data Set (HPV/SIDS) testing program. The HPV/SIDS international testing program will continue to review the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) member dossiers and support development of data to fill critical gaps. Data development activities will continue on the 33rd, 34th, 35th and 36th ITC lists.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $5,673,800 and 60.8 total workyears for this program, of which $4,321,900 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,351,900 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Agency is continuing its testing program on chemicals designated by the ITC and initiating testing actions on designated chemicals from the 31st, 32nd, 33rd and 34th ITC lists. In 1994, the Agency is emphasizing non-ITC multi-chemical test actions, including testing actions for other EPA Program offices and other Federal agencies, and maintaining an international leadership role in the OECD HPV/SIDS testing program. The use of multi-chemical rulemaking is resulting in more chemicals being tested. The Agency is identifying additional testing candidates for inclusion on the 1994 MTL.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $5,120,500 and 49.9 total workyears for this program, of which $3,322,700 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,797,800 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

During 1993, the Agency took action to correct weaknesses in the Chemical Testing program identified under the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act. During 1993, 128 chemicals were the subject of proposed testing actions and 74 chemicals were the subject of final testing actions. In addition, 50 chemicals completed their full required testing programs. Over 150 chemical testing programs were underway during the year and 125 individual studies were received for review. The Agency updated and released the MTL and published the 31st and 32nd ITC reports. The Program also offered an "open season" for companies to enter enforceable consent agreements (ECAs) regarding previously proposed ITC designations. As a result, EPA and industry began negotiations for the testing of many chemicals. EPA found during the ECA negotiation process that industry was willing to develop and carry out voluntary product stewardship programs (via memoranda of understanding). EPA signed a testing consent order with three producers of refractory ceramic fibers (RCF) to begin exposure monitoring of RCF for workplace activities.

EXISTING CHEMICAL REVIEW

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $46,778,200 and 160.2 total workyears for this program, of which $12,015,500 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $34,762,700 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $713,600 for Program and Research Operations, an increase of $720,600 for Abatement, Control and Compliance, and an increase of 3.5 total workyears. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects increased workyears and increased workforce costs. The increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance reflects an expansion of the

Agency's efforts to address lead poisoning. At the same time, resources for core TSCA activities will be shifted to the lead program. The increase in total workyears reflects expansion of the lead reduction effort and additional Source Reduction Review Project (SRRP) activities being incorporated in the existing chemical/risk management arena. SRRP activities are vital to fulfilling EPA's commitment to source reduction and pollution prevention.

The Existing Chemicals program exemplifies integrated pollution prevention. It operates to identify pollution prevention opportunities through the screening of existing chemicals, chemical clusters, processes, and use patterns to identify risks and assess alternatives. It uses both voluntary agreements with industry and regulations where necessary to mitigate unreasonable risks. The program accomplishes its goals through three major areas of activity. First, in addition to relying upon its wealth of chemical data to evaluate chemical risks, assess alternatives, and reach risk management decisions, EPA uses its chemical data to inform the public, industry other government entities, and environmental groups of the potential risks posed by chemicals. Second, the existing chemical risk management program carefully reviews targeted chemicals or groups of chemicals, identifies unreasonable risks, and selects regulatory or voluntary methods to achieve necessary risk reduction. Risk reduction is achieved either through pollution prevention and source reduction or through risk reduction measures such as the use of respirators or labeling. Third, the Existing Chemicals program administers several major national chemical regulatory programs, specifically lead and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

Besides its regulatory activities, the Existing Chemicals program will emphasize and continue to pursue two major voluntary strategies to reduce the use of toxic chemicals: Design for the Environment (DfE) and the 33/50 program. The DfE program promotes voluntary source reduction and risk reduction by industry by helping industry make environmentally better choices in the design of products, processes, and technologies; DfE supports the President's technology initiative. The 33/50 program was initiated in 1991 to encourage industry's voluntary reduction of 17 selected chemical emissions. The reduction goals were 33% by 1992 and 50% by 1995. The initial 33% reduction goal was achieved in 1991.

In 1995 the Existing Chemicals program will continue its core activities in managing chemical information and making the information available to the public, in risk management, and in continuing to manage the lead and PCB programs. Risk management and screening activities will expand on systems to collect and distribute health and environmental effects information on existing chemicals.

Two significant goals for the lead program are to reduce lead exposures, particularly for children, and identify the most serious exposure sources. The lead program addresses past, current and new uses of lead, works to enhance public education, and plans necessary research. In 1995, the Agency is redirecting resources from core existing chemical program activities to higher priority lead activities that include additional funding to enhance (1) lead state program assistance, (2) environmental justice (environmental equity), and (3) exposure assessment. State program assistance will provide funds to train and certify state and local employees, increase public education and technical assistance, develop and distribute guidance to renovators and remodelers and provide employment opportunities in lead abatement. Environmental justice will expand the Federal government's efforts to reduce the prevalence of lead poisoning among inner city children. Lead exposure assessment will improve the integrated Exposure/Uptake Biokinetics Model, and explore other methods to better understand lead exposure.

In 1995, the Agency will expand the integrated cross-program Innovative Environmental Technology program to support the President's technology initiative. The program's focus will be on DfE activities. DfE projects in 1995 will include integrating DfE ideas into EPA's Regional and state programs and expanding talks with the textile, electronics and metal plating and coating industrial sectors.

The 33/50 program will continue to encourage voluntary participation from the private sector, develop program linkages with state toxic use reduction programs that are growing throughout the country, and focus on reaching the 1995 goal of 50% reduction in emissions.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $45,344,000 and 156.7 total workyears for this program, of which $11,301,900 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $34,042,100 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1994, risk management activities include Risk Management One (RM1) reviews of selected chemicals, or groups or classes of chemicals, to determine the need for risk management action (RM2). Several RM1 cases will support the Agency's Source reduction Review Project (SRRP). These RM1 SRRP reviews will benefit Agency effluent guidelines and air regulations by providing a better understanding of cross-media impacts and potential substitution chemicals and should lead to the selection of more pollution prevention oriented regulatory options. The RM2 workload includes such important projects as ethylene dichloride (community exposure concerns), formaldehyde (indoor air exposures), and benzidine dyes (worker exposures). Reviews are beginning on the SIDS Phase IV dossiers that will result in a review commencement of approximately 50 high production volume chemicals. The Agency is developing harmonization guidelines for immunotoxicity.

In 1994 DfE projects include discussions with the printing and computer workstation industries, and supporting interagency DfE projects with the Department of Energy and the General Services Administration. In addition the Agency is evaluating the efficacy of new cooperative projects with such industries as aerospace and textiles. In 1994, the 33/50 program is continuing its efforts to stimulate industry participation in the reduction of toxic emissions of certain chemicals. The Agency is also extending the 33/50 program model as Regions support these reduction approaches for other chemicals of concern emerging from the existing chemical risk management process.

In the lead program, implementation of over 30 mandates required under Title X of the Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 continues. Work is currently in progress on writing regulations requiring disclosure of lead problems upon transfer of residential real estate, developing health-based standards, developing accreditation programs for laboratories and for worker training, finding out risks to home renovators, and setting abatement standards. The Agency is publishing final rules for lead-based paint in 1994. It is also continuing its program of permitting facilities for the storage and disposal of PCB wastes and major review and overhaul of the PCB disposal program, under TSCA section 6(e).

Congressional Directives. A total of $4,000,000 is for the Congressionally directed project of lead poisoning grants.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993 the Agency obligated a total of $26,303,900 and 177.2 total workyears for this program, of which $11,041,200 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $15,262,700 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993, 27 cases completed the RM1 process, nine completed the RM2 process, and five cases completed post RM2. EPA agreed that the SIDS dossiers for 40 high production volume chemicals were complete (no further testing required); they are ready for initial assessment. A comparative pilot study was completed which evaluated the analytical methods used to identify/quantify the individual chemicals or total volatile organic compounds in interior architectural coatings. EPA evaluated new toxicity tests on 45 chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) substitutes.

DfE talks were initiated with the printed wiring board, metal plating, aerospace, computer, dry cleaning, and printing industries to help develop cleaner technology alternatives.

Efforts continued to carry out over 30 mandates required under Title X of the Lead Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992. Progress continued in developing regulations requiring disclosure of lead problems upon transfer of residential real estate, development of health based standards, development of accreditation programs for laboratories and for worker training, determination of risks to home renovators, and setting abatement standards. Proposed rules for lead-based paint were submitted for internal agency review.

The Agency continued its program of permitting facilities for the storage and disposal of PCB wastes and major review and overhaul of the PCB disposal program, issuing 26 disposal permits and three rules in 1993. By August of 1993, the 33/50 program received commitments from over 1,172 companies to reduce releases and transfers of 17 highly toxic, high-priority chemicals. These commitments add up to a projected 355 million pound reduction of toxic pollutants by 1995.

NEW CHEMICAL REVIEW

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $13,809,800 and 144.7 total workyears for this program, of which $10,338,000 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $3,471,800 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $15,800 for Program and Research Operations, a decrease of $456,700 for Abatement, Control and Compliance, and a decrease of 5.7 total workyears. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects increased workforce costs. The decrease in Abatement, Control and Compliance reflects a redirection of resources to other Agency priorities. The decrease in total workyears reflects the Administration's commitment to reducing the size of the Federal workforce.

In 1995, core program activities will continue, including review of premanufacture notices (PMNs), development of Significant New Use Rules (SNURs), assessment tools, data and guidance. In 1995, EPA estimates receipt of approximately 2,500 new chemical notices; about 200 are expected to result in voluntary or formal control actions. Most of the notices will be subject to the user fee rule, generating approximately $3,000,000 for deposit into the General Fund. Over 70% of all new PMN submissions provide information on pollution prevention activities practiced by industry.

Rulemaking activities in the biotechnology area will focus on publishing a biotechnology final rule. Based on current trends, EPA anticipates that an increasing percentage of biotechnology submissions will address pollution prevention and "design for the environment" applications for this new technology. Scientific staff will continue to develop assessment tools, data, and guidance documents for the biotechnology program.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $14,250,700 and 150.4 total workyears for this program, of which $10,322,200 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $3,928,500 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1994, use of the New Chemical Follow-up Rule enables the new chemical review program to include more new chemicals in SNURs by reducing the time margin during which a SNUR can be preempted by the introduction of a chemical into commerce, and establishing regulatory equity throughout the industry.

Rulemaking activities in the area of new chemicals focus on completing amendments to the PMN rules. These amendments in future years will reduce EPA's review costs as limited exemptions from PMN reporting requirements are promulgated. Other rulemaking activities include publication of a biotechnology notice of proposed rulemaking.

Significant program highlights in 1994 include EPA's consideration for approval of the first genetically engineered biotechnology product intended for general commercial use in the environment. If approved, this product would enter the marketplace in 1995. The program is also conducting the first review of a genetically engineered microorganism intended for use in a bioremediation process. Those are significant program highlights.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $15,123,200 and 143.3 total workyears for this program, of which $9,920,500 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $5,202,700 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993, the New Chemical Program received 2,148 PMNs for new chemicals, resulting in voluntary or formal control actions on 185 chemicals. Most of the PMNs were subject to the user fee rule, generating $2,663,200 in revenues for deposit into the General Fund. Industry provided information regarding pollution prevention practices and activities for 1,168 of the PMNs. In addition, 1993 saw three control actions involving biotechnology.

ASBESTOS-IN-BUILDINGS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $2,151,700 and 12.0 total workyears for this program, of which $830,300 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,321,400 will be for the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $750,500 for Program and Research Operations, an increase of $319,600 for Abatement, Control and Compliance, and a decrease of 6.5 total workyears. The decrease in Program and Research Operations and total workyears reflects the phase out of the Asbestos program.

In 1995, the size of the Asbestos in Buildings program will decline due to the discontinuation of Federal financing of asbestos abatement projects. There will be continuing, although declining level of, activity both at Headquarters and in the Regions to monitor and close out existing loans and grants.

The program will continue follow-up on the asbestos in buildings dialogue; provide technical assistance, guidance and training materials to schools; and conduct case studies on asbestos management in industrial and other settings.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $2,582,600 and 18.5 total workyears for this program, of which $1,580,800 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,001,800 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1994, EPA is significantly reducing the scope of the Asbestos in Buildings program with the discontinuation of the Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Act (ASHAA) Loan and Grant program. Federal funds will no longer be available for abatement of asbestos materials in schools. However, activities continue in monitoring abatement projects and closing out outstanding loans and grants.

Continuing asbestos related activities include regulatory and nonregulatory follow up to the 1990 asbestos in buildings dialogue, including actions with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the states; joint programs with the General Services Administration for Federal buildings; oversight of asbestos research; and case studies on asbestos management in industrial and other settings.

The Agency is providing other technical assistance, guidance documents and training materials to help schools in complying with Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) rules. EPA continues to help states improve their accreditation programs, required under AHERA, and other state management programs effecting schools.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $7,150,800 and 23.2 total workyears for this program, of which $1,416,500 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, $4,745,200 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and $989,100 was from the Credit Reform appropriation.

During 1993, through a technical assistance grant with the Senior Environmental Employees program, EPA continued to provide the Regions with qualified staff to help public and commercial building owners and enhance state and local program development. Resources also supported continued AHERA accreditation activities, including technical assistance, updated model training courses and appropriate AHERA loan and grant abatement projects. The 1993 ASHAA program awarded, $76,200,000 to 156 Local Education Agencies for 305 abatement projects, which brought the total number of individual abatement projects funded through 1993 to approximately 3,238.

REGIONAL TOXICS PROGRAM

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $2,264,800 and 26.4 total workyears for this program, of which $1,432,800 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $832,000 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $354,100 for Program and Research Operations, a decrease of $318,000 for Abatement, Control and Compliance, and an increase of 7.3 total workyears. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects increased workforce costs. The decrease in Abatement, Control and Compliance represents certain shifts in programmatic priorities, particularly with respect to the asbestos program. The increase in total workyears reflects expansion of the Regional lead abatement effort.

In 1995, the Regional toxics program will focus heavily on carrying out lead abatement programs. Active Regional involvement is imperative for the successful implementation of state-based lead accreditation programs, development and distribution of guidance and technical assistance to renovators and remodelers about effective prevention and abatement techniques, and the improvement of public understanding about the dangers of lead. The lead state program assistance initiative will train and certify state and local employees, and increase public education and technical assistance activities. The lead environmental justice initiative will reduce the prevalence of lead poisoning among inner-city children and simultaneously develop employment opportunities in lead abatement.

Other Regional activities will include improving the ability of small communities to respond to EPA's regulatory mandates by providing technical assistance in pollution prevention activities, evaluating the lessons learned in the 33/50 program, and providing funding and assistance to states, tribes, and localities to carry out local pollution prevention projects.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $2,228,700 and 19.1 total workyears for this program, of which $1,078,700 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,150,000 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Regional toxics program helps carry out TSCA programs to reduce human and environmental exposure to lead, PCBs, asbestos and other toxic chemicals harmful to human health and the environment. EPA's strategy includes: 1) developing methods to identify geographic "hot spots," 2) carrying out a lead pollution prevention program, 3) strengthening existing environmental standards, 4) developing and transferring cost-effective abatement technology, 5) promoting environmentally and economically sound pollution prevention and recycling, and 6) developing and carrying out a broad public information dissemination program.

EPA's 33/50 pollution prevention initiative focuses on achieving significant reductions in the emissions of high risk toxic substances. This initiative aims to build a collaborative relationship between the public and private sectors to voluntarily prevent pollution, resulting in a 50% reduction by the end of 1995 in the emissions of 17 highly harmful chemicals currently on the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI). In addition, Regions develop vital program links with state toxic use reduction programs that allow EPA to better coordinate and carry out its mandates.

The Regional loan and grant monitoring role is diminishing as a result of the elimination of the asbestos loan and grant program. In addition, the number of SEE personnel, which has provided major support to the Regional asbestos program, is being redirected to the lead program.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $1,989,900 and 15.8 total workyears for this program, of which $870,900 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,119,000 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The 1993 Regional toxics program emphasized those areas with the highest risk reduction potential. The areas that received increased Regional attention and efforts were the TRI, the lead program, and the 33/50 program. In the TRI program, the primary focus was on providing assistance for the new Form R, determining nonreporters and improving data quality. The lead program, new in 1993 to the Regions, involved focusing resources on training of personnel, and working with states to develop/expand their program. The Regions also worked to expand the universe of 33/50 program participants and develop strong state networks.

In 1993, the Regions continued to address areas of concern in the polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), asbestos and core TSCA programs, focusing on the areas with the potential for high risk. In addition, pollution prevention played a larger role in the Regional efforts, particularly with an increase in supplemental environmental projects.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES
OPPTS EPCRA

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM								
OPPTS - EPCRA								
Program & Research Operations		$4,901.1	$5,853.2	$5,674.0	$5,610.6	$6,511.9	$901.3	$658.7
Abatement Control and Compliance		$12,431.8	$17,431.1	$19,431.1	$19,428.3	$20,581.1	$1,152.8	$3,150.0
	TOTAL	$17,332.9	$23,284.3	$25,105.1	$25,038.9	$27,093.0	$2,054.1	$3,808.7
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$4,901.1	$5,853.2	$5,674.0	$5,610.6	$6,511.9	$901.3	$658.7
Abatement Control and Compliance		$12,431.8	$17,431.1	$19,431.1	$19,428.3	$20,581.1	$1,152.8	$3,150.0
OPPTS Title III	TOTAL	$17,332.9	$23,284.3	$25,105.1	$25,038.9	$27,093.0	$2,054.1	$3,808.7
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
OPPTS - EPCRA		70.9	91.4	91.4	91.4	98.9	7.5	7.5
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		70.9	91.4	91.4	91.4	98.9	7.5	7.5
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
OPPTS - EPCRA		74.8	91.4	91.4	91.4	98.9	7.5	7.5
TOTAL WORKYEARS		74.8	91.4	91.4	91.4	98.9	7.5	7.5

EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $27,093,000 and 98.9 total workyears for this program, of which $6,511,900 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $20,581,100 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $901,300 for Program and Research Operations, an increase of $1,152,800 for Abatement, Control and Compliance, and an increase of 7.5 total workyears. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects increased workforce costs. The increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance and the increase in total workyears reflect EPA's implementation of Executive Order 12856: Federal Compliance with Right-to-Know Laws and Pollution Prevention Requirements, and EPA's implementation of the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) expansion strategy -- both the chemical list expansion as well as industry sector coverage.

In 1995, the Agency will provide technical guidance and assistance to other Federal agencies in meeting the reporting requirements of TRI as well as the emission reduction and pollution prevention strategies required by the Executive Order. EPA will develop Federal facility training modules; provide advice and assistance as necessary; and provide scientific and technical support where appropriate. EPA will process, manage, and make public the new reports that will be generated by this new requirement.

Other requested increases will enable EPA to expand the public's right-to-know by providing additional information in three areas: Chemical Use Inventory (CUI), public distribution of chemical hazard information, and distribution of consumer information. The CUI will provide data on chemical use patterns that, when coupled with hazard and exposure information, will help screen chemicals to identify those of greatest potential hazard. CUI information will be available to the public to assist in identifying prevention and risk reduction opportunities and to help identify exposures and risks not available through TRI data. EPA will distribute chemical hazard information, including unpublished health and safety studies, through a variety of media. EPA will also develop mechanisms and formats to deliver information to the public on the environmental impacts of various consumer product categories. This information will help consumers make educated purchasing decisions, ones that minimize adverse environmental impact.

EPA will focus on expanding the chemical and facility coverage of the TRI. In 1995, the Agency expects the chemical expansion rule to be final with major emphasis on outreach and education for reporting, as well as modification of the data management system to accommodate the additional data. EPA expect to have a facility expansion package under development that would expand the current universe of facilities covered by the TRI.

The Regional EPCRA program will continue to emphasize strengthening state and local pollution prevention capacity. Regional staff will provide training and assistance to industry concerning the reporting requirements of the Pollution Prevention Act (PPA), as well as training with respect to access and use of TRI data. Regional staff will continue to work to reduce emissions by focusing public attention on TRI data, working with Federal, state and local agencies to identify facilities of concern, and providing pollution prevention information and technology transfer to the regulated industries.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $25,038,900 and 91.4 total workyears for this program, of which $5,610,600 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $19,428,300 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The EPCRA program in 1994 continues to focus on data management/data quality and expanding the use of TRI data by state and local governments, other EPA offices, and industry. The Agency is publishing the annual national report on toxic emissions. Data integration activities are developing tools to allow the public access to information about chemicals and the ability to use that information effectively.

In 1994, EPA is implementing the requirements of the PPA. The information collected under the PPA serves as a base for measuring the Nation's progress toward meeting overall Agency pollution prevention goals and, simultaneously, supplements TRI data to identify the greatest opportunities for risk reduction. 1994 activities include expanding the TRI database to include additional sources and chemicals; improving productivity by improving data submission and processing systems, including making revisions to Form R; reviewing the effectiveness of public access and public information tools; taking a lead role in the OECD effort on cooperative international TRI activities; completing the TRI environmental indicators project; completing toxicity scoring of TRI chemicals; and convening a national TRI data use conference. Initial efforts will begin to implement the Executive Order on Federal facility TRI reporting. In late 1994 EPA will begin to receive and process TRI reporting forms for calendar year 1993, and the information reported under TRI will become available to the public in the spring of 1995.

The catastrophic releases initiative uses TRI data as a source for identifying potential problem locations and chemicals. In its international activities, EPA is focusing on exporting the TRI program and data to support other countries' pollution prevention efforts and encourage cooperative international risk reduction projects, working toward international consensus on responses to specific chemicals or chemical classes.

In 1994, the Regions continue to conduct environmental audits of selected TRI facilities to find out potential environmental impacts of reported releases. The audits have elements of both data quality and compliance/enforcement, and lead to detailed risk identification. Regional personnel use TRI data to identify sources of industrial pollution, identify communities at risk from high levels of toxic releases, identify unique terrestrial habitats at risk from environmental stressors, and target inspections and compliance activities. EPA continues to work with state agencies and tribal components to simplify cross-program, inter- and intra-agency communications and coordination on TRI data usage and analyses.

Congressional Directives. A total of $2,000,000 is for the Congressionally directed project of TRI/PPA activities.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $17,332,900 and 74.8 total workyears for this program, of which $4,901,100 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $12,431,800 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993, the President signed an Executive Order that requires Federal facilities to comply with planning and reporting provisions of EPCRA and PPA. The Executive Order requires Federal facilities to lead the Nation in preventing pollution and adhering to right-to-know principles. To strengthen EPCRA's local emergency planning committee's capabilities and operations, 15 states and one Indian tribe were given money. The EPCRA program has also drafted a proposed rule expanding the TRI chemical list. Other 1993 activities included continued efforts to redesign the reporting form, processing of forms, assessing data quality, rulemakings and development of training and technical assistance programs to enable industry to comply with the new reporting requirements.

In 1993, the Regional EPCRA program helped the regulated community in complying with TRI reporting requirements through outreach and technical assistance, and promoted the use of TRI data by states and the public. During the first half the year, the groundwork was laid for TRI workshops. Most of the workshops focused on TRI reporting requirements and, especially, Form R (pollution prevention reporting requirements). In the latter part of the year, efforts focused on the development of guidance materials and an outreach strategy on the Federal facilities Executive Order.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES
Toxic Substances Enforcement

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
PROGRAM							
Toxic Substances Enforcement							
Program & Research Operations	$10,686.5	$10,636.6	$10,537.6	$8,251.3	$8,957.5	$706.2	-$1,679.1
Abatement Control and Compliance	$1,696.2	$1,579.6	$1,365.7	$18.7	$11.5	-$7.2	-$1,568.1
TOTAL	$12,382.7	$12,216.2	$11,903.3	$8,270.0	$8,969.0	$699.0	-$3,247.2
Toxic Substances Enforcement Grants							
Abatement Control and Compliance	$5,276.3	$5,100.0	$5,100.0	$4,787.4		-$4,787.4	-$5,100.0
TOTAL	$5,276.3	$5,100.0	$5,100.0	$4,787.4		-$4,787.4	-$5,100.0
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$10,686.5	$10,636.6	$10,537.6	$8,251.3	$8,957.5	$706.2	-$1,679.1
Abatement Control and Compliance	$6,972.5	$6,679.6	$6,465.7	$4,806.1	$11.5	-$4,794.6	-$6,668.1
Toxic Substances Enforcement TOTAL	$17,659.0	$17,316.2	$17,003.3	$13,057.4	$8,969.0	-$4,088.4	-$8,347.2
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Toxic Substances Enforcement	174.5	176.0	176.0	140.2	141.2	1.0	-34.8
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	174.5	176.0	176.0	140.2	141.2	1.0	-34.8
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Toxic Substances Enforcement	180.6	176.0	176.0	140.2	141.2	1.0	-34.8
TOTAL WORKYEARS	180.6	176.0	176.0	140.2	141.2	1.0	-34.8

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

TOXIC SUBSTANCES ENFORCEMENT

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $8,969,000 and 141.2 total workyears for 1995, of which $8,957,500 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $11,500 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $706,200 for Program and Research and Operations, a decrease of $7,200 for Abatement, Control and Compliance, and an increase of 1.0 total workyear.

As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. The Headquarters resources for toxic substances enforcement can now be found in Multimedia.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES ENFORCEMENT

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $8,969,000 and 141.2 total workyears for this program, of which $8,957,500 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $11,500 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $706,200 for Program and Research Operations, a decrease of $7,200 for Abatement, Control and Compliance, and an increase of 1.0 total workyear. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects increased personnel and support costs. The decrease in Abatement, Control and Compliance reflects decreased administrative costs resulting from the reduction of the Federal workforce, as well as a shift of resources to higher priorities. The increase of 1.0 total workyear represents Regional resources to implement the enforcement program for Title X of the Residential Lead-based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 and complement the increase in Regional program resources for technical support to the states.

The Regions will assist Headquarters enforcement resources in preparing and issuing notices of noncompliance and civil administrative complaints and will provide technical assistance and litigation support as necessary to the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance in the prosecution of administrative, civil judicial and criminal cases. The Regions will also assist Headquarters in providing overall policy guidance and oversight management in support of the state cooperative enforcement agreement program.

Regional personnel will conduct compliance inspections in support of Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) section 5 new chemical regulations, section 8 reporting rules, and section 6 inspections in support of regulations on polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), develop and initiate enforcement actions, and manage contractor and state inspection programs. Three Regions will assist in the laboratory data integrity program by conducting good laboratory practices inspections at laboratories that perform toxic substances testing.

As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. The Headquarters resources for toxic substances enforcement can now be found in Multimedia.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $8,270,000 and 140.2 total workyears for this program, of which $8,251,300 is from the Program Research and Operations appropriation and $18,700 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Regions are conducting inspection programs to determine compliance with TSCA rules. The Regional offices are preparing and issuing notices of noncompliance and civil administrative orders, and developing and prosecuting cases when compliance is not achieved. The Regions are also providing assistance to firms that are either seeking to comply voluntarily with TSCA requirements, or that wish to take remedial actions to achieve compliance. During settlement negotiations, Regions advocate pollution prevention activities to encourage broader participation by industry and the public through enforcement outreach and technical assistance activities.

As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. The Headquarters resources for toxic substances enforcement can now be found in Multimedia.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $12,382,700 and 180.6 total workyears for this program, of which $10,686,500 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,696,200 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993, the program conducted compliance inspections, data processing, and scientific review of data audits. The Regional offices prepared and issued notices of noncompliance and civil administrative orders, and developed and prosecuted enforcement cases. The Regions also provided assistance to firms that sought to comply voluntarily with TSCA requirements, or that wished to take remedial actions to achieve compliance.

Thirty-five states and one Indian tribe participated in the cooperative enforcement agreement program. Headquarters and Regions provided national guidance to states, prepared and filed cases, and managed the grant program.

In addition to providing overall program guidance and management, Headquarters managed the laboratory data integrity program and conducted audits of test studies submitted to the Agency under TSCA testing rules. Headquarters staff managed the NCSC cooperative agreement that supports compliance monitoring inspections under the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act program, and PCB regulations. Headquarters also participated in regulation development directed by the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, and prepared enforcement response policies and compliance monitoring strategies for newly developed regulations.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES ENFORCEMENT GRANTS

1995 REQUEST

In 1995, all toxic substances enforcement grant resources can be found in Multimedia as a result of the reorganization of enforcement resources.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, OPPTS is allocating a total of $4,787,400 and no workyears for this program, all of which is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

. Additional resources for this program currently appear in Multimedia. The resources reflected here are being transferred to Multimedia pending final approval of the 1994 Agency operating plan.

In 1994, the toxic substances cooperative enforcement agreement program continues to support state-conducted toxic substances compliance monitoring programs focusing on section 6 chemical control rules, particularly polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) and asbestos compliance monitoring.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $5,276,300 and no workyears for this program, all of which was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. These funds supported state cooperative enforcement agreement programs in thirty-five states and one Indian tribe.

In 1993, states conducted PCB and/or asbestos compliance inspections under the terms of their respective agreements. States continued to receive guidance and direction to develop comprehensive Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) authorities for case development. Multimedia enforcement programs were encouraged to provide states with resources to develop TSCA legislative authorities for enhancing enforcement within and across media.

As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. The Headquarters resources for the Toxic Substances Enforcement Grants program can now be found in Multimedia.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES
OPPTS EPCRA Enforcement

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
PROGRAM								
OPPTS - EPCRA - Enforcement								
Program & Research Operations		$820.8	$858.2	$857.6	$611.6	$658.0	$46.4	-$200.2
Abatement Control and Compliance		$1,337.9	$1,547.4	$1,546.2		$11.6	$11.6	-$1,535.8
	TOTAL	$2,158.7	$2,405.6	$2,403.8	$611.6	$669.6	$58.0	-$1,736.0
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$820.8	$858.2	$857.6	$611.6	$658.0	$46.4	-$200.2
Abatement Control and Compliance		$1,337.9	$1,547.4	$1,546.2		$11.6	-$11.6	-$1,535.8
OPPTS Title III Enforcement	TOTAL	$2,158.7	$2,405.6	$2,403.8	$611.6	$669.6	$58.0	-$1,736.0
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
OPPTS - EPCRA - Enforcement		13.8	14.3	14.3	10.8	10.8		-3.5
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		13.8	14.3	14.3	10.8	10.8		-3.5
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
OPPTS - EPCRA - Enforcement		14.3	14.3	14.3	10.8	10.8		-3.5
TOTAL WORKYEARS		14.3	14.3	14.3	10.8	10.8		-3.5

OPPTS EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW ENFORCEMENT

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $669,600 and 10.8 total workyears for 1995, of which $658,000 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $11,600 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $46,400 for Program Research and Operations, an increase of $11,600 for Abatement, Control and Compliance, and no change in total workyears.

As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. The Headquarters resources for Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know enforcement can now be found in Multimedia.

OPPTS EPCRA ENFORCEMENT

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $669,600 and 10.8 total workyears for 1995, of which $658,000 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $11,600 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $46,400 for Program and Research Operations, an increase of $11,600 for Abatement, Control and Compliance, and no change in total workyears. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects increased personnel and support costs. The increase in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation reflects increased administrative expenses.

The Regions will conduct compliance inspections of chemical facilities that use, manufacture or process potentially harmful chemicals to verify that such facilities observe the reporting requirements of EPCRA. The data submitted informs the public and EPA of the presence of toxic chemicals at the manufacturing facility and documents the release of toxic chemicals into the environment. Regions will continue to utilize this data to develop the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI). The use of TRI data by Federal, state, and local governments is an important pollution prevention and risk reduction tool. With this information, local authorities will prepare more effective emergency response plans, training programs, and notification procedures to protect health and the environment in their respective areas. Headquarters and Regions will utilize TRI data to determine appropriate pollution prevention measures to incorporate in case settlements.

Targets of enforcement actions will continue to emphasize data quality and non-reporting. By emphasizing the quality and accuracy of data received, the Agency will enhance the usefulness of the TRI system. Since many such facilities are also subject to the reporting requirements of sections 5, 8 and 13 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), the Regions will integrate EPCRA inspections with TSCA sections 5 and 8 recordkeeping and reporting inspections where possible. The Regions will develop appropriate enforcement actions in response to any violations of EPCRA detected during inspections.

As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. The Headquarters resources for Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) enforcement can now be found in Multimedia.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $611,600 and 10.8 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation.

The Regions continue to conduct compliance inspections of chemical facilities that use, manufacture or process potentially harmful chemicals to verify that such facilities observe the reporting requirements of EPCRA. Targets of enforcement actions continue to emphasize data quality and non-reporting to enhance the usefulness of the TRI system. The Regions develop appropriate enforcement actions in response to any violations of EPCRA detected during inspections.

As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. The Headquarters resources for Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know enforcement can now be found in Multimedia.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $2,158,700 and 14.3 total workyears for this program, of which $820,800 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,337,900 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

Headquarters participated in regulation development to assure the enforceability of new rules, and developed guidance documents and inspection guidelines to implement specific program activities. Headquarters also provided oversight and assistance in Regional case development to ensure program-wide consistency among cases, assuring program integrity. Headquarters managed a computerized enforcement and penalty strategy for faulty reporting. A program of EPCRA state cooperative enforcement agreements administered by Headquarters to encourage states to develop their own EPCRA enforcement programs.

Headquarters provided case development support and guidance to the Regional offices for EPCRA enforcement cases, and manage extramural project funds. A computerized enforcement and penalty strategy for faulty reporting is managed at Headquarters. The state EPCRA cooperative agreement enforcement program encouraged pilot states to develop their own EPCRA compliance programs.

Regions targeted enforcement efforts toward certain facilities which have violated other environmental statutes, were located in sensitive ecosystems or near population centers. In response to section 313 reporting requirements, Regions identified and took action against those industry facilities that are required to report under section 313, but fail to do so. Inspections to identify non-reporters help to define the regulated universe enabling Regions to become increasingly efficient in targeting inspections with each new section 313 reporting cycle. Enforcement efforts are expanding to target late reporting and data quality violations.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1995 Budget Estimate

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HAZARDOUS WASTE

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
APPROPRIATION							
Program & Research Operations	$96,267.9	$101,271.8	$100,129.7	$95,330.6	$98,972.6	$3,642.0	-$2,299.2
Abatement Control and Compliance	$183,450.2	$200,434.8	$189,618.4	$178,988.3	$206,469.1	$27,480.8	$6,034.3
Research & Development	$24,495.8	$18,746.6	$16,693.6	$16,693.6	$15,736.0	-$957.6	-$3,010.6
Program & Research operation - Flood Oil Spills Trust Fund	$2,056.7						
TOTAL, Hazardous Waste	$306,270.6	$320,453.2	$306,441.7	$291,012.5	$321,177.7	$30,165.2	$724.5
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	1,518.6	1,601.2	1,601.2	1,533.9	1,479.3	-54.6	-121.9
TOTAL WORKYEARS	1,594.4	1,601.2	1,601.2	1,533.9	1,479.3	-54.6	-121.9
OUTLAYS	$325,850.9	$322,161.9	$304,617.3	$295,604.3	$311,379.5	$15,772.5	-$10,782.4
AUTHORIZATION LEVELS	The Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended, expired on November 8, 1988. Reauthorization is pending.						

HAZARDOUS WASTE

	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	DIFFERENCE		
				ENACTED VS PRES. BUD	EST. VS PRES. BUD	EST. VS ENACTED
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)					
APPROPRIATION						
Program & Research Operations	$101,271.8	$100,129.7	$95,330.6	-$1,142.1	-$5,941.2	-$4,799.1
Abatement Control and Compliance .	$200,434.8	$189,618.4	$178,988.3	-$10,816.4	-$21,446.5	-$10,630.1
Research & Development	$18,746.6	$16,693.6	$16,693.6	-$2,053.0	-$2,053.0	
Program & Research operation - Flood						
Oil Spills Trust Fund						
TOTAL, Hazardous Waste	$320,453.2	$306,441.7	$291,012.5	-$14,011.5	-$29,440.7	-$15,429.2
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	1,601.2	1,601.2	1,533.9		-67.3	-67.3
TOTAL WORKYEARS	1,601.2	1,601.2	1,533.9		-67.3	-67.3

The following points list the major reasons that the dollars devoted to this media have changed from submission of the President's FY 1994 Budget Request to the FY 1994 Current Estimates.

PROGRAM RESEARCH OPERATIONS

- The PRO account was reduced as a result of Congressional action.
- Administrator's redirections impacted account balances.

ABATEMENT, CONTROL & COMPLIANCE

- Programmatic accounts were reduced as a result of Congressional action and Administrator's redirections.
- The administrative ceiling portion of the account was reduced as a result of Congressional action and Adminstrator's redirections.

HAZARDOUS WASTE

OVERVIEW AND STRATEGY

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, as revised by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984, provides the legislative mandate for a nationwide program to protect human health and the environment from the risks of improper management of hazardous and solid wastes. The goals of the Act+wre to: ensure protective management of hazardous waste from generation to disposal; ensure adequate and safe management and disposal capacity for solid wastes; and prevent and detect leakage from underground storage tanks (USTs).

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, establishes a framework for addressing risks posed by hazardous chemicals present in communities. This program provides for development of state and local response plans to prevent chemical releases and inform the public in the event of a release. Prevention components of the program were strengthened under the Clean Air Act accidental release provisions which mandated that facility owner/operators prepare risk management plans to prevent, detect, and respond to chemical accidents.

The Agency continues to refine program strategies to direct both private and public resources to address high environmental risk, while eliminating unnecessarily burdensome requirements. In the solid waste program, ongoing efforts to develop risk-based management standards for hazardous waste will continue. In the underground storage tanks (UST) and Title III programs, resources will be directed towards those areas where the threat of a release is most significant.

To ensure that program implementation is both equitable and efficient, the Agency is employing the following strategies: 1) focusing limited resources on areas presenting the highest risk to human health and the environment; 2) strengthening state environmental programs to leverage the Federal investment; 3) promoting waste minimization and maximizing the use of site cleanup dollars; 4) developing new, and revise existing regulations to incorporate the latest science and technology for the safe disposal and processing of hazardous waste; 5) conducting scientific research and encouraging use of promising new technologies; and 6) strengthening contract management controls to ensure that resources expended yield the maximum benefit to the Agency.

FY 1995 Program Highlights

EPA's major responsibilities include supporting and sustaining states in the performance of their environmental management responsibilities. The Agency requests an increase in the level of resources for state grants to support permitting and compliance monitoring in the nation's hazardous waste combustion facilities as part of the Administration's Waste Minimization and Combustion Strategy. The complexity of the program and the resources required demand joint

Federal/State implementation. Overall, EPA's objectives with the states continue to focus on: 1) increasing the reliance on existing state authorities to accomplish RCRA environmental goals; 2) enhancing the state capabilities and supporting further authorization of state programs to implement RCRA requirements; and 3) strengthening coordination and integration of EPA and state activities to ensure the efficient and effective utilization of resources.

The Agency, in partnership with the states, will continue to focus on making permit decisions at boilers and industrial furnaces that burn hazardous waste. Emphasis will be placed on taking action to prevent and reduce risks at closed and closing land disposal facilities. Focus in the corrective action program will continue to be on implementation of facility stabilizations and long term remediations at high risk facilities. To assist states in assuming implementation of the corrective action program, resources are being provided to facilitate development of comprehensive state programs. In the enforcement program, the focus on pollution prevention and waste minimization in inspection targeting and in enforcement settlements will continue. The Agency will ensure environmental justice issues are addressed in their programs.

The Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 mandate that EPA monitor the activities of importers/exporters of hazardous waste. The level of activity has grown as the number of export and import notifications continues to increase as a result of new international agreements such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and the Basel agreements. Enforcement activities will be further reinforced through training efforts with U.S. and Mexican Customs, U.S. Coast Guard, other Department of Transportation offices and EPA Regional Offices. In implementing the NAFTA agreement, resources will be directed towards transfer of technology and information in cooperation with the Mexican government.

The Agency's commitment to non-hazardous waste management activities will continue as Regions and states work to implement the revised municipal waste management criteria. The Agency will increase its emphasis on promoting source reduction while maintaining efforts to develop viable recycling, providing technical assistance and outreach to businesses on source reduction and recycling programs, and expanding markets for secondary materials.

In 1995, the Agency will make strategic investments to advance important Administration objectives, while reorienting base programs to achieve maximum risk reduction. In support of the Administration's Waste Minimization and Combustion Strategy, the Agency will place increased emphasis on monitoring the compliance status of hazardous waste incinerators and boilers and industrial furnaces. The Agency will develop implementable and rigorous state-of-the-art controls for hazardous waste combustion facilities, using the best available technologies and the most current science. Waste minimization, adequate public participation in permitting, and full risk assessments are also key components of the strategy.

Technical assistance to the Mexican government will continue as part of a coordinated effort to strengthen hazardous waste management and enforcement. The program will also continue to conduct border checks with U.S. Customs officials, provide training to other U.S. and Mexican government agencies, administer the notification and "consent to receive" certification programs, and assist Mexican officials in locating inactive and abandoned waste sites within the border area.

In the Underground Storage Tanks (UST) program, the focus will be on preventing, detecting, and correcting leaks from USTs containing petroleum or other hazardous substances. Major program activities in 1995 will include: state program development and approval, compliance and enforcement efforts relating to UST leak detection requirements, and corrective action streamlining projects. The Agency will continue to monitor and evaluate state implementation and enforcement activities, and provide ongoing technical information, assistance, and training to enhance state capabilities. Emphasis will be placed on compliance monitoring, joint inspections, and enforcement activities in high risk areas.

In 1995, the Title III program will support the Administration's free trade initiative while continuing to minimize the potential for chemical accidents in high risk areas. In support of NAFTA, the Agency will implement the chemical accident prevention, preparedness and community right-to-know provisions of the U.S./Mexico Integrated Environmental Border Plan Technical assistance will be provided to States and urban areas along the border in developing projects to reinforce joint contingency planning activities with Mexico and workshops will be conducted for U.S./Mexico sister cities to exchange innovative ideas and activities on plan development and testing.

In addition to the border region, the Agency will continue its focus on other areas of the country with a high concentration of chemical facilities. Utilizing criteria linking high risk areas and facilities, these areas will receive assistance in developing their chemical emergency planning programs. Enforcement activities will focus on developing Title III-specific facility inspection capabilities as well as continuing to encourage innovative settlements to support program implementation. In the international area, the program will continue to implement Rio Agenda 21 initiatives to reduce the risk of chemical accidents by promoting community right-to-know principles in chemical management programs in Mexico, Canada, Eastern Europe, and developing countries.

Implementing a Responsive National Regulatory Program

The Agency is committed to the review and revision of existing RCRA regulations to enhance efficiency and effectiveness and to incorporate risk and desirable environmental goals. Reform efforts will include establishing risk based management standards for hazardous waste, eliminating unnecessary barriers to recycling hazardous wastes, simplifying and reducing costs in implementing the land disposal restrictions program, and streamlining the hazardous waste permitting process. The Agency's efforts to improve existing regulations will include strong incentives for pollution prevention.

In addition to these program revisions, the hazardous waste regulatory program will continue to respond to existing statutory and new court-ordered deadlines for completing the remaining requirements mandated in HSWA. Towards that end, the Agency will perform preliminary listing studies and develop regulations to list as hazardous the specific wastes named in HSWA. In follow-up to these and earlier listings, the Agency will develop treatment standards for those wastes designated as hazardous since the enactment of HSWA. The program will also implement the land disposal restrictions program by processing treatability variances and no migration petitions. The Agency will amend the permit section of the Subpart C air emission rule-making to make air standards directly applicable to permitted facilities and provide guidance to Regions/States on how to implement standards.

In 1995, the Agency will shift from regulatory and guidance development to implementation of the Clean Air Act accidental release provisions. Program emphasis will be on the Regions as they increase efforts to encourage states to apply for and implement the accidental release program. Regions will provide technical assistance to states in drafting prevention legislation, developing regulations, and building a state program infrastructure. In addition, the Regions will register facilities required to submit risk management plans. The Agency will coordinate its activities with the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board.

Other significant regulatory efforts include the Phase III and IV Land Disposal Restrictions Rule and a proposed rule on the management of military munitions and ordnance as required by the Federal Facilities Compliance Act of 1992. As part of EPA's effort to realize sound environmental management, the Agency will continue its emphasis on the collection and analysis of environmental data.

Supporting the Regulatory Program Through Research and Technology Transfer

The hazardous waste research program provides the scientific and technical information necessary to support the development and implementation of hazardous waste regulations, and provides the information to EPA Regional offices, state and local governments, private industry, and other decision-makers. Research is conducted in several areas: Ecological risk assessment methods, groundwater, municipal solid waste, hazardous waste, surface cleanup, bioremediation, and international and domestic technology transfer.

As part of its effort to promote technology innovation, the Agency will continue the development of bioremediation as a viable alternative. Field scale research will be initiated on groundwater and aquifer remediation, biofiltration of contaminated air and gasses, biotreatment of surface soils, soil in the vadose zone, sediments and sludge, and hazardous liquid wastes. Funding for bioremediation is derived from three separate accounts: RCRA Hazardous Waste, Superfund, and Oil Trust Fund. The initiative proposed for 1995 will be funded from the hazardous waste account.

Successful demonstration of bioremediation technology will have a significant impact upon the feasibility, speed, and cost of cleanup of contaminated soils and groundwater, especially if the remediation can be conducted on site.

National Environmental Goals

The Office of Solid Waste (OSW) will continue to participate in EPA's National Environmental Goals project. Specifically, OSW will work with the Goals Task Force to develop national goals in the areas of waste minimization, recycling, safe management of wastes, and corrective action. In developing these goals, OSW will build on work accomplished by the RCRA Environmental Indicators Workgroup. In addition, development of the goals will take into consideration feedback from public roundtables to be held in the spring.

The following program descriptions do not reflect any increase in workyears that may result from the 900 additional workyears that EPA received for contractor conversion.

HAZARDOUS WASTE

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	ACTUAL 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	ESTIMATE 1995	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-) 1995 VS 1994
Regulations				
RCRA Standards	17	28	29	+1
Proposals	9	16	12	-4
Promulgations	8	12	17	+5
Effl. Stds. Decision Doc.				
Effl. Stds. Data Summaries.				
UIC Petition Reviews .				
Implementation				
Guidance Documents . .	10	1	1	0
Reports to Congress . .	0	3	0	-3
State Authorization (cum.)				
Base Program . .	48	48	48	0
HSWA Cluster I .	18	24	30	+6
Final Permit Determinations and Closures (Cumulative)	2,953	3,254	3,541	+287
Ongoing Permit Processing	753	730	784	+54
UIC Permit Revisions .				
Enforcement/Corrective Action				
Inspections	15,517	15,555	15,702	147
Administrative Orders	1,650	1,583	1,583	0
Civil Litigation	243	183	183	0
Criminal Litigation . . .	132	132	132	0
Monitoring of Corrective Action Activities . . .	770	824	824	0
Facility Assessments . . .	320	63	63	0

HAZARDOUS WASTE
Hazardous Waste Research

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
PROGRAM								
Health Effects - Hazardous Waste								
Research & Development		$14.5						
	TOTAL	$14.5						
Hazardous Waste Research								
Program & Research Operations		$13,969.9	$14,994.0	$14,785.5	$14,477.5	$12,843.1	-$1,634.4	-$2,150.9
Abatement Control and Compliance				$800.0	$800.0		-$800.0	
Research & Development		$24,481.3	$18,746.6	$16,693.6	$16,693.6	$15,736.0	-$957.6	-$3,010.6
Oil Spills Trust Fund		$2,056.7						
	TOTAL	$40,507.9	$33,740.6	$32,279.1	$31,971.1	$28,579.1	-$3,392.0	-$5,161.5
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$13,969.9	$14,994.0	$14,785.5	$14,477.5	$12,843.1	-$1,634.4	-$2,150.9
Abatement Control and Compliance				$800.0	$800.0		-$800.0	
Research & Development		$24,495.8	$18,746.6	$16,693.6	$16,693.6	$15,736.0	-$957.6	-$3,010.6
Oil Spills Trust Fund		$2,056.7						
Hazardous Waste Research	TOTAL	$40,522.4	$33,740.6	$32,279.1	$31,971.1	$28,579.1	-$3,392.0	-$5,161.5
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Hazardous Waste Research		207.6	204.6	204.6	201.7	170.7	-31.0	-33.9
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		207.6	204.6	204.6	201.7	170.7	-31.0	-33.9
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Hazardous Waste Research		215.3	204.6	204.6	201.7	170.7	-31.0	-33.9
TOTAL WORKYEARS		215.3	204.6	204.6	201.7	170.7	-31.0	-33.9

HAZARDOUS WASTE
HAZARDOUS WASTE RESEARCH
PRINCIPAL OUTPUTS

1995

- Complete report on low cost sorbents for removing hazardous materials from contaminated aqueous media.
- Complete an assessment of leachate collection and landfill liner systems for long-term performance and reliability.
- Develop companion demonstration document on methodology to assess human health risks associated with incineration.
- Develop model and documentation for assessment and recovery of hydrocarbon spills on the land.
- Develop model that predicts the binding properties of heterogenous environmental aggregates.
- Complete a report on subsurface monitoring for assessing the in situ biocontainment of petroleum contaminated ground water plumes.
- Provide reports on effectiveness of composting for bioremediation of soils contaminated with hazardous wastes.
- Develop final guidance to assess intrinsic bioremediation of fuel spills in ground water.
- Report on the anaerobic degradation of munitions wastes in contaminated soils and sediment.

1994

- Complete two Municipal Innovative Technology Evaluations (MITE) projects. The first is the evaluation of the effectiveness of material recovery facilities and second is the effectiveness of weight based collection systems as a waste reduction measure.
- Make recommendations for criteria to assure safe utilization of municipal waste combustion residues.
- Report on the design and operation of a municipal solid waste landfill as a biochemical reactor for the generation of methane for energy recovery.
- Complete report on remediation of chromium-contaminated soils and ground-water.
- Report on environmental factors that effect the

anaerobic degradation of PCBs and the aerobic degradation of PAHs in Great Lakes sediments.

- Provide final report on Intrinsic Bioremediation of TCE in Ground Water.
- Provide report on full-scale field demonstration of fungal treatment of soils contaminated with pentachlorophenol and creosote.

1993

- Completed two Municipal Innovative Technology Evaluations (MITE) projects. One on automated sorting of plastic containers and the second on laboratory testing of plastic materials recycled from the waste stream.
- Completed an assessment of available data on source of toxics in municipal solid wastes.
- Published a report on use of good combustion practices for controlling organic emissions from municipal waste incinerators.
- Completed a liner leak survey for hazardous waste landfills and surface impoundments for use in liner leak detection rule.
- Completed Technical Resource Documents(TRD) on solidification/stabilization.
- Submitted draft software system which provides support for siting of hazardous waste management facilities to program Office and Regions.
- Completed development and evaluation of models to describe nonaqueous-phase liquid (NAPL) transport through the unsaturated zone of the subsurface
- Completed field treatability trial for fungal treatment of soil contaminated with wood preserving chemicals.
- Completed reports on anaerobic biodegradation of chloroform.
- Completed report on anaerobic transformation of chlorinated dioxins and dibenzofurans.
- Developed and validated protocol for screening of oil spill bioremediation products.
- Drafted protocol for bioremediation of oil in wetlands - Tier III.

HAZARDOUS WASTE
HAZARDOUS WASTE RESEARCH

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $28,579,100 supported by a total of 170.7 workyears, of which $12,843,100 will be from the Program and Research Operations (PRO) appropriation and $15,736,000 will be from the Research and Development appropriation. This represents a decrease of $1,634,400 in Program and Research Operations, a decrease of $800,000 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance, and a decrease of $957,600 in Research and Development for a total decrease of funds of $3,392,000, and a decrease of 31.0 workyears. This includes a shift of resources from this activity to multimedia research. This redirection is consistent with the Agency's strategy of directing additional resources to cross-media research as a more effective approach to scientific inquiry into environmental problems. The decrease in Research and Development reflects the decisions to complete the phase down of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Research and to provide for funding of the Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) program budgeted for under the Multimedia program element in 1995. The decrease in PRO and workyears reflect the decision to phase out MSW, realign workyears to support the Administrations Environmental Technology Initiative, and support the President's efforts to reduce the size and cost of government.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $31,971,100 supported by a total of 201.7 workyears for this program element, of which $14,477,500 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, $16,693,600 is from the Research and Development appropriation, and $800,000 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $40,522,400 supported by a total of 215.3 workyears for this program element, of which $13,969,900 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, $24,495,800 was from the Research and Development appropriation, and $2,056,700 was for the Oil Spills Trust Fund.

RESEARCH ISSUES

The sections below describe research program issues by each fiscal year.

ECOSYSTEMS PROTECTION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Office of Research and Development (ORD) will restructure its ecological planning issues to reflect the transition from a single species, single stressor, ecotoxicological research orientation to an integrated ecological perspective, that focuses on ecosystems protection and management. This integrated ecological approach will allow the Agency to monitor more effectively, understand ecological processes and impacts, and predict risks related to the cumulative effects from both natural and anthropogenic stresses upon ecosystems. Research will include a geographic approach with a primary focus on watersheds. To carry out the ecosystem protection research, scientists will use current scientific knowledge and understanding to develop an innovative, holistic, integrated program designed to provide a new generation of computer-based analysis and decision tools tailored to the information needs and responsibilities of Federal, State, and local ecological resource managers and regulatory officials.

The three scientific needs of monitoring, understanding ecosystem response, and predicting risks will be addressed by three components in the ecosystem protection research program. The Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) component will seek to monitor nationally the status and trends of ecosystems. The Geographic Integration component will seek to understand, describe, and characterize the response of ecological systems to anthropogenic stress, and to develop strategies for restoration of ecological systems. The Ecological Risk Assessment component will seek to predict the risks to ecosystems from various stressors. Hazardous Waste research is contained in the Ecological Risk Assessment component of ecosystems protection research.

The primary goal of the ecological risk assessment component is to ensure that research develops the methods necessary to conduct ecological risk assessments for multiple scales and purposes. Scientists will continue research on the programs initiated in 1994, which will become part of the ecosystems protection research program. Additional resources will also be used to expand ecological risk assessment research from a national focus to also include more specific research on representative watersheds in key ecoregions of the country, such as the Pacific Northwest and the Great Lakes. Ecological risk assessments will continue to include the effects of hazardous waste.

1994 PROGRAM

The Ecosystems Protection research issue, which will be new in 1995, consolidates nine research issues carried out under several ORD media program elements (PEs). The nine issues that will be consolidated into the Ecosystems Protection issue are Coastal and Marine, Large Lakes and Rivers, Wetlands, Contaminated Sediments, Aquatic Ecocriteria, Nonpoint Sources, Ecorisk Methods, Habitat/Biodiversity, and EMAP. Within the Hazardous Waste PE, the issue being consolidated is Ecological Risk Assessment Methods. Information on the 1994 research related to Ecological Risk Assessment Methods is available in the "1994 Program" section of that issue.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Ecosystems Protection research issue is a new research issue in 1995 that consolidates nine 1993 research issues carried out under several ORD media program elements (PEs). Within the Hazardous Waste PE, the issue being consolidated is Ecorisk Assessment Methods. Information on the 1993 research related to Ecorisk Methods is available in the "1993 Accomplishments" section of that issue.

ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT METHODS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

In 1995, Ecological Risk Assessment Methods research will be conducted and described as part of the Ecosystems Protection research issue.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD scientists are conducting in-house research for hazardous waste on methods needed to assess the exposure, hazard, and risk to ecological resources from multiple threats. The framework for analysis is natural watersheds using selected basins, such as the Pacific Northwest and the Great Lakes.

This research is using current scientific knowledge to develop a holistic, integrated program designed to utilize a new generation of computer-based analysis and decision tools tailored to the information needs and authorities of Federal, State, and local resource managers. Researchers are examining the synergy between eutrophication, toxicity, and habitat loss; then designing new generation ecologically-capable watershed models grounded in geographic information systems (GIS) technology and in individual-based ecological approaches that will permit evaluation of stressors in a whole-system approach.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Ecological risk assessment methods research focused on three main research areas, including: Stressor and system-specific methods; integrated biogeographical/watershed methods; and biogeographical implementation. This research evaluated models describing the formation of biological species of metals, performed decision model testing, and developed predictive models for the toxicity of chemical mixtures.

GROUNDWATER

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

ORD's groundwater research will continue to address remediation of subsurface contamination by hazardous waste, subsurface monitoring and characterization of waste sites, and subsurface fate of contaminants. EPA will complete a pilot-scale study of innovative methods for remediating groundwater contaminated by metals. Engineers will evaluate in the field a prototype of a portable instrument for screening of organic contaminants. Researchers will develop and evaluate a realistic three-dimensional model of contaminant transport in multiphase-fluid systems for application to remediation of sites contaminated by nonaqueous-phase liquids (NAPLs). Researchers will accelerate work on: (1) methods for improved leak detection techniques for pipelines; (2) methods to predict contaminant transport and fate in fractured rock; (3) the mobilization of naturally occurring toxic metals by organic wastes; and (4) evaluation of passive remediation techniques at sites contaminated by mixed metal and organic wastes. Investigation will continue to develop and evaluate models for enhanced recovery of hydrocarbon spills.

1994 PROGRAM

Current research efforts are being increased for remediation of subsurface contamination. Researchers are developing, demonstrating, and evaluating corrective action technologies for remediating RCRA sites. Subsurface monitoring and characterization is developing additional field-portable measurement devices for locating nonaqueous-phase liquid (NAPL) contaminants in the subsurface, developing innovative test methods and technologies for monitoring, and characterizing the subsurface.

Research on underground storage tank leak prevention is addressing internal and external leak detection and cause of tank and piping failures in new and existing systems. Scientists are also initiating studies for alternative fuels. Subsurface transport and transformation research is predicting the transport and fate of metals in the subsurface, and testing mathematical models used for regulatory and remedial decision making, and for predicting contaminant behavior in the subsurface.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Researchers completed and published a major study of subsurface heterogeneity in sandy aquifers. Knowledge of subsurface hydrologic and geochemical heterogeneity is a necessary requirement for developing the improved subsurface transport and fate models that are required for better risk assessment and remedial decision making. An innovative electromagnetic borehole flowmeter which will enable sensitive field measurements of variations in subsurface permeability for aquifer characterization at hazardous waste sites was completed and demonstrated at three field sites for EPA regional and state personnel. Scientists completed several outputs related to the use of soil gas monitoring and hydrologic tests that will provide needed information for improved site characterization at underground storage tank (UST) sites. Researchers completed two projects to develop and evaluate models to describe nonaqueous-phase liquid transport through the unsaturated zone of the subsurface. The results of these projects will provide support to RCRA and the UST program. ORD provided technical support to OSW for regulatory development, particularly for the regulatory impact analysis (RIA) for RCRA corrective action, the hazardous waste identification rule (HWIR), and monitoring regulations for Subtitle C and D waste disposal facilities. In addition, ORD provided site-specific technical assistance for RCRA corrective action.

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

In light of shifting priorities to address higher risks to human health, given the limited resources available, the Municipal Solid Waste issue will not receive funding in FY 1995.

1994 PROGRAM

The Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) research program is drawing to a close during FY 1994. Engineers are completing research on: 1) source reduction research, which includes investigating the sources, quantities, and fate of waste material, and potential ways to reduce costs borne by local governments without negative impact to the environment; 2) recycling research; 3) thermal destruction research, which focuses on air pollution control technology, sampling and analysis methods, and residue characterization, treatment, and utilization; 4) landfill research, which focuses on improved design, emissions control, performance, and monitoring; 5) innovative technology; and 6) the comparison of MSW management options, that provide the framework for officials to make the most reasonable waste management selection in light of alternative risks.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The MSW research program completed an assessment of available data on sources of toxic substances in municipal solid wastes, and published a report on good combustion practices for controlling organic emissions from municipal waste incinerators. Additionally, researchers completed two Municipal Innovative Technology Evaluation (MITE) projects, the first dealt with automated sorting of plastic containers, and the second centered on laboratory testing of plastic materials recycled from the waste stream.

HAZARDOUS WASTE

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Research will continue on technology, monitoring and quality assurance, waste minimization, risk assessment/ecological risk, and large volume/industrial waste. Technology researchers will evaluate two new extraction methods using concepts of affinity ligands and liquid ion exchange, preliminary assessment of final cover systems to obtain information on the long-term ability to minimize infiltration of hazardous waste sites, and will complete draft paper on metals capture in fluidized bed incinerators.

Monitoring and quality assurance scientists will determine different forms of PCBs by high resolution gas chromatography/mass spectrometry, complete a project report on field evaluation of a proto-type Raman system for non-volatile analysis, and develop a draft SW 846 method for benzidine, using capillary electrophoresis.

Waste minimization researchers will perform source reduction technology evaluations for four of the nine OSW selected industries/waste streams; perform technology demonstrations for the second round of lead, mercury and chromium source reduction technologies for the 33/50 program; and continue with EPA/DOE energy-waste assessments at the 22 Energy Audit Diagnostic Centers (EADC).

Research on risk assessments will complete a demonstration document assessing health risks associated with indirect exposure to waste combustion emissions, further refine categorical regression and bench mark dose methodologies for use in the development of toxicity criteria, publish an article on methods for combining data sets to improve quantitative estimates of cancer risk, and extend work on the TOPKAT model to evaluate quantitative structure activity relationships (QSARS) for subchronic health effects.

Researchers in large volume/industrial waste will provide a report on waste management practices identifying best management practices and priorities for improvement, and will complete a report on Subtitle D waste generation and management for industries in additional SIC groups.

1994 PROGRAM

The Hazardous Waste research program is addressing technology, monitoring and quality assurance, waste minimization, risk assessment/ecological risk, and large volume/industrial waste. Technology research is centering on treatment, storage, and disposal issues. Monitoring and quality assurance research is focusing on improving existing analytical methods and developing standard methods for new classes of compounds. Waste minimization research conducted under this issue is directed at hard-to-treat wastes, such as industrial wastes and wood treatment wastes. Risk assessment researchers are ensuring the development of hazardous waste management practices to protect human health and the environment. Large volume/industrial waste, in its infancy, is focusing on low toxicity wastes.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Major accomplishments include a report on LDCRS - Flow From Double-Lined Landfills and Surface Impoundments which was completed and which supports the finalization of the Liner Leak Detection Rule. Researchers completed an assessment of Toxic Metal Emissions from Incinerators and Mechanisms for Control. Decision Support Software for Hazardous Waste Facility Siting was made available to Program Offices, Regions, and States for their onsite use. Guidance on developing risk assessment based on target organ toxicity was published and distributed for use in improving the hazard index for evaluating mixtures.

SURFACE CLEANUP

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Researchers will address the effects on the land of hazardous waste disposal. Scientists will emphasize closure and post closure activities, and will evaluate design performance at actual operating sites. Researchers will continue to characterize air emissions from hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDFs), and will continue to assess methods to control emissions. Staff will update technical resource and guidance documents for use by regional and state agencies for permitting hazardous waste facilities and for enforcing applicable regulations.

The Office of Research and Development will continue to encourage the development, demonstration, adoption of pollution prevention techniques and technologies. Researchers will produce a Guidance Manual on Inland Spills-Prevention Options, which will provide scientific information on volatile organic chemicals as they occur in multi-media settings. ORD will continue technical support through field consultations and technology transfer.

1994 PROGRAM

Surface cleanup researchers are focusing on site characterization, monitoring, and quality assurance, and on RCRA corrective action and technical support. The research on site characterization, monitoring, and quality assurance is determining the type and extent of contamination, and assessing techniques to improve screening and reduce the cost of laboratory analyses. Staff are supporting corrective action and technical support programs by providing scientific and engineering expertise to selected hazardous waste sites.

Scientists are developing sampling protocols for volatile organic compounds in soils and are improving sampling techniques for heterogeneous hazardous wastes. ORD is providing technical support to approximately 80 hazardous waste sites.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Researchers published a peer-reviewed article describing the single-phase sampling design software prototype (SAMPLAN). Systematic testing of interpolators for survey design continued with emphasis on evaluating the effectiveness of several approaches for estimating and fitting variogram models.

BIOREMEDIATION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Bioremediation is an engineered process using microorganisms to decompose toxic hazardous compounds to improve environmental quality and reduce human risk. Bioremediation processes, which are typically non-toxic and non-hazardous in the environment, are expected to be less disruptive to the environment and less expensive than other treatment options, such as excavation, incineration, and landfilling.

Research will continue to develop bioremediation approaches for different types of contaminants and for different environmental conditions. Research will move from the laboratory to the field for several specific types of contaminants. Success in this work will allow more site demonstrations and more field experience. For example, the problem of elevated levels of pesticide contamination at mixing and loading stations has been identified as a high priority issue. Pesticide formulators from industry have promised cooperation. Researchers will identify and complete candidate sites for field experiment. Once these sites have been identified, scientists and engineers will begin field tests.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD's bioremediation researchers are studying basic biodegradation pathways of hazardous chemicals, discovering and characterizing organisms capable of degrading such chemicals, and developing and using protocols for testing the efficacy and toxicity of bioremediation approaches and strategies. The highest priority chemicals for study are organic solvents, halogenated aromatic hydrocarbons, wood treatment chemicals, and pesticides. An important component of this research is the field evaluation of bioremediation processes.

Scientists are also initiating research on munitions and other types of wastes. Initial efforts are designed to understand the microbial biodegradation processes and then to begin scaling experiments. Most of these wastes involve contaminated soils, sludges, and sediments. Scientists are conducting field research in cooperation with DoD facilities, when possible.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Scientists identified new aerobic and anaerobic bioremediation processes and developed methods for application to field contaminated sites. Researchers completed Pilot studies for field testing of new methods, that will permit field-scale tests in 1994.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

ORD will continue the relative emphasis in developing and validating tools to enable pollution prevention implementation, demonstrating and evaluating pollution prevention technologies, and disseminating pollution prevention information.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD engineers are developing and validating life cycle assessment methodologies, developing computer-aided approaches to industrial pollution prevention, developing and evaluating cleaner technology processes for small businesses, disseminating information through the Pollution Prevention Information Exchange System, and assessing and demonstrating pollution prevention options at Federal facilities.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Research continued to provide leadership in the development of methodologies such as life cycle assessment, process simulation and design, and measurement of pollution prevention that enable planning, implementation, and accounting for pollution prevention. Support continued for the Pollution Prevention Information Clearinghouse (PPIC) that gathers and shares successful pollution prevention techniques from and with the public and private sectors, both domestic and international. Researchers evaluated past projects to help plan future research. Research was initiated to evaluate pollution prevention technologies in conjunction with other Federal agencies on Federal facilities.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

These resources have been centralized and requested under the Multimedia program element for 1995.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD carries out Public Law 102-564, the Small Business Innovation Research Program (SBIR) through the allocation of 1.5 percent of the Agency's extramural research appropriation to the support the Small Businesses engaged in the development of equipment for pollution abatement and control and process instrumentation. Under this program, the Agency is taking advantage of unique solutions to Superfund remediation issues that may be offered by the private sector.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

As mandated by Public Law 102-564, that created the Small Business Innovation Research Program (SBIR), EPA allocated 1.5 percent of the Agency's extramural research appropriation to support small businesses engaged in the development of equipment for pollution abatement and control and process instrumentation.

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

EPA staff will provide reports on continuous emission monitoring, personal computer software for evaluating landfills, a handbook for the management of the disposal of used tires, and a CD ROM package containing information on available GIS tools for characterizing, remediating, and monitoring hazardous wastes. Engineers will conduct workshops for managing hazardous wastes.

1994 PROGRAM

EPA scientists and engineers are producing reports on management of hazardous wastes, GIS techniques for use at contaminated sites, the improvement of cost effective measures to implement environmental regulation for State and local government, GIS techniques for characterization of groundwater contamination, and solid waste/landfill performance evaluation.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Researchers assembled and disseminated the most current information on how various design and operational factors affect the behavior of metals in hazardous waste combustion devices. Technical information was disseminated on approaches to identify and quantify energy use and waste emissions for various industrial sectors, assessing the effects these wastes have on the environment, and evaluating and implementing opportunities to effect environmental improvements. Small communities were provided information on how to develop wellhead protection plans and identify and characterize the nature and extent of groundwater contamination problems. Engineers developed a computerized data entry/data storage system that will accommodate established Agency-wide soil monitoring needs.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW OF TOXIC CHEMICALS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Scientists will complete the documentation of the System for Predicting Environmental Fate Constants (SPARC) and will distribute the software to users.

1994 PROGRAM

Scientists are continuing the development of the "System for Predicting Environmental Fate Constants" (SPARC), which provides a computer model to estimate key chemical properties required to describe physical and chemical processes that affect the transport and transformation of organic pollutants in the environment. Based on chemical structure, research is extending predictive capability to essentially any organic compound. Conditions applied to the model, (i.e., temperature, pressure, and acidity) are spanning ranges typical of environmental application. Researchers are expanding the SPARC model to include mixed solvents, such as crude oil and PCBs.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Researchers conducted experiments to further develop SPARC models and to increase their accessibility and application through local, on line computer systems and an international computer network, INTERNET.

EXPLORATORY GRANTS AND CENTERS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The ORD Minority Academic Institutions Research program will continue to focus on current hazardous waste environmental issues, such as understanding local and national aspects of environmental issues, policy implications, environmental justice issues, and ethical issues.

1994 PROGRAM

The hazardous waste portion of the Minority Academic Institutions research program is focusing on hazardous waste policy assessment issues. This program is currently is funded through Southern University at Baton Rouge.

Congressional Directives. A total of $800,000 is provided through the AC&C appropriation for congressionally directed increases in air toxic metals research.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

This portion of the Minority Academic Institutions program was funded through the Surface Cleanup issue during FY 1993. Accomplishments included socio-economic research associated with environmental justice.

INFRASTRUCTURE

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Adequately funded infrastructure is critical to ORD's success in conducting the quality science needed to assure that the Agency's decisions are scientifically sound. The most critical part of ORD's infrastructure is its staff. The assumption underlying all our research activities includes a productive workforce.

ORD established this cohesive, cross-cutting issue for infrastructure based upon the importance of this activity to planned and ongoing research activities. Program and Research Operations appropriation funding for the (Hazardous Waste) Program Element (PE) has been centralized within the infrastructure issue to provide improved management in ORD's salaries, travel and related costs associated with managing research programs.

Workyears assigned to this issue represent a consolidation of existing research functions which had previously been allocated across multiple issues. This realignment provides greater accuracy in accounting for workforce usage, enabling management to utilize better information in decision-making and planning purposes. Consolidated activities include: science policy and program development; technical evaluation, review, and guidance to EPA program/regional offices, Federal/State Agencies, and foreign governments; research quality assurance and program review; extramural resource management; technology transfer of scientific information; ADP technical program development of environmental data systems; regulatory mission support; facilities maintenance and oversight; health and safety, and environmental compliance; research planning and program development; operational research oversight; policy and procedure development; program planning and operations; resource planning and review; document production; and secretarial/clerical support and personnel staffs.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD's current infrastructure program provides compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers. ORD's workforce carries out scientific research programs in support of the Agency's mission.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ORD funded its workyears in scientific support of the Agency's mission, providing the personnel compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers.

HAZARDOUS WASTE
Waste Management Regulations, Guidelines & Policies

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
PROGRAM								
Regulations, Guidelines & Policies-Hazardous Waste								
Program & Research Operations		$18,903.1	$18,789.3	$18,597.2	$19,408.1	$20,059.0	$650.9	$1,269.7
Abatement Control and Compliance		$35,664.3	$44,642.3	$38,869.2	$36,228.9	$46,256.5	$10,027.6	$1,614.2
	TOTAL	$54,567.4	$63,431.6	$57,466.4	$55,637.0	$66,315.5	$10,678.5	$2,883.9
RCRA Regulatory Program - Office of Air and Radiation								
Program & Research Operations		$482.3						
Abatement Control and Compliance		$1,188.7						
	TOTAL	$1,671.0						
RCRA Regulatory Program - Office of Water								
Program & Research Operations		$626.5	$583.3	$579.7	$566.6	$462.1	-$104.5	-$121.2
Abatement Control and Compliance			$5	$5		$5	$5	
	TOTAL	$626.5	$583.8	$580.2	$566.6	$462.6	-$104.0	-$121.2
Regulations, Guidelines and Policies - UST								
Program & Research Operations		$3,232.2	$4,002.3	$3,985.3	$3,729.9	$3,999.5	$269.6	-$2.8
Abatement Control and Compliance		$2,423.4	$2,981.5	$2,562.7	$2,218.1	$2,867.9	$649.8	-$113.6
	TOTAL	$5,655.6	$6,983.8	$6,548.0	$5,948.0	$6,867.4	$919.4	-$116.4
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$23,244.1	$23,374.9	$23,162.2	$23,704.6	$24,520.6	$816.0	$1,145.7
Abatement Control and Compliance		$39,276.4	$47,624.3	$41,432.4	$38,447.0	$49,124.9	$10,677.9	$1,500.6
Waste Management Regulations, Guidelines & Policies	TOTAL	$62,520.5	$70,999.2	$64,594.6	$62,151.6	$73,645.5	$11,493.9	$2,646.3
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Regulations, Guidelines & Policies-Hazardous Waste		275.7	264.8	264.8	279.1	266.2	-12.9	1.4
RCRA Regulatory Program - Office of Air and Radiation		7.0						

HAZARDOUS WASTE
Waste Management Regulations, Guidelines & Policies

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
			(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)				
RCRA Regulatory Program - Office of Water	10.7	9.9	9.9	9.9	7.4	-2.5	-2.5
Regulations, Guidelines and Policies - UST	52.5	64.0	64.0	62.6	60.2	-2.4	-3.8
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	345.9	338.7	338.7	351.6	333.8	-17.8	-4.9
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Regulations, Guidelines & Policies-Hazardous Waste	282.6	264.8	264.8	279.1	266.2	-12.9	1.4
RCRA Regulatory Program - Office of Air and Radiation	7.0						
RCRA Regulatory Program - Office of Water	10.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	7.4	-2.5	-2.5
Regulations, Guidelines and Policies - UST	55.0	64.0	64.0	62.6	60.2	-2.4	-3.8
TOTAL WORKYEARS	355.4	338.7	338.7	351.6	333.8	-17.8	-4.9

HAZARDOUS WASTE

WASTE MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS, GUIDELINES, AND POLICIES

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $73,645,500 and 333.8 workyears for 1995, an increase of $11,494,000 and a decrease of 17.8 total workyears from 1994. Of the request, $24,520,600 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $49,124,900 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $816,100 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and an increase of $10,677,900 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

REGULATIONS, GUIDELINES, AND POLICIES - HAZARDOUS WASTE

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $66,315,500 and 266.2 workyears for this program, of which $20,059,000 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $46,256,500 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $650,900 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, $10,027,600 for Abatement, Control and Compliance, and a decrease of 12.9 total workyears from the 1994 levels. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects full funding of the 1995 FTE. The increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance supports Agency efforts to develop and implement the Waste Minimization and Combustion Strategy, improve RCRA regulations and standards, and continue work on the Waste Isolation Pilot Project. The decrease in workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in the size and cost of the government, and a shift of workyears to the Regions for implementing current accounts.

In 1995, the Agency will continue and expand its initiative to address high priority regulatory reform activities in an effort to reduce overly burdensome regulations. Additional funding will be used to develop and implement strategies for enhancing efficiency and incorporating risk and desirable environmental goals into RCRA regulations and standards, particularly pollution prevention incentives. The implementation phase will involve outreach to industry and the States.

These regulatory reform efforts will include proposal of the Hazardous Waste Identification Rule (HWIR), which addresses both contaminated media and process wastes; and streamlining of the post-closure permitting process. In addition, proposals will be made to revise the definition of solid waste to promote safe recycling of hazardous waste; address areas of over and under regulation, and enhance public participation in the permit system.

The Agency will continue work on major HSWA regulations and will fulfill the requirements of the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) settlements, including promulgation of the final listing determinations for carbamates and organobromines and proposed listing determination for petroleum refining wastes. The Agency will also propose or promulgate treatment standards for these and other wastes in accordance with the settlement agreement. The RCRA program will strive to address environmental justice concerns in regulatory development.

Increased funding will be targeted at the implementation of the Waste Combustion strategy, an area of intense public focus for the Agency. Activities will be divided into two areas: upgraded regulations and new rule-makings. The upgraded regulations will incorporate the latest advances in risk assessment and management. The Agency will also intensify analysis and review of standards to ensure the safety of existing waste combustion units in light of technological innovation and more substantial data on risks posed by incineration. Another new rule will provide for increased public involvement during permitting.

In 1995, the Agency will propose a regulation identifying when military munitions, ordnance and chemical warfare agents become hazardous waste. The Agency also will continue to implement the waste export program addressing our responsibilities under the Basel Convention and the North American Free Trade Agreement, and will provide technical support to programs which address unique threats to sensitive geographic areas. Significant efforts will be made on the continued implementation of the Waste Isolation Pilot Project (WIPP). Work in 1995 will focus primarily on activities at the WIPP facility to ensure compliance with all applicable environmental laws and meeting established timelines.

EPA will continue an Agency-wide effort to support the Environmental Technology Initiative. The program's focus is to develop and implement new environmental technologies in partnership with other Federal agencies and the private sector that will lower costs, increase effectiveness, and further environmental compliance. Potential examples include forming consortia to develop continuous air emission monitors for incinerators, conduct field evaluations of the efficacy of rapid site characterization methods and identify alternative methods to characterize and clean up contaminated sites. The Agency will use interagency agreements and other appropriate financial mechanisms to provide funds to other federal agencies to implement this initiative.

Pollution prevention will remain a high priority in both hazardous and solid waste management as the Agency continues efforts to integrate waste minimization components into permitting and regulatory development, and to gather and analyze data on the success of national efforts. In 1995, efforts will continue to encourage commitments from industries in various sectors to reduce, reuse and recycle both consumer and industrial materials. The Agency will provide guidance and technical assistance to industry in meeting voluntary waste prevention and recycling commitments.

EPA's solid and hazardous waste programs will build stronger partnerships with State, local and Tribal governments and the private sector. The Agency will continue to assist States and Tribes implement the revised municipal landfill criteria, while focusing on small community issues, financial assurance requirements, and groundwater monitoring provisions. The Agency will finalize a regulation allowing Indian tribes to implement the Subtitle C program and provide general support for Subtitle C and D programs implementation on Indian lands.

The Agency will promulgate rules to allow financially sound municipalities and corporations to demonstrate financial assurance for costs of closure, post-closure, and corrective action for known releases when they own or operate municipal landfills. EPA's support will include technical assistance to ensure a nationally consistent program while addressing specific regional and local concerns.

The Agency will continue to work toward improving States' capabilities to administer the RCRA program, and toward ensuring adequate implementation of RCRA regulations for the permitting of boilers and industrial furnaces, management of contaminated soil and debris, and corrective action.

A strong municipal solid waste technical assistance program for State and local governments and the general public will continue. The Agency will carry on efforts to address solid waste issues of national concern by serving as a technical clearinghouse for municipal solid waste management information, options, and guidelines. The Agency will work to develop an improved recycling infrastructure and will promote waste prevention strategies that result in real savings to businesses. The Agency will focus on encouraging business utilization of the increasing quantity of recyclable materials being collected.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $55,637,000 and 279.1 total workyears for this program, of which $19,408,100 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $36,228,900 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

Current operations include providing direction and technical guidance for the national hazardous waste management program. In 1994, the Office of Solid Waste continues its initiative to provide regulatory reform to the regulated community, clarifying rules and definitions to ease implementation and compliance as well as eliminating disincentives to the recycling of hazardous waste. An important focus in 1994 is the data collection and analysis required to develop regulatory alternatives to technical emissions standards for incinerators and boilers/industrial furnaces. Other activities for 1994 include proposals to provide Indian tribes the opportunity to implement the Subtitle C hazardous waste program; to expand public involvement during the hazardous waste permitting process (particularly for combustion units); to expand and improve the mechanisms available for addressing post-closure care at hazardous waste land disposal facilities; to allow financially sound local governments owning or operating municipal landfills to demonstrate financial assurance for costs of closure, post-closure, and corrective action of known releases; and to allow a similar option for financially sound corporations.

Other activities for 1994 include promulgation of the Phase II land disposal restrictions for newly identified wastes (which includes treatment standards for wastes brought under RCRA regulation by the toxicity characteristic); streamlined mixed waste requirements; and continued implementation of the capacity assurance program. Further activities include producing the Report to Congress and the accompanying regulatory determination on cement kiln dust.

In addition, the Agency is proposing listing determinations for carbamates and organobromines, and issuing final determination for wood preserving waste. Other efforts include coordination with other Federal agencies on the requirements of the Federal Facilities Compliance Act of 1992. As part of our effort to realize sound environmental management, the Agency continues to focus on the collection and analysis of environmental data.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993 the Agency obligated a total of $54,567,400 supported by 282.6 total workyears for this program, of which $18,903,100 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $35,664,300 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

Activities completed in 1993 included: significant progress on the Hazardous Waste Identification Rule; a proposed listing for wood preserving wastes; a proposed "special collection rule" for certain recyclable hazardous wastes (e.g. batteries); issuance of a hazardous waste combustion strategy; guidance on ground water monitoring; and work on the revisions for the definition of solid waste. Other activities included: promulgation of the 3rd/3rd Land Disposal Restriction (LDR) rule and proposal of the Phase II LDR rule; a fossil fuel regulatory determination for four large volume wastes; financial responsibility rules for third party liability; and revisions to the Biennial report to enhance current data gathering efforts.

In the municipal solid waste program, activities included: promulgating the revised criteria for municipal solid waste landfills; providing technical and administrative support to implement these revised criteria; providing technical assistance and support for the implementation of Federal procurement guidelines; producing and distributing brochures and technical guidance regarding source reduction and recycling; and assisting the White House in issuing the Executive Order on Federal Acquisitions Recycling and Waste Prevention. In addition, the Agency provided support for regional efforts to create market incentives for municipal solid waste recycling.

REGULATIONS, GUIDELINES, AND POLICIES - AIR AND RADIATION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency is not requesting any funds in 1995 in support of this program.

1994 PROGRAM

There are no resources allocated in this program element.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993 the Agency obligated a total of $1,671,000 supported by 7.0 total workyears to this program, of which $482,300 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,188,700 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993 the Agency continued to support the promulgation of regulations for the second phase of standards for sources at hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDFs). Phase II included tanks, containers, surface impoundments, and miscellaneous units. Work included providing technical support for states and Regional offices in implementing these TSDF regulations.

REGULATIONS, GUIDELINES, AND POLICIES - WATER

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $462,600 and 7.4 total workyears for this program, of which $462,100 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $500 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $104,500 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, an increase of $500 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation and a decrease of 2.5 total workyears. This decrease reflects a stretching out of the workload on new petitions.

The Agency will continue to review no migration petitions for the continued injection of hazardous mining and mineral processing wastes that are lo+wng Bevill-exempt status. In addition, the Agency will also continue reviewing petitions for the continued injection of future wastes that will be listed on a staggered Land Disposal Restrictions schedule. These will be, primarily, additional wood preserving wastes, certain inorganic wastes and other petroleum refining wastes. Before approving any new petitions or petition modifications and reissuances, EPA will ensure that any prior releases have been dealt with according to the RCRA Section 3004(u) corrective action plan requirements.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating $566,600 supported by 9.9 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation. The Agency is focusing on new petitions for continuing the injection of mining and mineral processing wastes which are losing Bevill-exempt status, and those wastes classified as hazardous under the Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). EPA is also continuing to process modifications and reissuances for previously approved petitions and defending litigation challenging prior petition decisions. Implementation of the corrective action program continues to ensure that any prior or current releases are being mitigated.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated $626,500 and 10.8 total workyears for this program all of which was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation. Facilities disposing of untreated hazardous waste into injection wells must demonstrate "no migration" from the injection zone for as long as the waste remains hazardous. Review continued for an additional four no-migration petitions, submitted by deep well operators for exemptions from Land Ban prohibitions for hazardous waste disposal. The Agency also completed action on four petition revisions, modifications or reissuances and provided litigation support against one no-migration petition approval.

REGULATIONS, GUIDELINES, AND POLICIES - UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS (UST)

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $6,867,400 supported by 60.2 total workyears for the implementation of the underground storage tank pollution prevention program in 1995; $3,999,500 is for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $2,867,900 is for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $269,600, in Program and Research Operations, and $649,800 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and a decrease of 2.4 workyears. The increase in the Program and Research Operations appropriation is due to pay increases, including locality pay adjustments. The increase in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation is due to increased implementation and enforcement support to the states and outreach to the regulated community. The reduction in workyears is due to a disinvestment in program support at Headquarters and the overall reduction in the Federal workforce.

In 1995, while continuing work in high priority areas, States are faced with the additional challenges of the implementation of leak detection and financial responsibility deadlines that occurred in 1994 and that will occur in 1995. Emphasis will be placed on assistance to States in increasing the level and quality of field presence, utilization of alternative compliance mechanisms, outreach, certification program development, technical and policy interpretations, promotion of early upgrades to existing tank systems, and ensuring compliance with financial responsibility through the management of state assurance funds. Regions will continue to work with States to ensure that grant agreements focus on tasks that further the national program's priorities. Assistance will continue to be offered to Tribal governments in the development and implementation of UST programs.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency requested a total of $5,948,000 supported by 62.6 total workyears for this program, of which $3,729,900 is for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $2,218,100 is for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation.

In 1994, EPA is focusing on four priority areas of the program: state program approval, streamlining of corrective actions, leak detection compliance and enforcement, and preparation for the 1998 tank system upgrading deadline.

The Agency continues to work with states to ensure progress toward developing adequate authorities and enforcement capabilities to enable the states to apply for state program approval.

Corrective action streamlining of administrative and enforcement processes continues to be one of EPA's highest priorities. The Agency works with states to develop approaches that focus technical oversight on the highest risk sites, yet ensures that cleanups at all sites progress toward completion. Efforts are also focusing on increasing the knowledge and use of innovative technologies and approaches to UST cleanups.

The emphasis on leak detection compliance and enforcement continued as the final phase-in date occurred on December 22, 1993. State enforcement efforts have begun to target non-compliers. Expedited enforcement and other site inspection tools, procedures and assistance were offered to state UST programs. The UST program continues to provide technical assistance to tribal governments and tribal tank owners/operators in the Western Regions.

Preparation for the 1998 tank system upgrading deadline is beginning in 1994. Outreach materials are being developed for tank owners and operators to encourage voluntary compliance, and strategies for promoting early upgrades are being designed.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $5,655,600 supported by 55 total workyears for this program, of which $3,232,200 was for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $2,423,400 was for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993, EPA continued to focus on high priority areas of the program: state program approval, streamlining of corrective actions, and leak detection compliance and enforcement.

The Agency implemented a national program by ensuring that states continued to work toward meeting the conditions for UST state program approval. The number of federally-approved state programs increased as states completed the legislative and regulatory changes required to meet the Federal objectives for state program approval, and as the states developed adequate enforcement authorities and capacity. The Agency continued to assist states in the development of UST programs that are not yet candidates for approval.

EPA continued to work with states to streamline their corrective action processes and to identify new technologies and approaches for corrective actions. Approximately half of the states have undergone some streamlining efforts.

The Agency continued its efforts to develop improved procedures for the leak detection compliance and enforcement component of the UST program.

Expedited methods of enforcement and site inspection procedures were being emphasized. The UST program continued to provide technical program development assistance to tribal governments and tribal tank owners/operators, particularly in the Western Regions.

HAZARDOUS WASTE
Financial Assistance

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

PROGRAM		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
Hazardous Waste Management Financial Assistance To States								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$93,050.3	$92,949.7	$92,949.7	$92,949.7	$98,899.7	$5,950.0	$5,950.0
	TOTAL	$93,050.3	$92,949.7	$92,949.7	$92,949.7	$98,899.7	$5,950.0	$5,950.0
Underground Storage Tanks State Grants								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$9,173.0	$8,994.7	$8,994.7	$8,994.7	$9,794.7	$800.0	$800.0
	TOTAL	$9,173.0	$8,994.7	$8,994.7	$8,994.7	$9,794.7	$800.0	$800.0
TOTAL:								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$102,223.3	$101,944.4	$101,944.4	$101,944.4	$108,694.4	$6,750.0	$6,750.0
Financial Assistance	TOTAL	$102,223.3	$101,944.4	$101,944.4	$101,944.4	$108,694.4	$6,750.0	$6,750.0

HAZARDOUS WASTE

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $108,694,400 for this program from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This reflects an increase of $6,750,000 from 1994 levels. The $108,694,400 includes $98,899,700 for hazardous waste (RCRA) state grants and $9,794,700 for underground storage tank state grants.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $98,899,700 for this program, all of which will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This request includes an increase from 1994 to fund state implementation of the Waste Minimization and Combustion Strategy, including permitting and compliance activities. Resources are also allocated for stabilization measures at corrective action sites.

States have the primary responsibility for implementing the RCRA program. Funding is provided to assist the states in their continued efforts to develop legislation and regulations to achieve consistency with the Federal hazardous waste management program. Increasingly, states manage key hazardous waste information systems, including the maintenance of baseline and trend data as well as the management of a national data base of waste generation, management and capacity information.

In accordance with the program's risk-based approach, resources will be provided to the states to address environmentally significant, high priority facilities. Priority will be to maximize risk reduction by focusing on facilities with the greatest potential for serious environmental contamination. The importance of increasing capacity for hazardous waste disposal will be addressed through ongoing efforts to permit new facilities and modify current operating permits. States are increasing their emphasis on incorporating waste minimization strategies into the permit process. The states will also continue to review and approve closure plans for land disposal, combustion, and storage and treatment facilities; and process appeals to permit decisions as they arise. EPA will work with states to ensure environmental justice issues are addressed in their programs.

The States will continue to be responsible for a majority of the mandated inspection and enforcement work. Inspections will emphasize compliance with facility-specific permit requirements. The States, in conjunction with the Agency, will continue to inspect all Federal treatment, storage, and disposal facilities and will emphasize facility-specific permit requirements.

EPA will continue to support and provide incentives for States to become authorized for corrective action. The States will continue to conduct oversight of long-term cleanup at facilities with the highest environmental priority and greatest risk of non-compliance.

In coordination with the Agency, the States will conduct stabilization activities at corrective action facilities where appropriate. States will help alleviate the backlog of facilities awaiting implementation measures by initiating stabilization at appropriate facilities. As in the Agency, State emphasis will be on implementing and sustaining stabilization measures at the maximum number of facilities rather than moving facilities through the pipeline to final remediation. The States will continue to direct resources towards community relations activities, increasing public awareness and involvement. For facilities outside the RCRA system, EPA will encourage States to develop voluntary cleanup programs.

The States will participate, to the extent possible, in the Agency's enforcement targeting efforts by focusing on specific handler types and industries to leverage resources to the fullest extent possible. In 1995, resources will continue to be targeted at generators with the greatest pollution prevention potential as well as facilities that are in non-compliance with corrective action orders and permit conditions. Increased efforts will be made towards waste combustion management. States will elevate the priority of certain geographic areas to reflect their environmental significance and/or derived environmental benefits. Targeted geographic areas include: the Gulf of Mexico, Mexican Border, and the Chesapeake Bay. The States will conduct a comprehensive inspection and enforcement program and, where necessary, ensure that remediation activities required of handlers in the high-risk geographic areas are carried out according to the order or permit requirements.

States will assess and reduce health and ecological risks to urban population through increased use of RCRA authorities and increased community outreach with an emphasis on disadvantaged urban populations. Increased multi-media inspections will be conducted in identified urban areas. Targeted geographic areas of concern include a regional initiative in urban areas.

The RCRA Enforcement program supports the consideration of environmental justice in setting enforcement priorities, targeting enforcement actions, and also encouraging the regulated community to address environmental justice in the settlement of enforcement cases.

Beginning in 1994 the Agency will emphasize the importance and priority of permitting hazardous waste combustion facilities for both Regions and States. The Combustion Strategy calls for all existing interim status hazardous waste incinerators and Boilers and Industrial Furnaces (BIFs) to be brought under EPA's permitting standards.

The implementation of NAFTA and the US-Mexican Integrated Border Plan will be supported through increased inspections and enforcement activities in cooperation with the Mexican Secretariat of Social Development (SEDESOL) and US and Mexican customs. Activities include continued implementation of a strategy to locate inactive and abandoned sites within the border area, continued development of a binational database allowing for the sharing of manifest data, technical transfer visits to Mexican border area facilities, and increased training for US Customs agents.

The Agency will increase its presence at commercial combustion facilities. Support will be provided for a more aggressive enforcement program including annual inspections at all combustion facilities. In conjunction with the Agency, states will work towards providing "around the clock" monitoring of commercial hazardous waste incinerators and commercial BIFs through an on-site enforcement official or as appropriate, a computerized monitoring system.

1994 PROGRAM

.The Agency is allocating a total of $92,949,700 for this program, all of which is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1994, the Agency continues to assist states in their continued efforts to develop legislation and regulations necessary to achieve equivalence with the Federal hazardous waste management program. Most states are authorized for the base RCRA program and will continue to develop the capability to adopt corrective action and other provisions of HSWA.

The Regions continue to work with states to address environmentally significant facilities. Resources are provided for states to process post-closure permits for land disposal facilities in order to ensure effective monitoring, and to address potential contamination at these facilities. Resources are provided for the states to maintain hazardous waste storage and disposal capacity by permitting environmentally sound new facilities. The states are processing modifications to operating permits, which need revisions due to changes in facility processes, facility expansions, and the need to incorporate corrective action provisions as warranted. Resources are also provided to perform stepped up levels of permit reviews, modifications, and post-closure permits at facilities in the Gulf of Mexico region. The states continue to review and approve closure plans for incinerators and storage and treatment facilities, and process appeals to permit decisions, as necessary.

In 1994, the states are conducting compliance monitoring inspections, taking enforcement actions and requiring corrective action in high-risk areas of long standing Agency concern. These areas include the Gulf of Mexico, the Chesapeake Bay, Puget Sound and the Caribbean. The states also continue to conduct enhanced levels of enforcement and corrective action activities at facilities within the Great Lakes Basin.

The program leverages its resources by targeting its activities. In 1994, the Agency is emphasizing identifying and taking enforcement actions against those facilities with the greatest potential to have concrete pollution prevention conditions included in settlement agreements and those with the greatest multi-media impact. The program also focuses on identifying and taking enforcement actions against those facilities in non-compliance with corrective action or other permit conditions.

Many facilities have been assessed and prioritized for corrective action. The states continue to conduct stabilization activities as well as make final remedy selections. The states target their corrective action resources so that facilities that are the most environmentally significant are addressed first.

Information management resource continues to fund national implementation of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System (RCRIS), the hazardous waste data management system that is greatly expanding the states' and EPA's ability to input and retrieve information critical to successful program management. In 1994, the Agency will implement efforts to ensure comprehensive state input into ongoing improvements and modifications to RCRIS.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $93,050,300 for this program, all of which was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The states proposed legislation and upgraded regulations to achieve equivalence with the Federal hazardous waste management program, and applied to EPA for authorization to administer the program.

Permitting efforts were directed toward environmentally significant closed land disposal and combustion facilities, processing modifications to existing permits, and incorporating pollution prevention conditions into permits where appropriate. The program continued to call in permit applications from interim status boiler and industrial furnace facilities and make progress on incinerator permits.

The states conducted approximately 95% of the compliance monitoring inspections performed, with emphasis on conducting+wnspections of new RCRA handlers and facilities entering the regulated community as a result of new rules and listings. The new rules and listings included the organic toxicity characteristic and wood preserving listings. In addition, the states within the Great Lakes Basin conducted intensified levels of inspections and initiated enforcement and corrective action as appropriate.

The Agency and the states implemented an integrated enforcement/pollution prevention program which included: 1) inspections of targeted groups of generators; 2) searches for facilities operating illegally outside the RCRA system; and 3) incorporation of pollution prevention conditions in enforcement settlements where appropriate.

The states continued to emphasize completing facility assessments and prioritizing facilities for corrective action. Long-term corrective measures were continued at facilities where they were already imposed, with the program focused on addressing those facilities posing the most significant threat to human health and the environment first.

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS GRANTS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $9,794,700 for this program, all of which is for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $800,000 to be devoted to piloting projects in alternative compliance mechanisms in state enforcement programs.

These resources will be given to state and territorial programs to provide a base level of funding for core program activities. These activities include management of notification data, enforcement of leak detection and financial responsibility requirements, and oversight of tank installations, closures and corrective actions. States that have not yet applied for state program approval will also use these funds to work towards the development of adequate authorities and enforcement capabilities, and to prepare applications.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $8,994,700 for this program, all of which is for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

States are using these funds to build their core program infrastructure. Core program functions include the development of tracking systems, enforcement programs (including cleanup oversight), and the development of financial responsibility mechanisms. States that have not yet applied for state program approval also use these funds to work towards the development of adequate authorities and enforcement capabilities, and to prepare applications.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency is obligated a total of $9,173,000 for this program, all of which was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The resources provided states with a base of funding for core program development activities, such as state program approval. States not yet ready to seek program approval are continuing to develop and update their legislative and regulatory standards, including technical standards, leak detection, financial responsibility, and corrective action requirements. Additionally, states continue to work on achieving compliance with tank closure, installation, leak detection, and pressurized piping requirements.

HAZARDOUS WASTE
Waste Management Strategies Implementation

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM							
Hazardous Waste Management Regulatory Strategies Implementation							
Program & Research Operations	$23,557.0	$25,321.6	$25,084.5	$23,820.6	$26,599.5	$2,778.9	$1,277.9
Abatement Control and Compliance	$10,365.7	$13,592.7	$12,605.2	$11,217.0	$14,992.7	$3,775.7	$1,400.0
Program & Research operation - Flood							
TOTAL	$33,922.7	$38,914.3	$37,689.7	$35,037.6	$41,592.2	$6,554.6	$2,677.9
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$23,557.0	$25,321.6	$25,084.5	$23,820.6	$26,599.5	$2,778.9	$1,277.9
Abatement Control and Compliance	$10,365.7	$13,592.7	$12,605.2	$11,217.0	$14,992.7	$3,755.7	$1,400.0
Waste Management Strategies Implementation TOTAL	$33,922.7	$38,914.3	$37,689.7	$35,037.6	$41,592.2	$6,554.6	$2,677.9
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Hazardous Waste	379.1	413.7	413.7	405.6	407.3	1.7	-6.4
Management Regulatory Strategies Implementation							
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	379.1	413.7	413.7	405.6	407.3	1.7	-6.4
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Hazardous Waste Management Regulatory Strategies Implementation	410.5	413.7	413.7	405.6	407.3	1.7	-6.4
TOTAL WORKYEARS	410.5	413.7	413.7	405.6	407.3	1.7	-6.4

HAZARDOUS WASTE

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES IMPLEMENTATION

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $41,592,200 supported by 407.3 total workyears for 1995, an increase of $6,554,600 and 1.7 workyears from 1994. Of the request, $26,599,500 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $14,992,700 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES IMPLEMENTATION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $41,592,200 and 407.3 total workyears for this program, of which $26,599,500 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $14,992,700 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $2,778,900 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, $3,775,700 for Abatement, Control and Compliance and an increase of 1.7 total workyears from 1994. The increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance supports Agency efforts to develop and implement the Waste Combustion Strategy, reform RCRA regulations and standards, and continue work on the Waste Isolation Pilot Project.

Increased funding will be targeted at the implementation of the Waste Combustion strategy. Work will continue on enhanced risk assessment and permitting of boilers and industrial furnaces and hazardous waste incinerators in interim status. Waste minimization will be emphasized in all permitting activities. Regions will place increased attention on early and significant public involvement in permits, especially in the combustion area.

Permitting activities will continue to focus on high risk facilities as the most effective means to protect human health and the environment. Resources are provided for the Regions to work with States to ensure hazardous waste treatment and disposal capacity. The Regions will coordinate closely with authorized States in permitting priority storage and treatment facilities as well as land disposal facilities needing operating or post-closure permits.

Regional efforts to implement state programs will continue. Shared implementation serves to build State capability and supports the transition to full State authorization. In addition to continuing emphasis on reviewing and approving closure plans for hazardous waste facilities, the Regions will process appeals to permit decisions and will coordinate closely with the States on complex cases and new regulatory provisions. Support will continue to be provided to augment Superfund resources targeted for oversight and coordination of the States' development and maintenance of Capacity Assurance Plans, as required by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). Accountability issues are addressed through continued emphasis on enhanced information systems as tools for decision-making and program monitoring.

The Regions will continue municipal solid waste (Subtitle D) activities to address issues of increasing national concern. Resources will be provided to support existing recycling and source reduction programs through targeted technical assistance, the development of viable recycling market models, and enhancements to the Federal sector recycling and source reduction programs. Special attention will be given to developing recycling market infrastructure in tandem with local communities and sharing source reduction strategies that result in real cost savings to businesses.

.Program activities will continue to address the need for environmentally protective oil and gas exploration and production and mining practices by assisting State efforts to develop environmental guidelines. State capabilities will be developed through training programs, and Regions will continue outreach and technology transfer projects in the areas of waste minimization and management.

Additional funding will also be used to implement strategies for enhancing efficiency and incorporating risk and desirable environmental goals into RCRA regulations and standards. The implementation phase will involve outreach to industry as well as training for Regional staff. The new framework will increase incentives to recycle hazardous wastes.

Significant efforts will be made on the continued implementation of the Waste Isolation Pilot Project (WIPP). Increased resources in 1995 will focus primarily on activities at the WIPP facility to ensure compliance with applicable environmental laws.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $35,037,600 and 405.6 total workyears for this program, of which $23,820,600 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $11,217,000 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

EPA Regional offices are working with states to address facilities in a manner consistent with the implementation of the RCRA strategic management framework, and its emphasis on addressing facilities based on risk ranking. The program's priority ranking of facilities is largely complete in 1994 with the remaining lower priority facilities being ranked through 1996. The program continues to call in permit applications from interim status boiler and industrial furnace facilities and work on incinerator permits. Consistent with the Combustion Strategy, implementation will place a high priority on issuing or revising permits for combustion facilities.

The Regions are assisting states and Indian tribes as they revise statutes and regulations in accordance with the new national Subtitle D criteria, and are reviewing State program revision packages. The Regions are also providing technical and financial support to states and other eligible organizations, such as municipalities and universities, that are interested in pursuing unique projects that will support recycling and source reduction goals.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $33,922,700 supported by 410.5 total workyears for this program, of which $23,557,000 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $10,365,700 was from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation.

Permitting efforts focused on ensuring adequate post-closure care of land disposal facilities, as well as processing environmentally significant storage and treatment facility permits. The Regions processed those portions of permits for which states were not yet authorized, and provided technical oversight of state work. The Regions bolstered state capability by providing assistance with state regulatory and legislative development. This provided a framework for ensuring national program consistency and will ultimately allow states to run the hazardous waste program independently. The Regions worked with states and other organizations, through technical and financial assistance, to implement the recommendations of the Agency's solid waste Agenda for Action, which calls for a national program to minimize the generation of solid waste and promote recycling where economically feasible.

HAZARDOUS WASTE
Office of Solid Watse and Emergency Response - Title III

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
PROGRAM								
Emergency Planning Community Right To Know								
Program & Research Operations		$3,620.2	$3,638.1	$3,615.2	$3,656.0	$3,898.0	$242.0	$259.9
Abatement Control and Compliance *		$5,455.0	$6,261.0	$5,923.0	$5,599.6	$6,224.6	$625.0	-$36.4
Program & Research operation - Flood								
	TOTAL	$9,075.2	$9,899.1	$9,538.2	$9,255.6	$10,122.6	$867.0	$223.5
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$3,620.2	$3,638.1	$3,615.2	$3,656.0	$3,898.0	$242.0	$259.9
Abatement Control and Compliance		$5,455.0	$6,261.0	$5,923.0	$5,599.6	$6,224.6	$625.0	-$36.4
Office of Solid Waste & Emergency Response - Title III	TOTAL	$9,075.2	$9,899.1	$9,538.2	$9,255.6	$10,122.6	$867.0	$223.5
ERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Emergency Planning Community Right To Know		51.5	58.8	58.8	58.2	59.3	1.1	5
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		51.5	58.8	58.8	58.2	59.3	1.1	5
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Emergency Planning Community Right To Know		55.4	58.8	58.8	58.2	59.3	1.1	5
TOTAL WORKYEARS		55.4	58.8	58.8	58.2	59.3	1.1	5

HAZARDOUS WASTE

EMERGENCY PLANNING/COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT - TITLE III

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $10,122,600 supported by 59.3 total workyears for 1995. Of the request, $3,898,000 will be for the Program Research and Operations appropriation and $6,224,600 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This reflects an increase of $242,000 in the Program Research and Operations appropriation, $625,000 in the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation and 1.1 work years from 1994 which will assist the states with implementation of the Clean Air Act requirements.

EMERGENCY PLANNING/COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT - TITLE III

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $10,122,600 and 59.3 total workyears for this program, of which $3,898,000 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $6,224,600 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $242,000 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, $625,000 for Abatement, Control and Compliance and an increase of 1.1 total workyears from 1994. As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. The Headquarters resources for the Title III Community Right-to-Know enforcement program can now be found in Multimedia.

In 1995, the program will focus on implementing recommendations from the Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) effectiveness initiative begun in 1994 to assess problems LEPCs are having with Title III implementation. EPA will develop methods and strategies to improve the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)/LEPC infrastructure, which may require: creating new, or improving existing databases to utilize facility reporting information; developing tools to improve the link between SERCs and LEPCs; incorporating initiative recommendations into the Title III grant program criteria; developing guidance for LEPCs on Clean Air Act accidental release provisions, and helping state and local entities design chemical release prevention programs.

EPA will also continue to implement the Title III grant program to assist states in meeting their emergency planning and prevention objectives. Efforts will concentrate on assisting areas of the country that are most vulnerable to chemical accidents. Special attention will be directed to urban centers along the Mexican border. EPA will assist Border States and local governments with projects to implement NAFTA environmental agreements on contingency planning.

Title III enforcement activities will seek to ensure consistent application of penalty policy provisions in Regional enforcement actions. The Agency will work to develop EPCRA-specific facility inspection capabilities and integrate these capabilities into Agency multi-media inspection and enforcement initiatives. EPA will continue to develop innovative case settlement tools to support SERC/LEPC operations.

In the international area, EPA will continue to implement the Rio declaration by assisting other countries with preventing and preparing for environmental emergencies. These efforts will include: integrating community right-to-know principles into chemical management programs with Mexico, Canada, Eastern Europe and developing countries; technical assistance to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) to develop chemical accident prevention, preparedness and response programs; and enhancing EPA's capacity to assist in international environmental emergencies.

Under the Clean Air Act, States are to submit their accidental release programs for review and approval by EPA. In 1995 EPA will assist states in drafting legislation, developing regulations and building the state program infrastructure. In addition, the Agency will develop and conduct workshops to help businesses meet the requirements of the accidental release prevention program, and the Agency will provide technical assistance to small business, industry and professional groups involved in chemical accident prevention. EPA will begin developing the infrastructure to implement accidental release programs in any state which elects not to implement the program.

In addition, the Agency will begin to incorporate the recommendations of the Reports to Congress on hydrofluoric acid and hydrogen sulfide, as well as continue to support research and data gathering in relation to chemical accident prevention. EPA will continue to develop integrated information management systems for the accidental release prevention program and other preparedness and prevention programs. EPA will also support the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board accident investigations and provide analysis of Board recommendations.

1994 PROGRAM

As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. The Headquarters enforcement resources for the Title III Community Right-to-Know program can now be found in Multimedia.

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $9,255,600 supported by 58.2 total workyears, of which $3,656,000 is from the Program Research and Operations appropriation and $5,599,600 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

Current program efforts are devoted to developing approaches for assessing the relative risk and vulnerability of chemical accidents in high risk areas. EPA is assisting states in targeting specific industries, facilities and chemicals that pose substantial risks. In 1994, EPA is also providing grant assistance to state and local governments to develop projects to build their accident prevention, preparedness and response capabilities. Special consideration will be given to areas with a high concentration of chemical facilities, as well as those areas in the midwest affected by the flood.

In addition to the focus on high risk areas, the Agency has begun an effort to improve the effectiveness of the SERC/LEPC infrastructure. Areas under examination include: the extent to which LEPCs are meeting statutory requirements, types of technical assistance and guidance that are most useful, information management systems in use and requirements for linkage to state and Federal systems; and LEPC training needs.

The 1994 Title III enforcement program emphasizes enforcement actions against facilities in specific industries which present significant risks to human health and the environment. The Agency is also focusing on methods to coordinate the integration of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act (EPCRA) enforcement resources into multi-media enforcement initiatives. In addition, EPA field offices are developing and implementing the use of innovative settlement agreements which provide mechanisms to support SERCs and LEPCs and increase their involvement in EPCRA enforcement and compliance initiatives.

Internationally, EPA continues to implement the Rio Conference Agenda 21 activities to assist developing countries in building chemical emergency programs. In 1994, the Agency will continue to strengthen border emergency planning with Mexico and Canada. The Agency will also continue working through the OECD and UNEP to provide assistance to Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States in developing chemical accident policies, guidance and training in the areas of accident prevention and emergency planning. Workshops have been held or are scheduled in Russia, Eastern Europe, and Asia.

EPA will complete the development of the Clean Air Act (CAA) Accidental Release Prevention program in 1994. The list of regulated substances and the risk management program rules will be finalized and technical guidance to industry for compliance with section 112(r) will be completed. The program has reported to Congress on the hazards and risks associated with hydrofluoric acid and the release of hydrogen sulfide and is developing industry and chemical specific technical guidance to prevent accidents at high-risk facilities.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated $9,075,200 supported by 55.4 workyears, of which $3,620,200 is from the Program Research and Operations appropriation and $5,455,000 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993, EPA began direct funding to States and Indian Tribes to develop emergency planning and community-right-to-know projects. Taking into consideration chemical risk and environmental equity, the Agency awarded a total of 26 projects to States and Tribes for projects such as, improvement of preparedness planning in high risk and border areas, information management and integration of chemical accident prevention with the SARA Title III program.

The Agency also developed new publications to assist State, local and Tribal officials in carrying out their emergency preparedness programs. EPA made available enhancements to the Computer Aided Management of Emergency Operations

(CAMEO) system to enable emergency response personnel to better use and integrate information they receive from Title III reporting facilities. In addition, EPA completed development of a software program that displays demographic and economic information, as well as the location of hazardous materials for quick identification by emergency responders and planners.

In 1993, the Agency significantly increased its enforcement activity under EPCRA/CERCLA section 103. EPA filed 100 administrative cases with proposed penalties in excess of $7 million. Forty eight actions were successfully completed with final penalties resulting in more than $1 million.

Under the Clean Air Act Accidental Release Provisions. EPA proposed a regulation to establish a list of regulated substances that could cause death, injury or other serious adverse effects to human health or environment.

In the international area, EPA provided funding assistance to states along the Canadian and Mexican borders to improve preparedness and emergency planning for transboundary accidents. The Agency continued the development of accident preparedness and prevention programs with OECD and UNEP to enhance capabilities of developing countries, Eastern Europe and newly independent states.

HAZARDOUS WASTE
Hazardous Waste Enforcement

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
PROGRAM							
Hazardous Waste Enforcement							
Program & Research Operations	$31,876.7	$33,943.2	$33,482.3	$29,671.9	$31,111.4	$1,439.5	-$2,831.8
Abatement Control and Compliance	$26,129.8	$31,012.4	$26,913.4	$20,980.3	$27,432.5	$6,452.2	-$3,579.9
Program & Research operation - Flood							
TOTAL	$58,006.5	$64,955.6	$60,395.7	$50,652.2	$58,543.9	$7,891.7	-$6,411.7
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$31,876.7	$33,943.2	$33,482.3	$29,671.9	$31,111.4	$1,439.5	-$2,831.8
Abatement Control and Compliance	$26,129.8	$31,012.4	$26,913.4	$20,980.3	$27,432.5	$6,452.2	-$3,579.9
Hazardous Waste Enforcement TOTAL	$58,006.5	$64,955.6	$60,395.7	$50,652.2	$58,543.9	$7,891.7	-$6,411.7
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Hazardous Waste Enforcement	534.5	585.4	585.4	516.8	508.2	-8.6	-77.2
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	534.5	585.4	585.4	516.8	508.2	-8.6	-77.2
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Hazardous Waste Enforcement	557.8	585.4	585.4	516.8	508.2	-8.6	-77.2
TOTAL WORKYEARS	557.8	585.4	585.4	516.8	508.2	-8.6	-77.2

HAZARDOUS WASTE

HAZARDOUS WASTE ENFORCEMENT

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency allocated a total of $58,543,900 supported by 508.2 total workyears of which $31,111,400 is for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $27,432,500 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,439,500 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $6,452,200 for Abatement, Control, and Compliance, and a decrease of 8.6 workyears. The increase in Abatement, Control, and Compliance is due to the increases in the combustion enforcement and corrective action stabilization areas. The increase in Program and Research Operations is attributable to full funding of the workforce, including locality pay adjustments. The decrease in workyears is related to the overall reduction in the Federal workforce.

HAZARDOUS WASTE ENFORCEMENT

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $58,543,900 and 508.2 total workyears for this program, of which $31,111,400 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $27,432,500 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,439,500 for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, $6,452,200 for Abatement, Control and Compliance and an decrease of 8.6 total workyears from 1994. As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. The Headquarters enforcement resources for Hazardous Waste Enforcement can now be found in Multimedia.

In support of the Agency's waste combustion strategy, attention will continue to be focused on the compliance status of combustion facilities. The Agency, in conjunction with the States, will continue to enhance inspection and enforcement at hazardous waste incinerators and boilers and industrial furnaces burning hazardous wastes.

With regard to corrective action, the emphasis on assessments in prior years has created a backlog of facilities awaiting stabilization. In 1995, a shift of resources from long-term remediation to stabilization actions will address these immediate threats first. The emphasis will be on initiating and attaining stabilization at appropriate high-risk facilities.

Compliance monitoring and enforcement actions will continue against those handlers and non-notifiers presenting the greatest threat to human health and the environment. Handlers in significant non-compliance will be addressed by administrative or judicial enforcement actions. Federal, State, and local facilities that store, treat, and/or dispose of hazardous waste will continue to be inspected either by authorized States or the Agency as required by HSWA and the Federal Facilities Compliance Act. Inspections of commercial land disposal and treatment facilities continue to be conducted twice per year to ensure compliance with the Superfund Off-Site Rule. In unauthorized States the Agency will bring enforcement actions for violations of HSWA provisions.

Federal compliance monitoring and enforcement will be used to enhance and complement State efforts as the States continue to assume the responsibility for the bulk of the mandated inspection and enforcement work. Oversight inspections will be conducted as appropriate and assistance will be given to improve State program capability.

Promotion of effective working relationships with facility owners/operators will continue in order to determine the nature and extent of contamination and to develop corrective action alternatives that are protective of human health and the environment while minimizing the financial responsibility of the Federal government for remediation. Resources will continue to be directed to community relations activities to ensure sufficient public awareness and involvement in this process.

The Agency will continue to provide the States the needed technical enforcement assistance and training they require. The Agency will also support the States in their increased corrective action oversight responsibilities. In concert with the States, the Agency will conduct inspections at newly regulated handlers and non-notifiers as appropriate. The program will continue to support on-going remedy selection and clean-up for high priority facilities.

Monitoring of State progress will continue through program evaluation. The Agency will continue to support the States as they strive towards achieving HSWA authorization.

EPA will assist Tribes in building their own capability to enforce Subtitle D regulations on Indian Lands. At permitted facilities, EPA will also be prepared to take action upon discovery of serious waste related environmental problems.

The Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 mandate that EPA monitor the activities of importers/exporters of hazardous waste. The level of activity has grown as the number of export and import notifications continues to increase. Also, new international agreements such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and Basel agreements have increased EPA's export/import responsibilities. Enforcement activities will be further reinforced through training efforts with U.S. and Mexican Customs, US Coast Guard, Department of Transportation and EPA Regional Offices. In implementing the NAFTA agreement, resources will be directed towards transfer of technology and information in cooperation with the Mexican government.

The program will continue to implement an integrated RCRA enforcement Pollution Prevention Strategy which includes the development of a RCRA-specific policy on incorporating pollution prevention provisions in enforcement settlements. In 1995, resources will continue to focus on generators with the greatest pollution prevention potential as well as facilities that are in noncompliance with corrective action orders and permit conditions. Pollution prevention conditions will be integrated into enforcement settlements and agreements.

As part of the Agency's efforts to improve contracts management, a specially designed training program will be provided to Regional managers. Contracts management support will continue to ensure strict compliance with contracting regulations.

1994 PROGRAM

As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. The Headquarters enforcement resources for Hazardous Waste Enforcement can now be found in Multimedia.

The Agency allocated a total of $50,652,200 supported by 516.8 total workyears of which $29,671,900 is for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $20,980,300 is for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1994, the program is placing increased emphasis on conducting compliance monitoring, taking enforcement actions, and requiring corrective action in high-risk geographic areas of long standing Agency concern. These areas include the Gulf of Mexico, the Chesapeake Bay, Puget Sound, and the Caribbean. The Agency will also continue to conduct enforcement and corrective action at facilities within the Great Lakes Basin.

The program continues to leverage its resources by targeting its compliance monitoring and enforcement activities. In 1994, the program focuses on identifying and taking enforcement actions against facilities in non-compliance with corrective action orders, permit conditions or closure requirements. The Agency will focus on identifying and taking enforcement action against those facilities with the greatest potential to have concrete pollution prevention conditions included in settlement agreements and against those with the greatest multi-media impact.

Assessment and prioritization of facilities not characterized for corrective action continues in 1994. The Agency continues to emphasize site stabilization activities and final remedy selections and implementation. In keeping with Agency policy, corrective action resources are focused on addressing first those facilities that are most environmentally significant.

In 1994, the Agency is, in coordination with Mexican officials, finalizing and implementing the Integrated Border Plan as well as increasing levels of training for United States and Mexican Customs officials. The development of an import/export database for tracking waste movement across the border is underway. In addition, the program in planning for the implementation of OECD and Basel waste export agreements.

The Agency is continuing its basic and advanced training program for inspectors and enforcement officials, emphasizing Boilers and Industrial Furnaces (BIFs), groundwater monitoring and the civil penalty policy.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $58,006,500 supported by 557.8 total workyears, of which $31,876,700 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $26,129,800 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Agency completed the bulk of the facility assessments and implemented the national corrective action prioritization criteria to ensure that facilities posing the greatest risks to the environment and human health are addressed first. The Agency continued to implement its corrective action stabilization strategy to ensure that immediate threats were addressed in a timely fashion. Long-term corrective measures continued at facilities where they were already imposed, but the Agency's focus shifted to emphasis on addressing immediate threats quickly.

The Agency continued to inspect new RCRA handlers resulting from recent new listings and rules to ensure that a strong message was sent to potential violators that the new regulations were being vigorously enforced. The new rules and listings include the organic toxicity characteristic and hazardous waste fuel rules, as well as the used oil and wood preserving listings.

The Agency implemented its integrated RCRA enforcement pollution prevention program which included conducting targeted inspections of generators and initiating searches for facilities operating illegally outside the RCRA system. Where possible enforcement settlements resulting from violations included pollution prevention conditions.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Inspector Training Institute provided training to ensure a consistent quality inspection program. New training modules included topics such as the air emissions rule and incinerator regulations. The program continued to utilize its new interactive video on land disposal restrictions.

Congressional Directives: A total of $1,000,000 was for the Congressionally directed study of the Fresh Kills landfills.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1995 Budget Estimate

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MULTIMEDIA

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
APPROPRIATION							
Program & Research Operations	$66,760.5	$74,339.1	$74,342.3	$94,558.0	$112,023.6	$17,465.6	$37,684.5
Abatement Control and Compliance	$38,632.6	$51,427.2	$60,812.1	$80,820.8	$110,092.8	$29,272.0	$58,665.6
Research & Development	$148,929.4	$196,243.3	$186,132.3	$186,132.3	$237,235.7	$51,103.4	$40,992.4
Reimbursements							
Oil Spills Trust Fund	$214.5						
TOTAL, Multimedia	$254,537.0	$322,009.6	$321,286.7	$361,511.1	$459,352.1	$97,841.0	$137,342.5
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	927.6	1,094.9	1,094.9	1,384.3	1,518.8	134.5	423.9
TOTAL WORKYEARS	977.1	1,094.9	1,094.9	1,384.3	1,518.8	134.5	423.9
OUTLAYS	$218,772.3	$315,994.4	$322,514.0	$362,170.6	$437,278.5	$75,107.9	$121,284.1

AUTHORIZATION LEVELS

All authorization except for Research and Development is by virtue of the Appropriation Act. The Environmental Research, Development and Demonstration Act expired September 30, 1981. Reauthorization is pending.

MULTIMEDIA

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

APPROPRIATION	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	DIFFERENCE ENACTED VS PRES. BUD	 EST. VS PRES. BUD	 EST. VS ENACTED
Program & Research Operations	$74,339.1	$74,342.3	$94,558.0	$3.2	$20,218.9	$20,215.7
Abatement Control and Compliance	$51,427.2	$60,812.1	$80,820.8	$9,384.9	$29,393.6	$20,008.7
Research & Development	$196,243.3	$186,132.3	$186,132.3	-$10,111.0	-$10,111.0	
Reimbursements						
Oil Spills Trust Fund						
TOTAL, Multimedia	$322,009.6	$321,286.7	$361,511.1	-$722.9	$39,501.5	$40,224.4
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	1,094.9	1,094.9	1,384.3		289.4	289.4
TOTAL WORKYEARS	1,094.9	1,094.9	1,384.3		289.4	289.4

The following list provides the major reasons that the resources devoted to this media have changed from OECA's FY 1994 President's Budget to the FY 1994 Current Estimate.

PROGRAM AND RESEARCH OPERATIONS

- The largest increases reflect the reorganization of the Agency's enforcement resources. Other increases include a Congressional add-on, and resources redirected to the Office of Criminal Enforcement, NEIC, and the Regional Counsels to support the continued implementation of the Pollution Prosecution Act. The increases were offset by several reductions that were taken to support other Agencywide priorities and the President's effort to streamline the Federal workforce.
- The Congressionally-mandated reduction to the PRO account

ABATEMENT CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE

- The largest increases reflect the reorganization of the Agency's enforcement resources. The single largest increases include the Pesticides and Toxic Substances Enforcement State Grants. Other increases include several Congressional add-ons, and resources redirected to the Office of Criminal Enforcement, NEIC, and the Regional Counsels to support the continued implementation of the Pollution Prosecution Act. The increases were offset by a 14% reduction that was part of the Congressional reduction and resources redirected to support Agencywide priorities

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

- Reductions made to meet FY 1994 Congressional Appropriations. Activities reduced include Ecological Risk Assessment Methods, the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program, Pollution Prevention, Lead and Other Heavy Metals and Exploratory Grants and Centers.

MULTIMEDIA PROGRAM OVERVIEW

OVERVIEW AND STRATEGY

The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Multimedia Program consists of activities that promote an integrated approach to environmental problems and that provide cross-media support to Agency programs. The Multimedia Program covers three Agency functional areas. These areas are: 1) the Research and Development Function, 2) the Abatement and Control Function, and 3) the Enforcement Function. The Multimedia program narrative reflects the strategic enforcement reorganization at Headquarters, which is being proposed for approval in 1994. Program descriptions do not reflect any increase in workyears that may result from the 900 additional workyears that EPA received for contractor conversion. Contractor conversion workyears designated for research and development activities will be used primarily for mid-level and junior scientists, engineer and technician positions.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FUNCTION

The Multimedia Research Program consists of activities that cross program and media research boundaries. These activities include: (1) the Ecosystems Protection program, designed to take an integrated ecological approach, focusing on ecosystems, rather than single species, single stressor, ecotological research; this reorganization of a number of previously independent programs will receive additional resources; (2) programs for the development of methods for measuring human exposure to environmental pollutants, studies that measure actual human exposures, and models that predict human exposure; human exposure issues supporting Mexican border projects will receive an increase in resource levels; (3) programs that will develop methods for improved health risk assessments; (4) the development of methods, application and assessment of tools designed to prevent the generation of pollution; (5) programs designed to stimulate and facilitate the commercialization of environmental protection and restoration technologies; additional resources will be used to support the President's proposed Environmental Technology Initiative (ETI), as well as the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program; (6) programs designed to provide applied research and learning opportunities; (7) programs for the transfer of environmental technology to regions, states, local governments and the international community; (8) research and assessment activities on lead and other heavy metals; (9) grants and centers that provide fundamental research upon which applied environmental research is built; (10) programs and systems to assure the quality of the Agency's scientific information (Quality Assurance, High Performance Computing and Communications,HPCC); HPCC is receiving additional resources; (11) meeting infrastructure needs, including scientific equipment and inventory, operating expenses, repair and improvement to research facilities, and management of extramural resources for ongoing research activities. This activity also includes personnel compensation and travel to support all of ORD's work-force.

ABATEMENT AND CONTROL FUNCTION

The Agency transferred responsibility for coordinating the Pollution Prevention program to the Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances (OPPTS) in 1992. Today, the Pollution Prevention program's mission includes the development of multi-media pollution prevention strategies and their use through national, Regional, and state environmental programs. Pollution prevention is the foremost EPA priority and is always the option of first choice in the day-to-day work of the Agency. This program coordinates the Agency's activities to the requirements set out in the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990. It includes pollution prevention incentives to states through the state grants program, and Regional resources for pollution prevention outreach and technical support.

In 1995 the Agency will continue its efforts to integrate pollution prevention throughout all existing EPA programs. Furthermore, the Agency will empower and strengthen Federal and state programs to incorporate prevention into their activities. The Agency will continue to manage the Pollution Prevention Information Clearinghouse (PPIC) and stimulate source reduction through regulatory activities, as provided under the Pollution Prevention Act.

The grants program, established under the Pollution Prevention Act, will further develop and strengthen the capacity of the states' pollution prevention activities. In addition, the state grants program will fund new or replicate successful innovative pollution reduction projects. The Regional resources will further the ability of states to use pollution prevention as an option in dealing with high-risk environmental problems.

In 1995, the Office of International Activities (OIA) will serve as th focal point for implementation of several of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) environmental side agreements. Resources will focus on the coordination of this trilateral cross-media effort with emphasis on the creation of the North American Commission on Environmental Cooperation (NACEC), as well as contributing to the Border Environmental Cooperation Commission (BECC). Activities will include capacity building, assistance to implement environmental assessment procedures, pollution prevention and control programs, as well as support expanded scientific and technical collaboration.

The Environmental Review and Coordination Program accomplishes statutory objectives under the authority of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 309 of the Clean Air Act, and includes three program activities as well as support for Regional multi-media projects. The NEPA Compliance program assures EPA's actions comply with the intent of the Act. This includes reviews that are the functional equivalent for those Agency programs that are not specifically covered by NEPA. The Environmental Review program ensures that Federal agencies carry out their activities in an environmentally sound manner pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act and Section 309 of the Clean Air Act. The Indian program develops and implements policies to assist tribes with the development of environmental management programs which are tailored to individual tribal needs.

ENFORCEMENT FUNCTION

The multimedia program reflects the new strategic enforcement organization for EPA. Headquarters enforcement functions are now being organized under the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) for fiscal years 1994 and 1995 and beyond. Final regional enforcement programs decisions for the OECA reorganization have not yet been completed: therefore the regional components remain the same as those included in the FY 1994 President's budget.

The new enforcement framework fundamentally reorients the Agency's enforcement program by: placing greater emphasis on multi-media, whole facility approaches to enforcement; addressing compliance problems that pervade certain sectors of the regulated community; improving the targeting of enforcement resources, particularly for eco-system protection and geographic initiatives; and, building the capacity of State, local and tribal enforcement authorities.

The Regulatory Enforcement program provides consistent direction to EPA enforcement for all non-Superfund media to assure the most effective possible stewardship of EPA's enforcement responsibilities as they contribute to the protection of environmental quality. To accomplish this goal, the Regulatory Enforcement program: 1) develops, implements and monitors enforcement cases and case initiatives that support EPA's enforcement priorities; 2) establishes policies and procedural guidelines so that environmental enforcement case actions are properly selected, prepared and issued; and 3) establishes measures to ensure that policies and procedures are correctly implemented by the Agency's Headquarters and Regional Offices and delegated state programs. Additional Regulatory Enforcement program activities include: 1) providing citizen suit review and preparing briefs; 2) serving as liaison on enforcement issues with the Regions, the Department of Justice, Congress and other offices of OECA; 3) providing assistance and recommendations on legislative proposals; 4) developing and reviewing Federal and State regulations for enforceability; 5) providing legal and technical support for appellate enforcement cases brought by the Federal government; and 6) proposing innovative settlement provisions. The program also conducts legal case development, litigation and adjudicatory hearing activities for media specific and multimedia enforcement programs, including evidence gathering, preparation and management of cases, and referral of cases to the Department of Justice for litigation.

The Media and Sector Compliance program develops and promotes innovative compliance and enforcement strategies for use by the Regions and States. The program develops national enforcement and compliance priorities and defines and communicates compliance goals for OECA. The Media and Sector Compliance program will be responsible for the continuum of compliance monitoring activities undertaken prior to bringing an action against a specific facility. These activities include: conducting inspections and maintaining data on the compliance status of facilities subject to federal requirements; establishing the necessary monitoring and measurement techniques required to determine whether a facility is in compliance with the law; developing and supporting inspection policy and guidance; encouraging voluntary compliance through self-auditing; and providing compliance assistance to the industry.

The Site Remediation Enforcement program will develop enforcement policies and guidelines, perform program analyses and evaluations, and develop Regiona and State capabilities to ensure facility implementation of mandate requirements. The program provides technical enforcement support to the Regions and States as they implement the use of corrective action interim measures to stabilize facilities and as they begin more long term remediation activities. To ensure national consistency in the corrective action program, the Agency will review remedy selection and implementation for individual facilities. The technical knowledge gained from implementing the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) as well as Superfund remedies will be used in providing technical support in remedy selection criteria and the selection process, guidance on the oversight of owner/operator activities, as well as negotiation strategies.

The Enforcement Capacity and Outreach program will oversee the development and implementation of outreach strategies which assure that external groups understand the Agency's enforcement programs and have an opportunity to participate in program planning, priority setting and implementation. External groups include other enforcement authorities at the Federal, state, local, and tribal levels as well as such other constituents as Congress, environmental groups, and affiliated associations. The program will also provide environmental enforcement training for Federal, State, and local environmental enforcement personnel through the National Enforcement Training Institute as mandated by the Pollution Prosecution Act of 1990. Additionally, the program will coordinate the development of a communications, outreach and training program targeted to communities which are the focus of environmental justice initiatives.

The Federal Facilities Enforcement program's mission is to shape an oversee the Federal government's environmental management program and complianc with relevant statutes. The Federal Facilities program encourages innovative compliance and the expeditious clean up Federal hazardous and radioactive waste sites. Some of the applicable environmental statutes include the Clean Air Act (CAA), Clean Water Act (CWA), Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Federal Facilities Compliance Act (FFCA), and Executive Order 12080.

The Criminal Enforcement program provides a major deterrent to violators of environmental laws and regulations by demonstrating to the regulated community that willful statutory violations will be met with harsh sanctions in terms of both fines and jail sentences. This program works in close cooperation with state and local environmental crime units, tribal law enforcement components, and other Federal law enforcement agencies to effectively multiply the visibility and deterrence of criminal enforcement in the environmental protection arena. Such deterrence significantly contributes to pollution prevention by creating a "ripple effect" of voluntary compliance, as members of the regulated community are faced with criminal penalties and incarceration for violation of environmental laws.

The National Enforcement Investigations Center (NEIC) provides specialized technical expertise and forensic laboratory work for all media in support of EPA civil and criminal enforcement case preparation activities nationwide. NEIC supports multimedia enforcement via full scale investigations and by assisting with Regional efforts in this area.

Regional legal enforcement program resources will continue responding to environmental noncompliance with consistent, timely, and effective enforcement actions. Regional legal resources will be used for administrative enforcement actions, new and ongoing civil judicial litigation, and continued utilization of multi-media data for targeting enforcement actions, particularly for ecosystem and geographic protection and environmental justice cases. Regional legal enforcement will continue to focus on enforcement activities in support of major statutory requirements related to CAAA, CWA, RCRA, SDWA, TSCA, FIFRA and PPA. Pollution prevention and innovative pollution control technology provisions will also be incorporated into final case settlements.

Consulting Services No consulting services activities are in this program.

MULTIMEDIA
Multimedia Research

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
PROGRAM								
Multimedia Research								
Program & Research Operations		$14,956.9	$21,368.7	$21,021.5	$21,077.5	$34,779.6	$13,702.1	$13,410.9
Abatement Control and Compliance				$4,300.0	$4,300.0		-$4,300.0	
Research & Development		$104,578.0	$141,676.3	$135,565.3	$135,565.3	$182,168.7	$46,603.4	$40,492.4
	TOTAL	$119,534.9	$163,045.0	$160,886.8	$160,942.8	$216,948.3	$56,005.5	$53,903.3
Headquarters Expenses								
Research & Development		$4,424.7	$5,402.0	$5,402.0	$5,402.0	$5,402.0		
	TOTAL	$4,424.7	$5,402.0	$5,402.0	$5,402.0	$5,402.0		
Lab and Field Expenses								
Research & Development		$39,926.7	$49,165.0	$45,165.0	$45,165.0	$49,665.0	$4,500.0	$500.0
	TOTAL	$39,926.7	$49,165.0	$45,165.0	$45,165.0	$49,665.0	$4,500.0	$500.0
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$14,956.9	$21,368.7	$21,021.5	$21,077.5	$34,779.6	$13,702.1	$13,410.9
Abatement Control and Compliance				$4,300.0	$4,300.0		-$4,300.0	
Research & Development		$148,929.4	$196,243.3	$186,132.3	$186,132.3	$237,235.7	$51,103.4	$40,992.4
Multimedia Research	TOTAL	$163,886.3	$217,612.0	$211,453.8	$211,509.8	$272,015.3	$60,505.5	$54,403.3
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Multimedia Research		187.7	317.9	317.9	312.0	457.2	145.2	139.3
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		187.7	317.9	317.9	312.0	457.2	145.2	139.3
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Multimedia Research		195.4	317.9	317.9	312.0	457.2	145.2	139.3
TOTAL WORKYEARS		195.4	317.9	317.9	312.0	457.2	145.2	139.3

MULTIMEDIA

MULTIMEDIA RESEARCH

PRINCIPAL OUTPUTS

1995

- Report on environmentally friendly coatings for the wood furniture industry in the Environmental Technologies Initiative (ETI) Small Business Pollution Prevention Program.
- Complete Interim Report on the E-SOx Demonstration in Dorgobuzh, Russia in the ETI/U.S. Technology for International Environmental Solutions(TIES) Program.
- Supports five competitive Hazardous Substances Research Centers (HSRC) and their 25 member universities.
- Report on the development of biologically based dose-response models for pulmonary toxicity.
- Complete guidance for using and integrating EMAP DATA: Proof of Concept for Estuaries and Forest Resources.
- Develop guidance for preparation of solids and nonaqueous samples or inorganic analysis.
- Develop prototype collaborative computing systems for several air and water applications.
- Provide seminars on technologies to comply with the Clean Air Act.
- Provide standard reference material for lead-paint contaminated urban soil and lead contaminated indoor dust.
- Develop and evaluate of field-portable immunoassay kit for heavy metals in soil.
- Provide preliminary report on the National Human Exposure Assessment Survey (NHEXAS) Phase I Pilot Studies.
- Complete manual of methodologies for monitoring dietary exposures in humans.
- Provide carcinogen risk assessment guidelines.
- Report on development of biologically based dose response models for neurotoxicity.

1994

- Report on application of benchmark dose procedures to developmental toxicity data.

- o Complete report on development of homologous models of very early pregnancy loss in humans.
- o Report on the application of benchmark dose procedures to developmental toxicity data.
- o Report on the estimation of parameters for the Integrated Exposure Biokinetic Uptake (IEBU) wo-stage model of carcinogenesis.
- o Provide forest health monitoring annual statistical condition summary.
- o Complete National Research Council reports on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP)-Estuaries, EMAP Surface Waters and EMAP Forests.
- o Development of method for determination of total cyanide in solid matrices.
- o Completion of laboratory structure study and issuance of final report.
- o Assess the network requirements for extension of the high speed computer throughout the Agency.
- o Provide workshops on life-cycle analysis of industrial products.
- o Provide standard reference material of powdered leaded paint.
- o Reports on dose-response relationships for lead-induced kidney cancer and/or associated mechanisms of action.
- o Provide symposium for the Initial Report on the National Human Exposure Assessment Survey (NHEXAS) Phase I Pilot Studies.
- o Develop preliminary report on the Phase I Rio Grande Valley Exposure Study.
- o Report on methodologies for monitoring and assessing human exposures via dietary ingestion.

1993

- o Completed report on establishing animal models homologous to humans for neurotoxicity risk assessment.
- o Provided reports on hormonal control of ovulation and disruption by environmental agents.
- o Reported on developmental effects and ecological effects of 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin.

- Completed report on establishing animal models homologous to humans for neurotoxicity.
- Provided report on hormonal control of ovulation and disruption by environmental agents.
- Draft survey design completed for the National Human Exposure Assessment Survey (NHEXAS).
- Performed statistical summary on EMAP-estuaries in the Louisianian province.
- Completed report on EMAP-surface waters northeast lake pilot report.
- Developed method for quantifying mercury in aqueous solution by anodic stripping voltammetry.
- Performed benchmark tests of the Regional Oxidant Model (ROM) on a low-cost workstation and a massively parallel computer.
- Provided seminars on low-cost wastewater collection for small communities.
- Provided manual on nitrogen control in wastewater.
- Completed report on "Relationships between Lead Speciation and Selection of Removal Technology".

MULTIMEDIA

MULTIMEDIA RESEARCH

BUDGET REQUEST

1995 BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $216,948,300 and 457.2 total workyears for 1995, an increase of $56,005,500 and 145.2 total workyears from 1994. Of the request, $34,779,600 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $182,168,700 will be for the Research and Development appropriation. This represents an increase of $13,702,100 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, an increase of $46,603,400 in the Research and Development appropriation and a decrease of $4,300,000 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The increase in the Program and Research Operations appropriation reflects base redirections of workyears to support new investments in Ecosystems Protection and the President's Environmental Technologies Initiative (ETI). It also reflects a reallocation of existing research functions in order to provide greater accuracy in accounting for planning workforce allocation. The increase in the Research and Development appropriation reflects new investments and redirections for Ecosystems Protection, the National Human Exposure Assessment Survey (NHEXAS), the US/Mexico Border project, ETI, National Council on Science and Technology's (formerly FCCSET) High Performance Computing and Communications (HPCC), and for the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program. Program descriptions do not reflect any increase in workyears that may result from the 900 additional workyears that EPA received from contractor conversion. Contractor conversion workyears designated for research and development activities will be used primarily for mid-level and junior scientist, engineer and technician positions.

1994 BUDGET

The Agency is allocating a total of $160,942,800 and 312.0 total workyears for this program element, of which $21,077,500 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, $135,565,300 is from the Research and Development appropriation, and $4,300,000 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

1993 BUDGET

The Agency obligated a total of $119,534,900 and 195.4 total workyears for this program element, of which $14,956,900 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $104,578,000 was from the Research and Development appropriation.

RESEARCH ISSUES

The sections below describe research program issues by each fiscal year.

AQUATIC ECOLOGICAL CRITERIA

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

In FY 1995, Aquatic Ecological Criteria will be consolidated and described in the Ecosystems Protection issue.

1994 PROGRAM

Under Annex 3 of the 1980 United States-Peoples Republic of China (US-PRC) Environmental Protection Protocol, the Agency is continuing the collaborative efforts with the PRC. Scientists in the program are studying toxicity testing methods and bio-monitoring techniques for industrial effluent and determining mercury criteria in rivers and sediments.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The EPA and PRC scientists and engineers collaborated to study toxicity testing methods, ocean and coastal aquatic environmental impacts from discharges, pollutant transport and transformation processes, and other programs.

NONPOINT SOURCES

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

In 1995, Nonpoint Source Pollution research will be conducted and described as part of the Ecosystems Protection issue.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is continuing a joint research project with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to develop, evaluate, and demonstrate integrated farm management systems. EPA is documenting the environmental and ecological benefits of reducing chemical use, innovative application technologies, selective geographic placement, and new manure management techniques. Scientists are integrating this research into the Midwest Agrichemical Surface/Subsurface Transport and Effects Research (MASTER) project and the USDA's Management Systems Evaluation Area (MSEA) field programs.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The EPA and the USDA initiated a joint research effort to develop, evaluate, and demonstrate integrated farm management systems. EPA and the USDA have designed projects that can reduce excess chemical inputs to farm and watershed systems while maintaining productivity and profitability. As projects were implemented, the data on their sustainability was collected by the USDA, and EPA documented their effectiveness in reducing and preventing pollution within the agricultural sector.

ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT METHODS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

In 1995, Ecological Risk Assessment Methods research will be conducted and described as part of the Ecosystems Protection research issue.

1994 PROGRAM

The ecological risk program is conducting research using a watershed approach. According to EPA's Science Advisory Board (SAB), environmental problems are emerging which require decisions regarding the management of watersheds at a regional and basin-wide scale. Scientists are selecting specific watersheds to study and understand these problems.

Researchers are focusing on ecological risk assessment, using advanced modeling techniques and development and improvement of ecological risk assessment methodologies. The research is investigating the cumulative ecological risks from natural and anthropogenic stresses on watersheds. ORD is selecting and beginning research on representative watersheds in key ecoregions of the country, (e.g., the Pacific Northeast and the Atlantic Southeast) to conduct ecological risk assessments applicable to multiple landscape scales and extrapolation techniques.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Researchers investigated the use of biochemical, histological and distributional changes in fish populations as indicators of ecological condition. This was used in the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program's (EMAP) surface waters program.

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

In 1995, Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) research will be conducted and described in the Ecosystems Protection research issue.

1994 PROGRAM

EMAP is designed to measure and assess the condition of the Nation's ecological resources and is providing the basis to ascertain associations between human-induced stresses and ecosystem condition. EMAP is assessing the condition of ecological resources by using a probabilistic sampling design and ecological indicators, an approach that facilitates consistent representations of ecological resources in all regions of the Nation. The Regional EMAP (R-EMAP) program, which is designed to demonstrate EMAP's utility for resolving issues of Regional, State, and local importance, is expanding to include all EPA Regions.

EMAP is strengthening the ecological monitoring and assessment research base by increasing cooperative relationships with university scientists and building a core of expertise at the program's scientific center at Researc Triangle Park, N.C. Research is identifying and refining biological indicators of ecological conditions and investigating ecological processes that may facilitate the development of new indicators. The research program has added a landscape component to its areas of ecological research and is beginning to explore resource conditions at landscape scales of resolution. EMAP is expanding research in areas involving cross-program coordination to facilitate national and multiple ecological resource assessments. These areas of research include sampling design and statistics, indicator development, information management, landscape characterization, and assessment.

The Arctic contaminants research program is documenting and evaluating sources of Arctic contaminants, and their possible food web effects, and is providing a contaminants baseline in the various ecological media.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ORD intensified the EMAP research program in response to issues raised in the program's field demonstrations and pilot studies, and in accordance to numerous peer-reviewed recommendations, including those in the National Research Council's Interim Report. All EMAP resource groups increased investments in priority research projects. Focal studies included experimentation with alternative sampling designs in EMAP-Estuaries, and the program-wide refinement of indicators to ensure that those selected are sensitive to ecological changes induced by anthropogenic stress as opposed to natural variation. EMAP also lengthened the program's pilot and demonstration periods, which are used for test sampling and analysis, from two to three years. The change will permit a mor complete exploration of research questions before proceeding to ful implementation.

EMAP also invested significant resources in program-wide integration components. The information management group finalized five-year strategy, while the Assessment and Reporting team continued development of a prototype integrated assessment for an inland mega-region and finalized the program's communication and client strategy.

EMAP continued to expand geographically. New field projects focused on indicator testing in Midwest agroecosystems, mid-Appalachian streams, Southeast estuaries, and Lake Superior. Also, the Regional EMAP (R-EMAP) program was initiated, and seven projects were selected in seven EPA Regions to demonstrate EMAP technology, methods, and concepts at Regional, state and local scales. These projects, involving significant state participation, explore associations between observed ecological condition and a variety of potential stressors.

ECOSYSTEMS PROTECTION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

ORD will restructure its ecological planning issues to reflect the transition from a single species, single stressor, ecotoxicological research orientation to an integrated ecological perspective, that focuses on ecosystem protection and management. This integrated ecological approach will allow the Agency to monitor more effectively, understand ecological processes and impacts, and predict risks related to the cumulative effects from both natural and anthropogenic stresses upon ecosystems. Research will include a geographic approach with a primary focus on watersheds. To carry out the ecosystem protection research, scientists will use current scientific knowledge and understanding to develop an innovative, holistic, integrated program designed to provide a new generation of computer-based analysis and decision tools tailored to the information needs and responsibilities of Federal, State, and local ecological resource managers and regulatory officials.

The three scientific needs of monitoring, understanding ecosystem response, and predicting risks will be addressed by three components in the ecosystem protection research program. The Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) component will seek to monitor nationally the status and trends of ecosystems. The Geographic Integration component will seek to understand, describe, and characterize the response of ecological systems to anthropogenic stress, and to develop strategies for restoration of ecological systems. The Ecological Risk Assessment component will seek to predict the risks to ecosystems from various stressors. The ecosystem protection research program in the Multimedia Program Element will include all three components.

EMAP The existing framework for EMAP will continue. EMAP scientists will conduct monitoring research in eight ecological resource areas, with special emphasis on estuaries, forests and surface waters. These ecological resources have been selected for emphasis because State and local decision makers have stated that their greatest need for ecological data and assessments is in these ecological resources. With additional resources, EMAP research in all ecological resource areas will provide additional pilot and demonstration projects in selected geographic regions necessary for the development of national monitoring implementation strategies.

Also, resources will be used to include monitoring and assessment of acid deposition. Acid deposition monitoring and assessment work has been redirected into EMAP as part of the integrated Ecosystems Protection research issue. ORD will shift away from a general analysis of the causes and effects of acid deposition towards evaluating the consequences of acid deposition on sensitive and critical ecosystems as defined by the integrated Ecosystems Protection research issue.

Scientists will conduct pilot studies and demonstrations for four other ecological resource groups, including, the Great Lakes, arid ecosystems, agricultural ecosystems and landscapes. Integration and assessment research priorities will include the continued development and refinement of a statistical monitoring design, and the evaluation of a resource classification approach. Several new Regional-EMAP (R-EMAP) projects will replace or build on the ones completed in 1994. Each of the ten EPA regions will continue to have a R-EMAP research project of high priority to the region. In addition to the current national focus that the EMAP framework provides, EMAP scientists will begin monitoring key ecogeographic areas to support the Geographic Integration component of this research issue.

Ecological Risk Assessment The primary goal of this component is t develop the methods necessary to predict and assess ecological risk for multipl scales and purposes. Research will continue on the programs initiated in 1994, and will become part of the ecosystem protection research program. Additional resources will be used to expand ecological risk assessment research from a national focus to include more specific research on such representative watersheds in key ecoregions of the country, as the Pacific North West and the Great Lakes.

Geographic Integration A relatively small portion of Multimedia funding supports geographic integration. In cooperation with other agencies, EPA will provide information for improving the nation's ability to protect, restore and manage ecosystems. Scientists will develop and test multiple resource protection and restoration techniques at varying spatial scales. This information will be used to either design options for achieving a predetermined condition or to assess and establish priorities regarding the consequences of management decisions.

1994 PROGRAM

The Ecosystems Protection research issue is new in 1995 and consolidates nine research issues carried out under several ORD media program elements (PEs). The nine issues that will be consolidated into the Ecosystems Protection issue are Coastal and Marine, Large Lakes and Rivers, Wetlands, Contaminated Sediments, Aquatic Ecocriteria, Nonpoint Sources, Ecorisk Methods, Habitat/Biodiversity, and EMAP. Within the Multimedia PE, the issues being consolidated are Aquatic Ecocriteria, Nonpoint Sources, Ecorisk Assessment Methods, and EMAP. Informatio on the 1994 research related to those issues is available in the "1994 Progran section of those issues.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Ecosystems Protection research issue will be new research issue in 1995 that consolidates nine 1993 research issues carried out under several ORD media program elements (PEs). Within the Multimedia PE, the issues being consolidated are Aquatic Ecocriteria, Nonpoint Sources, Ecorisk Assessment Methods, and EMAP. Information on the 1993 research related to those issues is available in the "1993 Accomplishments" section of those issues.

CRITERIA AIR POLLUTANTS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

EPA will continue to collaborate with scientists and engineers from the Peoples Republic of China (PRC) in the conduct of the third year of an epidemiological study to quantify the effects of air pollutants, especially particulate matter, on children's lung functions in Chinese cities. This project will provide an opportunity to strengthen the epidemiological database concerning respiratory morbidity effects of air pollution by developing information on the relationship between air pollution and respiratory health in areas where the range of pollution exposure is much greater than in the US.

1994 PROGRAM

Under Annex I of the US-PRC Environmental Protection Protocol, EPA is collaborating with the PRC on the second year of a study of the respiratory effects of air pollutants on children in China.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

EPA and PRC scientists initiated the first year epidemiological study of the respiratory effects of air pollutants on children in China.

INDOOR AIR

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

EPA will continue to collaborate with scientists and engineers from the Peoples Republic of China (PRC) in the conduct of epidemiological, air monitoring, and biomarker studies to assess human exposure and health effects of indoor coal combustion. This project is providing an opportunity to apply and validate biomarkers in a human population with high exposure to environmental carcinogens and with high lung cancer rates.

1994 PROGRAM

Under Annex I of the US-PRC Environmental Protection Protocol, EPA is continuing to collaborate with the PRC to study the human health effects of indoor coal-fired stoves in China.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

EPA and PRC scientists collaborated on the conduct of a study of the human health effects of indoor coal-fired stoves in China.

HUMAN EXPOSURE

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Scientists will prepare preliminary reports on the National Human Exposure Assessment Survey (NHEXAS) pilot studies, including a comparison of exposure estimates made from data collected in the pilot studies with those based on data that were available before NHEXAS data collection started. Based on these reports, researchers will develop a draft design for national scale NHEXAS sampling. Research teams will continue two pilot studies in Regions V and IX, and one special study that will examine the implications of using exposure measurements taken over short periods of time (e.g., hours or days) to estimate exposures that are expected to occur over longer periods of time (e.g., years or lifetimes). Researchers will complete the final NHEXAS design and coordinate with other participating Federal agencies in defining the implementation plan.

Mexico Border team members will prepare an assessment of human exposure in the Rio Grande Valley region and will implement the first year of the full scal exposure study, called Phase III. Scientists will prepare a protocol for measuring human exposure to a variety of pollutants via dietary ingestion. Researchers will produce a report summarizing advances in the sampling and analysis of toxic chemicals in air. The additional resources will enable the researchers to include more communities in the study and to increase the number of pollutants being studied.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD is in the process of pilot testing the NHEXAS program. This program is being designed as a long-term effort to assess status and trends in the exposure of both the general population and highly exposed sub-populations. These pilot studies are estimating the total exposure of defined populations to a number of pollutants in EPA Regions V and IX, and are being compared to an assessment of exposure, using currently available information.

In the Mexico Border project, scientists are conducting a comprehensive assessment of pollutant characterization study, called a Phase I study. Researchers are implementing an exposure field study, called a Phase II study, on a test population in the Rio Grande Valley region. Research is continuing on the development, evaluation and testing of methods for quantifying pollutants in air, water, soil/dust, and food.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

EPA tested the feasibility and design of the National Human Exposure Assessment Survey (NHEXAS), including studies of source characterization statistical design, activity patterns surveys, microenvironment measurements, and total human exposure and biological measurements. The Agency initiated Phase I of an exposure study in the Rio Grande Valley near Brownsville, Texas. In Phase I, concentrations of pollutants in air and water were determined and used in combination with an inventory of available information to develop a comprehensive hazard identification.

In addition, data was collected to assist in developing multi-pathway exposure models. Methods development expanded from inhalation as the route of exposure to cover both ingestion and dermal contact. Biological methods (biomarkers) development continued to investigate the use of breath, tissue and body fluids as vehicles for measuring exposures. Modeling efforts expanded to consider non-air pathways and initiate efforts to develop a multi-pathway exposure model.

HEALTH EFFECTS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES-III) will estimate the prevalence of disease and functional impairment, providing data on the distribution of health characteristics (growth and development), monitoring changes in disease, and identifying new risk factors for disease.

Researchers will complete the second wave of NHANES-III data collection, and will produce a progress report providing the status of the clean-up of data from the first wave of data collection and its evaluation. The University Study program will publish a progress report on the research to improve risk assessment. Results of the environmental equity analysis will be published.

1994 PROGRAM

EPA continues cooperating with other Federal agencies to validate the data and ensure early access to information collected from NHANES-III. Results from the first three-years of data collection are being published.

The University Study program continues to identify and select post-doctoral research fellows and visiting scientists to work with university faculty members on research projects that address critical environmental problems.

Research is being conducted, in support of the larger Agency-wide initiative on Environmental Equity, to determine if disparities exist in the exposure to environmental pollutants experienced by racial minorities and the economically disadvantaged. Initial efforts are investigating the relationship between existing exposure data and demographic data from the 1990 U.S. Census and/or the 1990 Donnelley Marketing Information Services.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

EPA continued cooperation with the other sponsoring agencies to validate the data and to ensure early access to collected information from NHANES-III. The University Study program supported post-doctoral fellows and visiting scientists who, for a limited period, worked on environmental issues with university faculty.

HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT METHODS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The publication and application of research results from the Research to Improve Health Risk Assessments (RIHRA) and associated programs will significantly advance the scientific basis for risk assessment. Products will include the publication of studies providing data for development and application of physiologically-based pharmacokinetic models for selected volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and metals. Researchers will publish reports on studies of mechanisms of toxicity, which are critically important for developing biologically-based dose response models for cancer, neurological, pulmonary, reproductive, and developmental endpoints.

Studies on new modeling approaches, such as Benchmark Dose modeling of noncancer endpoints will be developed, applied, and published. Researchers will publish a report comparing and contrasting direct scenario and reconstructive exposure assessment approaches. Scientists will conduct workshops to support revisions to various noncancer guidelines. Researchers will update and expand the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS), which allows wide access to assessment information developed within the Agency, promotes consistency, an helps to avoid duplication of efforts in EPA Regions and states. The Agency wil propose new risk assessment guidance on ecological risk assessment, as well as the updated guidelines on carcinogen risk assessment.

1994 PROGRAM

The Research to Improve Health Risk Assessments (RIHRA) program continues to improve methods used in the risk assessment process. Research is focusing on improvements in exposure assessment, quantitative relationships between exposure and dose, and the biological bases for dose-response relationships. ORD is in the process of producing a report on the application of benchmark dose procedures to developmental toxicity data. Researchers are emphasizing the dissemination of chemical or issue-specific documentation and risk information. EPA is continuing the development of chemical-, site-, or issue-specific assessments and guidance documents. Research continues to reassess the health and ecological effects of dioxin. The Risk Assessment Forum continues to undertake projects designed to resolve difficult issues that will improve the Agency's ability to do risk assessments on health and ecological issues. Researchers are preparing to produce new risk assessment guidelines on male and female reproductive toxicity.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The RIHRA program completed the development of a survey on human activity patterns to estimate human exposure. Research to estimate target tissue doses (physiologically based pharmacokinetics [PBPK] modeling) and to estimat toxicological responses to these target doses (biologically based dose-respons [BBDR] modeling) was conducted in the areas of neurotoxicity, developmental toxicity, reproductive toxicity, pulmonary toxicity, immunotoxicity, and cancer and genetic toxicity. Researchers produced reports on establishing animal models homologous to humans for neurotoxicity risk assessment and on hormonal control of ovulation and disruption by environmental agents. The IRIS continued to grow and diversify with the inclusion of additional chemicals and agents and risk information in the areas of less-than-lifetime exposure risk estimates, developmental toxicity risk, and other endpoint-specific human health effects. This work emphasized training and outreach to the EPA program offices, states, the public and to the international community. The Exposure Assessment Group developed the EPA Exposure Models Library and Integrated Models Evaluation System (IMES) on CD-ROM. This software allows one to evaluate which exposure model to use given the data available (IMES) and presents over 90 exposure assessment models for determining fate and transport in various environmental media.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Researchers will continue to identify, develop, and evaluate source reduction options as more rules are analyzed for their impact on pollution prevention. Scientists and engineers will continue to develop pollution prevention methods, research pollution prevention technologies for small businesses, identify pollution prevention applications in agriculture, and conduct social science studies related to pollution prevention. Pollution prevention information will be disseminated through a variety of means.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD is supporting increases in the Source Reduction Review Project (SRRP) in order to more fully identify, develop, and evaluate pollution prevention options for outyear rules. Researchers are continuing to develop methods to measure pollution prevention, minimize organic waste and emissions from laboratory analytical techniques, and characterize indoor air impacts of consumer aerosol products. Research continues on small business pollution prevention, pollution prevention techniques in the agricultural sector, and social science studies that investigate the human behavior aspects of pollution prevention.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Research supported the SRRP through development of pollution prevention options for selected effluent guidelines. Technical support was provided to the Design for the Environment (DfE) project with the printing industry. Support was provided to the American Institute for Pollution Prevention. Research investigated minimizing solvent use in laboratory procedures.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency will conduct research to support the National Science and Technology Council (formerly FCCSET) Advanced Manufacturing Technology (AMT) program. The goals of this program are: 1) support a vigorous interagency research and development program for advanced manufacturing technologies, 2) accelerate the application of advanced and best-practice manufacturing by the entire manufacturing sector, 3) support the human resource base with an education and training program, and 4) promote environmentally conscious manufacturing. Research in EPA will focus primarily on promoting environmentally conscious manufacturing and generic technologies in a variety of areas, including materials processing, product and process design tools, machine and tool technologies, fabrication, and sensor and control technologies.

AMT research and development will emphasize specific industrial sectors, including chemicals and electronic components. Scientists also will evaluate artificial intelligence systems to improve energy conservation and enhance environmental control systems. Research will develop new processes to produce transportation fuels using biomass and environmentally benign process design through simulation.

The innovative technologies research program also will provide funding to support the Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) program mandated by the Small Business Research and Development Enhancement Act of 1992. This legislation requires the Agency to provide 2.0 percent of the 1995 extramural R&D appropriation for SBIR projects. Competitive contracts, based on a solicitation prepared by the Agency, will be funded in a variety of areas including prevention and control of NO_x, VOCs, SO_2, and toxic air emissions; indoor radon mitigation; and prevention and control of hazardous waste disposal.

Additional resources will be used to support the President's Environmental Technology Initiative (ETI). ORD scientists and engineers will accelerate and facilitate private sector development and use of innovative environmental technologies through cooperation and collaboration with the private sector and other Federal agencies. In 1995, ORD will participate in three program areas of the ETI program:

Provide EPA Guidance on Emerging Technology Needs and Assist Businesses in Overcoming Market Barriers to the Development and Commercialization of Innovative Solutions This program will identify sources of market inefficiency and failure in the environmental technology sector, and provide technical and informational assistance to eliminate or mitigate the causes. The program will provide EPA with guidance on environmental and regulatory trends, as well as testbeds, analytical tools, and other technical support to businesses in developing and commercializing innovative technologies.

Provide Direct EPA Funding to Develop and Commercialize Promising Technologies This program will provide direct funding and help commercialize selected technologies that are poised to meet critical environmental needs, offer high prospects for breakthrough, and require public support for timely success. Technologies will be evaluated for support under two broad categories: 1) cleaner industrial technologies and practices that prevent pollution, and 2) the control, remediation and monitoring technologies that comprise the traditional environmental technology sector.

Accelerate the Diffusion of Innovative Technology in the United States and Other Countries This program will foster the rapid worldwide exchange of information on innovative technologies and market needs, through training, demonstrations, advanced information management, piloting of a technical center, and other activities. The program will catalyze the demand for technologies through such means as promoting federal purchases of innovative technologies in the United States and building regulatory capacity in other countries.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is beginning an integrated cross-program Environmental Technology Initiative (ETI) to support the President's technology priorities. The program is (1) creating innovative public/private sector partnerships to jointly develop cleaner technologies and encourage the adoption of pollution prevention technologies by small businesses; (2) promoting international environmental protection, an activity that will help in creating U.S. jobs, and stimulate the U.S. economy through the development and evaluation of U.S. technologies which will be available for export; and (3) targeting technology development that can advance environmental control and restoration efforts. The Agency is using interagency agreements and appropriate financial mechanisms to transfer funds to other Federal agencies with research and development expertise.

EPA also is continuing research supporting the FCCSET Advanced

Manufacturing crosscut. The goal of the program is to advance the use of environmentally "green designs" in the manufacturing process. EPA's research is focusing on (1) identifying innovative approaches for advanced manufacturing of products which have integrated waste minimization, increased efficiency, and reduced costs; 2) developing fundamental process information to aid with prioritization schemes; and 3) assisting in commercializing selected advanced manufacturing technologies in collaboration with academia and industry.

The Small Business Innovation Development Act of 1982, as amended by the Small Business Research and Development Enhancement Act of 1992, requires that the Agency establish a Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program. This research program is funded by law at 1.5 percent of the extramural research appropriation in 1994. Competitive contracts are being awarded for research on pollution control technologies in areas such as drinking water treatment, air pollution control, waste reduction and pollution prevention, and process instrumentation for improved pollution control. Selected projects are divided into three phases, with EPA providing funding for Phases I and II. Phase I projects receive up to $50,000 to determine their technical feasibility. Completed Phase I projects that still appear viable receive up to $150,000 for additional research. Phase III primarily uses non-Federal funds to pursue commercial application of the most promising concepts.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency's SBIR program awarded competitive contracts for Phase I and Phase II projects on pollution control technologies in drinking water treatment, air pollution control, waste reduction and pollution prevention, and process instrumentation for improved pollution control.

There were no accomplishments in the Environmental Technology Initiative, which, as a new program, became operational in 1994.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency will continue to support FCCSET'S Mathematics and Science Education crosscut with several programs designed to provide applied research and learning opportunities; financial assistance; in-laboratory internships, programs and products that stimulate students' interest in science, engineering and technology; and assistance to help educational institutions become more competitive.

The Office of Research and Development will continue sponsoring several programs designed to increase the number and diversity of students studying and entering the environmental science disciplines. The Minority Institutions Assistantship Fellowship Program will increase research support for eligible minority institutions to encourage students to pursue higher degrees and careers in environmental science, mathematics, and engineering. Awarded fellowships will provide payment of full-time tuition and fees, a book allowance, and monthly stipend for two academic years. The Minority Institutions Assistantship Summer

Intern Program will allow fellowship recipients to apply their newly acquire skills to real-world environmental problems through a three-month summer internship, under the auspices of a mentor, at an EPA facility, including round trip travel and daily living expenses. The Minority Academic Institutions Graduate Assistance Program will provide financial assistance to minority students seeking advanced degrees in environmental sciences, mathematics or engineering. Selected institutions will receive competitively awarded traineeships for qualified graduate students, who will also receive tuition, book allowances, a living stipend, and related expenses. The Progression Education Program will award traineeships through ten partner minority serving institutions across the country. This program will provide high school, undergraduate, and graduate students varying levels of participation in important laboratory research and school programs that may lead to careers in the environmental science and engineering fields. ORD will provide tuition assistance and summer employment in some cases. The program also will produce targeted science curriculum for use by such minority groups as Native Americans.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD is promoting education and career opportunities in the environmental sciences to minority high school, undergraduate, graduate and doctoral students. These programs include Minority Institutions Assistantship Fellowships, Minority Institutions Assistantship Summer Interns, Minority Academic Institutions Graduate Assistance, and Progression Education.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

EPA/ORD Education and Training programs advanced a progression o environmental science, engineering and technology education activities that were specifically targeted to increasing representation of women, minorities in the environmental science disciplines. These activities were consistent with and contributed to the National Education Goals. Together, the ORD activities annually focused on grades K-18 supporting the development of cultural-based teaching materials for Native Americans, a two-year degree program in environmental technician training, and summer employment in research. Total direct support has aided 173 students at the high school, undergraduate and graduate level.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

ORD staff will conduct workshops on Geographic Information Systems (GIS), designing new and upgrading existing drinking water and wastewater treatment systems, pollution prevention alternatives and chemical substitutions, and technologies to comply with the Clean Air Act. Scientists and engineers will provide documents on low-cost upgrading of wastewater treatment plants, and publish a manual on constructed wetlands.

Research will emphasize technical information for the non-technical audience. Planned documents will address advances in municipal waste incineration, biological diversity, and global climate change.

1994 PROGRAM

EPA is producing and disseminating information on environmental technology and technical data through the Center for Environmental Research Information (CERI). The Agency is producing reports on technologies to control Nitrogen Oxide (NO_x); sponsoring conferences on pollution prevention and storm-water and combined sewer overflow; and producing handbooks on municipal sludge management, low-cost upgrading of wastewater treatments plants, and Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) control from publicly owned treatment works. ORD is emphasizing technical information for the non-technical audience. Scientists and engineers are producing documents on: indoor air problems and current research efforts to understand and address them, the operation of and improvements on landfills, alternative automotive fuels, research on lead and copper pipe corrosion and its potential effect on drinking water safety, and protecting freshwater wetlands.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Small communities have been provided information on how to apply integrated environmental management techniques to solve community-wide problems, and have been given information on alternative low-cost wastewater collection systems. Information on new acceptable management practices for the design of municipal sludge landfill and incineration system has been disseminated to support the Agency's recently promulgated sewage sludge regulations. ORD disseminated information on monitoring methods and assessment tools necessary to reliably assess the impacts of urban and rural nonpoint source water pollution and evaluate the effectiveness of nonpoint source controls. Workshops were conducted to present technical frameworks and guidance methodologies for life-cycle analyses associated with specific products, processes and overall operations for various industrial sectors.

LEAD AND OTHER HEAVY METALS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

EPA will continue working with other Federal agencies to develop a broad Multimedia Lead Research Program to support EPA's lead strategy and related interagency activities. Research will continue in many of the above areas at a diminished level. Research will proceed on standard reference materials (SRMs) for paint and house dust, comparison of existing paint, and house dust detection and measurement methods. Scientists will evaluate and improve paint, dust, and soil abatement technologies and analyze the impacts of corrosion control on drinking water disinfectants. Researchers will evaluate the environmental dispersal of lead and other metals (e.g., mercury) in soils and contaminated sediments. Research teams will pilot work in the Geographic Information Systems (GIS) mapping of lead exposure hot spots, focusing on a single U.S. location, and will study the factors affecting dietary lead exposure, as well as the refinement of lead uptake and biokinetic modeling for children and further development of such modeling for adults.

1994 PROGRAM

Researchers are developing standard reference materials for lead in paint, dust and soil; evaluating and comparing methods for measuring lead in paint, dust and soil; and developing standardized methods, protocols, and quality assurance and quality control procedures for laboratory accreditation programs for measuring lead in paint, house dust, and soil. Scientists are developing improved alternatives for the disposal of lead contaminated debris, evaluating the impacts of corrosion control methods on disinfectants and other drinking water treatment measures, and on wastewater treatment, and are initiating research on the movement of lead and other metals, (e.g. mercury) in soils and contaminated sediments.

Researchers are refining the uptake and biokinetic modeling for estimating impacts on children's blood lead levels of changes in multimedia lead exposure components and initiating of development of analogous modeling for adults. ORD is determining factors that influence the movement of lead from bone to other tissues or to the fetus during different development stages. Scientists are continuing the piloting of GIS mapping of hot spots of lead exposures of at-risk populations, initiating research on contributions of house dust and other factors to differential lead exposure of at-risk populations, and completing research on lead-induced kidney cancer mechanisms and dose-response.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The 1993 program research to develop improved technologies for abatement of lead in paint, house dust and soil included completion of first phase definition of the problem, delineation of program objectives for development o physical and chemical extraction of lead from soil contaminated by paint pigments, and development of a proposed method for on-site chemical extraction of lead in soil. Other work focused on: characterization of properties of lead-soil matrices; development of standard reference materials (SRM's) for lead in paint (with SRM 2582 to be certified by the National Institue of Science and Technology (NIST) in January, 1994), further comparisons of lead measurement methodologies and improved field applications, and evaluation of environmental pathways for exposures to lead in house dusts. Additional progress was made in refinement of the lead uptake and biokinetic model for children and in primate studies of lead transfer and distribution between blood and bone. Data collection was completed in other animal studies evaluating dose-response relationships for lead-induced kidney tumors and associated mechanisms of action involving lead-induced kidney cancer.

EXPLORATORY GRANTS AND CENTERS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The exploratory grants program will continue to support applications for university-based environmental research grants, with emphasis on the biological sciences. Staff will issue a Request for Application (RFA) in FY 1995 to support research on environmental valuation for facilitating cost-benefit analyses in environmental decision making. The Centers programs will enhance environmental research at the Center universities.

1994 PROGRAM

The exploratory grants program is supporting investigator-initiated research in five general areas under the general solicitation environmental biology, chemistry and physics of air, chemistry and physics of water, engineering, and socioeconomics. The socioeconomics research program is supporting the growing awareness of the importance of pollution prevention through recycling, resource conservation, and altered manufacturing and marketing practices.

The Environmental Research Centers Program addresses complex environmental problems which require a long term program of coordinated interdisciplinary research. EPA is continuing to support the four Environmental Research Centers established in 1992, and the Visiting Scientists Program, which will sponsor ten-week summer placements of ten post-doctoral and mid-career professionals in EPA facilities.

Congressional Directives A total of $2,000,000 is provided through the AC&C appropriation for the Congressionally directed Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR). A total of $500,000 is provided through the AC&C appropriation for Congressionally directed Toxicological Research on the adverse effects and long term consequences of toxins, on the integration of neurochemistry, drug metabolism and endocrinology of growth and reproduction under various nutritional states in children and mothers in rural areas. A total of $1,800,000 is provided through the AC&C appropriation for Congressionally directed research on Environmental Equity issues such as the relationship between exposure to industrial chemicals and the incidence of cancer.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ORD continued to support research grants in environmental biology, the chemistry and physics of air and water, environmental engineering, and socioeconomics. In addition, grants were awarded in support of a research area described in a Request for Applications (RFA) relating to the development of bioindicators relevant to environmental monitoring and assessment.

The environmental research centers, which were in their first full year of operation, have implemented their research programs.

CROSS PROGRAM

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Cross program activities provide a consolidated framework of support to other research issues, EPA's various research laboratories, and EPA program and Regional offices. These activities include integrated analytical methods, quality assurance, high performance computing, science planning, regulatory evaluation and Regional liaison.

EPA will emphasize the development of standardized analytical methods for quantifying pollutants or their metabolic products in water, air, biological tissue, wastes, sediment, and sludge. Research will focus on the development of more sensitive and lower cost chemical analytical methods required to detect substances at concentrations compatible with federal and state regulatory requirements. The goal is to provide analytical methods which minimize or eliminate the use of hazardous solvents and reagents, thereby reducing exposure by laboratory workers and minimizing waste which must be disposed of in accordance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations, and reducing the cost to the regulated community of compliance testing.

The High Performance Computing and Communication (HPCC) FCCSET crosscut investment will include planned increases in 1) expanded research and pilot testing new distributed data management techniques required by several Agency programs, 2) research on parallel computing approaches and integrating the Geographic Information Systems (GIS), with high performance technology for emissions modeling systems to assess pollution control options, and 3) developing computer based environmental tools for use in grades K-12. Research will expand the scope of the program to include integration of entire environmental models into parallel computing environments for solving multi-media environmental problems. The new initiative will be a joint project with NASA and NOAA to enhance user access to environmental data and systems through public access to Earth Sciences Data, and to research ways to create and manage distributed electronic multimedia databases, including satellite images and earth science measurements. Scientists will fully integrate this project with related OARM activities and address technology issues related to EPA's network infrastructure and Internet connectivity, with special emphasis on cooperative programs with the states.

1994 PROGRAM

The Cross Program integrated analytical methods research is developing new and improved techniques for monitoring and measuring environmental quality, with special emphasis on multi-media monitoring methods. New and improved methods are required to support the Regions, who must implement environmental laws. The Agency is developing and improving the highest priority analytical methods identified by the Regions.

The Quality Assurance program is assisting other programs in better defining the specific decisions to be made, the uncertainty that the decision makers will accept in the decisions, and the environmental data needed to support the decisions. EPA also is expanding efforts to assess the quality of the environmental data and supporting documentation through the application of the data quality assessment protocol to Agency data sets and issuance of the protocol as Agency guidance.

Research supporting FCCSET's High Performance Computing and Communications (HPCC) crosscut is incorporating advances in computing and communications technology into EPA's environmental assessment applications and disseminating these advanced tools to the relevant users. The HPCC program is 1) expanding air quality assessment tools to additional state environmental groups, 2) demonstrating high performance air quality systems and linked air-water applications, 3) integrating sensitivity and uncertainty analysis into environmental assessment tools, 4) continuing efforts to refine EPA's capabilities regarding ecological modeling and analysis, using the high performance environment, and 5) continuing the development of a high performance distributed computing environment and applications that use EPA's conventional supercomputer systems, coupled with a massively parallel machine to support the use of advanced environmental assessment tools.

The Science, Planning and Regulatory Evaluation Program is implementing and refining the issue-based planning process, reviewing Agency regulations and policies, supporting the Council of Science Advisors, and coordinating ORD's efforts to improve the quality of science. Activities are improving the coordination and integration of Agency research efforts to increase efficiency and better anticipate long-term needs. The Regional Operations program, through the Regional scientists, is providing improved and more effective assistance to EPA Regional offices in short- and long-term research and technical assistance.

The Science, Planning and Regulatory Evaluation Program is implementing and refining the issue-based planning process, reviewing Agency regulations and policies, supporting the Council of Science Advisors and coordinating ORD's efforts to improve the quality of science. Through the Regional scientists, the Regional Operations program is providing improved and more effective assistance to EPA Regional offices in short- and long-term research and technical assistance.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency conducted programs in Methods Development, Quality Assurance and High Performance Computing and Communication (HPCC). The methods development program resulted in the development of multi-laboratory evaluation of a number of new methods. These include, extraction methods for organic contamination analysis in a variety of matrices, electrochemical methods for mercury in aqueous solutions, and a closed vessel microwave digestion method for oily wastes. In the Quality Assurance program, laboratory performance evaluation studies were conducted for plutonium in air filters, iodine-131 in milk and plutonium in water.

The Agency's HPCC program has made significant progress in implementing its high performance distributed network. Progress included development and demonstration of a prototype simplified air quality model with linear chemistry including appropriate analysis and visualization tools, demonstrating the feasibility of running the Regional Oxidant Model on low cost workstations and a massively parallel computer, and the porting on to the EPA supercomputer of three single disciplinary fate and transport models.

INFRASTRUCTURE

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Adequately funded infrastructure is critical to ORD's success in conducting the quality science needed to assure that the Agency's decisions are scientifically sound. The most critical part of ORD's infrastructure is it staff. The assumption underlying all our research activities includes a productive workforce.

ORD established this cohesive, cross-cutting issue for infrastructure based upon the importance of this activity to planned and ongoing research activities. Program and Research Operations appropriation funding for the Multimedia Program Element has been centralized within the infrastructure issue to provide improved management in ORD's salaries, travel and related costs associated with managing research programs.

Workyears assigned to this issue represent a consolidation of existing research functions which had previously been allocated across multiple issues. This realignment provides greater accuracy in accounting for workforce usage, enabling management to utilize better information in decision-making and planning purposes. Consolidated activities include: science policy and program development; technical evaluation, review, and guidance to EPA program/regional offices, Federal/State Agencies, and foreign governments; research quality assurance and program review; extramural resource management; technology transfer of scientific information; ADP technical program development of environmental data systems; regulatory mission support; facilities maintenance and oversight; health and safety, and environmental compliance; research planning and program development; operational research oversight; policy and procedure development; program planning and operations; resource planning and review; document production; and secretarial/clerical support and personnel staffs.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD's current infrastructure program provides compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers. ORD's workforce carries out scientific research programs in support of the Agency's mission.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ORD funded its workyears in scientific support of the Agency's mission, providing the personnel compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers.

HEADQUARTERS EXPENSES

BUDGET REQUEST

1995 BUDGET REQUEST

For Headquarters Expenses, the Agency requests a total of $5,402,000 for the Research and Development appropriation in 1995, with no change in resources from those requested in 1994. Operational expenses include supplies and materials, equipment, automated data processing services for headquarter's offices and for ORD-wide data systems, human resources development training, administrative printing and reproduction, and miscellaneous support services.

1994 BUDGET

The Agency is allocating a total of $5,402,000 from the Research and Development appropriation.

1993 BUDGET

The Agency obligated a total of $4,424,700 from the Research and Development appropriation.

RESEARCH ISSUES

The section below describes research program issues by fiscal year.

INFRASTRUCTURE

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

This program includes supplies, materials, equipment, automated data processing services for headquarter's offices and for ORD-wide data systems, human resources development training, administrative printing and reproduction, and miscellaneous support services.

The headquarters operating expenses program will fund operational expenses in ORD's headquarters offices, including supplies, materials, equipment and automated data processing services.

1994 PROGRAM

The headquarters operating expenses program support operational expenses in ORD's headquarters offices, including supplies, materials, equipment and automated data processing services.

ORD-wide expenses fund ORD-wide data systems, human resources development training, administrative printing and reproduction, and miscellaneous support services.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The headquarters operating expenses program supported operational expenses in ORD's headquarters offices, including supplies, materials, equipment and automated data processing services.

ORD-wide expenses funded ORD-wide data systems, human resources development training, administrative printing and reproduction, and miscellaneous support services.

LAB AND FIELD EXPENSES

BUDGET REQUEST

1995 BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $49,665,000 of which all is for the Research and Development appropriation in 1995. This represents an increase of $4,500,000 from 1994. This increase reflects additional resources for the High Speed Computing and Communication (HPCC) program to acquire a massively parallel computer and establish a high speed interconnection between EPA computer centers in Michigan and North Carolina.

1994 BUDGET

The Agency is allocating a total of $45,165,000 for the Research and Development appropriation.

1993 BUDGET

The Agency obligated a total of $39,926,700 for the Research and Development appropriation.

RESEARCH ISSUES

The section below describe research program issues by each fiscal year.

INFRASTRUCTURE

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

This program provides laboratory and field operating expenses, office and specialized laboratory supplies and materials, scientific and technical equipment, management and operational Automated Data Processing (ADP) support and services, facilities operating expenses, facilities repair and improvement projects under $75,000, training for scientists and engineers, and other support services essential to fulfill ORD's research mission.

A modern and complete inventory of equipment is required to conduct scientific research and maintains qualified scientists and engineers. ORD's Capital Equipment Committee (CEC) reviews all requests for capital equipment. The committee approves the purchases based in priority order to the extent that funds are available, with an emphasis on the replacement of obsolete mission-essential equipment needed to address the highest-priority programmatic needs. A large portion of ORD's scientific and technical equipment is old, technologically antiquated, and needs to be replaced. A portion of the equipment budget goes to the laboratories general equipment purchase requirements.

ORD will support two key research initiatives in support of the HPCC program in 1995, a massively parallel computer and its high speed interconnect.

The scalable massively parallel computer will support increased computational requirements for multi-pollutant and multi-media (Air & Water) assessment tools, and facilitate the study of complex environmental issues, such as toxics and visibility. Computational research on a scalable parallel computer will enable EPA to maintain leadership and credibility in the field of environmental assessment, and will facilitate the most reliable and timely response to complex environmental issues.

A high speed (45 million bits per second) interconnect will be established to provide a basic foundation for use of advanced environmental assessment tools throughout the agency and to facilitate technology transfer to State environmental groups.

1994 PROGRAM

The laboratory and field expenses program is providing operating expenses, office and laboratory supplies and materials, scientific and technical equipment, management and operational ADP support and services, facilities operating expenses, facilities repair and improvement projects, training for scientists and engineers, and other support services needed to maintain the Agency's research effort.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Resources were provided for laboratory and field operating expenses, office and specialized laboratory supplies and materials, scientific and technical equipment, management and operational ADP support and services, facilities operating expenses, facilities repair and improvement projects, training for scientists and engineers, and other support services necessary to conduct sound scientific research activities within ORD.

MULTIMEDIA
Environmental Review and Coordination

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM								
Environmental Review and Coordination								
Program & Research Operations		$7,464.1	$7,566.2	$7,468.6	$8,179.9	$7,182.7	-$997.2	-$383.5
Abatement Control and Compliance		$13,816.8	$8,226.4	$10,497.4	$10,775.3	$9,407.5	-$1,367.8	$1,181.1
	TOTAL	$21,280.9	$15,792.6	$17,966.0	$18,955.2	$16,590.2	-$2,365.0	$797.6
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$7,464.1	$7,566.2	$7,468.6	$8,179.9	$7,182.7	-$997.2	-$383.5
Abatement Control and Compliance		$13,816.8	$8,226.4	$10,497.4	$10,775.3	$9,407.5	-$1,367.8	$1,181.1
Environmental Review and Coordination	TOTAL	$21,280.9	$15,792.6	$17,966.0	$18,955.2	$16,590.2	-$2,365.0	$797.6
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Environmental Review and Coordination		121.2	126.4	126.4	129.9	114.9	-15.0	-11.5
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		121.2	126.4	126.4	129.9	114.9	-15.0	-11.5
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Environmental Review and Coordination		128.0	126.4	126.4	129.9	114.9	-15.0	-11.5
TOTAL WORKYEARS		128.0	126.4	126.4	129.9	114.9	-15.0	-11.5

MULTIMEDIA

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND COORDINATION

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $16,590,200 and 114.9 total workyears for 1995, a decrease of $2,365,000 and 15.0 total workyears from 1994. Of the request, $7,182,700 will be for the Program and Research Operations, and $9,407,500 will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $997,200 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and a decrease of $1,367,800 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND COORDINATION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $16,590,200 and 114.9 total workyears for this program, with $7,182,900 for the PRO appropriation and $9,407,500 for the AC&C appropriation. This represents a decrease of $997,200 in the PRO appropriation, a decrease of 15.0 total workyears reflecting the Administration's streamlining of the federal workforce, and a decrease of $1,367,800 in the AC&C appropriation. The decrease in workyears reflects a redirection of workyears to the Criminal Enforcement program in support of the Pollution Prosecution Act mandated criminal investigator staffing levels. The net decrease of the AC& appropriation reflects the disinvestments in the environmental review program and environmental review compliance program, the Indian policy liaison/coordination of technical support and evaluation on tribal lands, and an investment in the Mexican Border initiative.

The Environmental Review and Coordination (ERC) program will include resources to review the environmental impacts of proposed major Federal actions as required by the NEPA and §309 of the Clean Air Act with the goal of helping Federal agencies mitigate the environmental effects of their proposed actions and reduce future risk to human health and the environment. This program will also support a targeted effort with other Federal agencies to strengthen their policies and specific project reviews relevant to the protection of ecological resources and mitigation of adverse impacts, including climate, terrestrial habitat, wetlands, estuaries and geographic areas such as the Great Lakes and Chesapeake Bay. The ERC will continue to emphasize prevention of significant air and water degradation from proposed major Federal projects with focus on land management and highway projects impacting sensitive ecosystems resources. The ERC program will also assure that EPA itself complies with NEPA and other applicable laws such as the Endangered Species Act and the National Historic Preservation Act. This effort will include EPA-issued new source National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits in undelegated states, on Indian reservations, and for off-shore oil and gas sources, EPA laboratories and facilities, and remaining projects under the Title II construction grants program and other relevant EPA programs.

The ERC program will oversee environmental policy Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with other Federal agencies to provide a mechanism for cooperating and resolving conflicts, and will manage the official filing activity for all Federal Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) in accordance with a MOU with the Council on Environmental Quality.

In 1995, resources will be used for tribal capacity-building, infrastructure and program development under the General Assistance Program, and to coordinate and further integrate media program and Regional efforts to assist tribal governments with development and implementation of their environmental protection programs.

The ERC program will provide Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) expertise for international activities in coordination with the State Department, Agency for International Development, multi-lateral banks, and other relevant entities. Technical assistance and training will be provided to developing nations and to Federal agencies for international projects with environmental impacts. The ERC program will prepare EIAs/EISs for Agency projects of international significance, and will target unique geographic and ecological areas for increased multimedia EIA support, particularly those with international impacts, such as the U.S./Mexican and U.S./Canadian Borders. This will include substantial involvement with EIA issues related to the U.S.-Mexican border, including technical assistance and training on EIAs and EIS processes, development of a transboundary EIA agreement with Mexico, and technical cooperation.

The International Enforcement Program (IEP) will continue significant activities regarding the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and its environmental side agreement. IEP will also address environmental enforcement issues raised by other trade agreements such as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). IEP will provide technical assistance and training in enforcement principles and techniques in various countries around the world, particularly Russia and the emerging democracies in Eastern Europe.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $18,955,200 and 129.9 total workyears, with $8,179,900 from the PRO appropriation and $10,775,300 from the AC&C appropriation.

As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. The transferred resources include $369,700 and 4.8 total workyears from the PRO appropration and $433,400 from the AC&C appropriation which were previously located in the Enforcement Policy and Operations program.

The ERC program is continuing its management oversight and technical assistance efforts emphasizing: 1) prevention of significant air and water degradation from proposed major Federal projects, particularly land management and transportation projects impacting sensitive ecological resources; 2) targeting high impact Federal program areas (e.g., water resources and energy related projects) through interagency workgroups emphasizing sound data and methodologies, pollution prevention, ecological risk assessment and habita protection; 3) assurance that EPA's NEPA analyses and assessments are useful tc decision-makers; 4) sound state environmental review programs to support the State Revolving Fund (SRF) for wastewater treatment construction; 5) sound EPA programs that comply with other environmental statutes, e.g., the Endangered Species Act; 6) coordination of the Agency's Indian Program and management of the General Assistance Agreements Program; 7) EIA support on international issues; 8) training and technical assistance for the Mexican Border initiative and other nations developing an EIA program; and 9) liaison activities such as managing EPA's umbrella MOUs with other Federal agencies.

The ERC program reviews about 500 Federal EISs and numerous other EIAs. The ERC program focus is on early involvement in the project planning cycle to identify potentially significant adverse effects, and to review long range Agency plans to ensure proper consideration of the environmental impacts. The ERC program continues to ensure that EPA develops a solid program of compliance with NEPA and other applicable statutes and executive orders for the Agency's laboratories, facilities, construction and alterations, new source NPDES permit issuance, and remaining construction grant activities.

The IEP is assisting implementation of the NAFTA and its environmental side agreement. It is also counseling Eastern European democracies with regard to their new environmental laws, and training in enforcement principles and techniques in various countries around the world. IEP resources are working closely with other EPA offices in the implementation of the NAFTA environmental side agreement, and participate in enforcement-related functions of the Commission on Environmental Cooperation, created by the side agreement Resources are continuing to build enforcement cooperation with Mexico and Canad that are mutually enhance the enforcement capacity of all three countries, and cooperatively target environmental problems of common concern, particularly transboundary problems. Transboundary shipments of hazardous waste are continuing as a top priority. Cooperative links are being expanded to address other environmental concerns in the border areas, such as pollution of transboundary watercourses and shared airsheds, focusing on protecting sensitive ecosystems and disadvantaged populations at risk. Efforts are being undertaken to build the partnership between EPA, U.S. Customs, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), state and local governments, as well as Mexican and Canadian agencies in environmental enforcement. Finally, activities are focusing both unilaterally, and cooperatively with Mexico and Canada, wherever possible, to ensure that enforcement activities are directed toward achieving positive environmental benefits, such as pollution prevention, in addition to penalizing and deterring violators. Training in negotiation of compliance agreements are being offered to several Eastern European countries. Legislative drafting efforts regarding Basel and Antarctica are continuing.

The Indian program continues to focus on building tribal capacity to implement tribal environmental programs. This focus is consistent with the President's policy of working with tribes on a government-to-government basis and Congressional direction to provide general assistance agreements to build tribal capacity, and to treat tribes in the same manner as states for the purposes of implementing environmental laws.

Congressional Directives: In 1994 Congress appropriated a total of $2,500,000 for the Indian general assistance grants (previously multimedia grants).

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $21,280,900 supported by 128 total workyears, of which $7,464,100 was from the PRO appropriation and $13,816,800 was from the AC&C appropriation.

The ERC program continued to support the review of environmental impacts of proposed projects, regulations and other major Federal actions as required by both NEPA and §309 of the Clean Air Act. The major objective of this program, to minimize the adverse environmental impact of Federal proposals, was accomplished by: 1) effective liaison with other Federal agencies; 2) early identification of significant environmental issues; and 3) timely review of major actions. Agreements with the Departments of Energy and Interior and the Forest Service lead to closer and more effective relationships between these agencies and EPA.

The NEPA Compliance program continued to oversee EPA compliance with the goals and requirements of the NEPA and related laws and regulations with focus on ensuring that EPA avoid unanticipated environmental impacts from its decisions, promoted information exchange with the public about the impacts of proposed EPA actions, and assisted in the development and promotion of effective ecological risk assessment methods and procedures. These goals were achieved through: 1) improving communications with other Federal agencies regarding the implementation of and their compliance with environmental laws and orders; 2) evaluating the effectiveness of NEPA compliance efforts; 3) assisting EPA programs with site-specific evaluations; 4) providing technical assistance to state environmental agencies; and 5) ensuring EPA compliance with NEPA on new source NPDES permits, research and development activities, and facilities activities. Specific NEPA compliance projects included work on EISs or EIAs for power plants in Florida and New England, industrial facilities in Texas and Louisiana, seafood production and mining in Alaska.

The ERC program continued to provide EIA expertise and technical assistance. Working with EPA's Office of International Activities, the State Department, Treasury Department, and Agency for International Development, technical assistance was provided to develop the EIA capabilities of developing nations, multi-lateral development banks, and other Federal agencies with international projects. The ERC program assisted with: 1) the development of the NAFTA; 2) the Convention on EIA in a Transboundary Context; 3) the development of U.S. provisions on EIA for the Antarctic Treaty; and 4) the development of the United Nations Task Force report on EIA policies, plans and programs.

The EPA Indian Program concentrated its efforts on the development of tribal capacity to identify and respond to current and potential environmental problems. Emphasis was also placed on the enforcement of tribal ordinances and Federal statutes (as EPA authorizes tribal programs). The objective of capacity building was accomplished specifically through: 1) general assistance agreement with over 100 new and continuation awards to tribes and Alaska Native Villages 2) technical assistance through circuit riders; 3) increased programmatic activity; 4) strengthened outreach and liaison activities with tribal organizations and other Federal agencies; and 5) increased environmental inventory of reservation lands.

MULTIMEDIA
Cooperative Environmental Management

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM								
Office Of Cooperative Environmental Management								
Program & Research Operations		$1,306.4	$1,426.9	$1,411.9	$1,403.8	$1,167.6	-$236.2	-$259.3
Abatement Control and Compliance		$618.6	$1,143.5	$1,038.1	$1,019.2	$2,029.4	$1,010.2	$885.9
	TOTAL	$1,925.0	$2,570.4	$2,450.0	$2,423.0	$3,197.0	$774.0	$626.6
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$1,306.4	$1,426.9	$1,411.9	$1,403.8	$1,167.6	-$236.2	-$259.3
Abatement Control and Compliance		$618.6	$1,143.5	$1,038.1	$1,019.2	$2,029.4	$1,010.2	$885.9
Interdisciplinary Technical Transfer	TOTAL	$1,925.0	$2,570.4	$2,450.0	$2,423.0	$3,197.0	$774.0	$626.6
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Office Of Cooperative Environmental Management		13.1	16.3	16.3	16.1	13.8	-2.3	-2.5
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		13.1	16.3	16.3	16.1	13.8	-2.3	-2.5
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Office Of Cooperative Environmental Management		13.1	16.3	16.3	16.1	13.8	-2.3	-2.5
TOTAL WORKYEARS		13.1	16.3	16.3	16.1	13.8	-2.3	-2.5

MULTIMEDIA

COOPERATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $3,197,000 supported by 13.8 total workyears in 1995. Of the request, $1,167,600 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $2,029,400 will be for Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $236,200 and 2.3 total workyears from 1994 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $1,010,200 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

COOPERATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $3,197,000 supported by 13.8 total workyears for this program, of which $1,167,600 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $2,029,400 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $236,200 and 2.3 total workyears in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $1,010,200 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance is to support the President's Council on Sustainable Developmnet.

This Office will continue to develop programs that identify, document, and disseminate information on selective exemplary practices in environmental management, including the development of environmental management case studies; expand EPA's infrastructure through links with business, academic, government and vocational institutions; and establish a network of experts in environmental policy as it relates to technology, intergovernmental affairs, economic development, workforce capacity and global environment and trade.

As the executive secretariat to the Administrator's National Advisory Council for Environmental Policy and Technology (NACEPT) and its standing committees, this Office facilitates and monitors the Agency's response to recommendations accepted by the Administrator. The Office identifies and promotes the development of new and innovative environmental technologies, policies and approaches to environmental management through cooperative partnerships with organizations, and institutions outside of EPA and by identifying ways to remedy administrative or other barriers that stifle effective implementation.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $2,423,000 supported by 16.1 total workyears for this program of which $1,403,800 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,019,200 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The program is continuing to develop a national agenda to identify, document and disseminate selected environmental "best practices" that constitute model approaches worthy of replication; establish a national network of experts in environmental policies at all levels of government and private sector; expand EPA's links with academic and vocational institutions; manage and staff the Administrator's National Advisory Council for Environmental Policy and Technology to address issues of national concern. In cooperation with EPA Program and Regional Offices as well as State and local agencies, this program will continue to identify and promote innovative approaches to environmental management thorough continuing program activities and demonstrations, with particular emphasis on efforts designed to improve both the economic and environmental health of the U.S. through cooperative relationships with public and private sectors. This program will also facilitate the identification and use by EPA and others of new and existing environmental technologies and management strategies through its network of experts in academia; technological leaders in business and industry; and in other Federal, State and local governments and by its participation in the EPA Innovative Technology Council.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $1,925,000 supported by 13.1 total workyears, of which $1,306,400 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $618,600 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. During 1993, the program promoted, and supported a wide array of new program-specific, Region-specific and Agency-wide initiatives to improve the implementation of EPA programs through improved information sharing within and outside the Agency. The program established significant improvements in the linkage with academic, vocational institutions, special regional initiatives, business and industry and other Federal government agencies including state and local agencies. The program established and maintained networks of environmental policy experts to assist the agency in addressing environmental matters related to trade and the environment, diffusion of new and innovative technologies, environmental permitting and compliance, public and private pollution prevention initiatives, environmental data and measurements, and chemical accident prevention. In addition, this program managed and provided staff support to the Administrator's National Advisory Council for Environmental Policy and Technology (NACEPT) that issued a variety of reports, (e.g. Superfund Evaluation, Waste Isolation Pilot Plant review and recommendations).

MULTIMEDIA
Academic Training Grants

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

PROGRAM		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
Academic Training								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$1,834.1		$1,700.0	$1,700.0		-$1,700.0	
	TOTAL	$1,834.1		$1,700.0	$1,700.0		-$1,700.0	
TOTAL:								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$1,834.1		$1,700.0	$1,700.0		-$1,700.0	
Multimedia Training Grants	TOTAL	$1,834.1		$1,700.0	$1,700.0		-$1,700.0	

MULTIMEDIA

ACADEMIC TRAINING GRANTS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests no resources for this activitiy.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency will allocate $1,700,000 from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation for this program to provide training grants to state and local environmental officials, and for establishing self-sufficient environmental worker training programs in universities and community colleges.

Congressional Directives: A total of $1,700,000 is available for Congressionally directed academic training grants.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, a total of $1,834 was obligated for Congressionally directed academic training grants.

MULTIMEDIA
Regional Multi-Media Programs

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

PROGRAM		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
Regional Multi-media Programs								
Abatement Control and Compliance			$16,690.0	$15,479.6	$15,084.6	$16,690.0	$1,605.4	
	TOTAL		$16,690.0	$15,479.6	$15,084.6	$16,690.0	$1,605.4	
TOTAL:								
Abatement Control and Compliance			$16,690.0	$15,479.6	$15,084.6	$16,690.0	$1,605.4	
Regional Multi-media Programs	TOTAL		$16,690.0	$15,479.6	$15,084.6	$16,690.0	$1,605.4	

MULTIMEDIA

REGIONAL MULTI-MEDIA PROGRAMS

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $16,690,000 in 1995. This represents a $1,605,400 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

REGIONAL MULTI-MEDIA PROGRAMS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $16,690,000 for Regional Multi-Media Programs, all of which will be from the Abatement, Control and Compliance (AC&C) appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,605,400 over 1994. These resources provide funding for local projects identified by the Regions, through their strategic planning processes, to be of high priority to the environmental programs of regional, State, and local jurisdictions. This funding, which cuts across all media areas as well as environmental education and pollution prevention, allows the Regions to support a broad range of geographically targeted projects. Funding will continue to support 17 regional initiatives, including habitat restoration in the Chesapeake Bay, phosphorous and mercury contamination in the Florida Everglades, urban lead abatement in New England and the Midwest, wetlands restoration in the San Francisco Bay/Delta estuary, and restoration of water quality in the headwater streams contaminated by mining activities in the Rocky Mountains.

While the Regions' comparative risk evaluations revealed many similarities in the risks across the country, there are frequently distinct differences that reflect the environmental diversity of our Nation. Even where risks are similar, the causes of risk sometimes differ, necessitating unique solutions within each Region to achieve the greatest risk reduction for our environmental protection dollar. This program continues to provide the needed resources for the regional offices to handle risk-based priorities that are geographically unique to the Regions, and which are not adequately addressed by the Agency's national programs. This is also the continuation of a unique experiment in solving the country's environmental problems from a holistic, geographically integrated perspective rather than from a narrower, media-specific perspective.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $15,084,600 for this program, all of which is from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This program will provide multi-media funding for geographically specific problem areas in each of the EPA's 10 Regions. These initiatives, which address environmental problems identified as being of high risk to human health, ecosystems, or both, were developed under the direction of the Regional Administrators with broad oversight from the Office of Regional Operations and State/Local Relations within the Headquarters Office of the Administrator. All of the individual initiatives are of the most immediate concern to individual Regions and support the most innovative Agency attempts to resolve complicated and controversial Tribal, local, State and regional multi-media environmental problems. By funding these initiatives, such as lead contamination in the Northeast or mining waste in the West, each Region can target critical environmental problems that present the greatest risk to local environments and can accomplish the work even when the risk presented to the entire country is significantly lower than the local risk.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

This was a new program in 1993. Prior to this, the Office of Enforcement provided $4,000,000 to the Regional Administrators for environmental problems and risk based priorities that are geographically unique to each Region. These funds were under a broad authority given to EPA under the National Environmental Policy Act and Section 309 of the Clean Air Act.

MULTIMEDIA
Analytical Environmental Services

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM								
Analytical Environmental Services								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$1,657.7	$1,986.8	$1,950.4	$1,700.4	$2,986.8	$1,286.4	$1,000.0
	TOTAL	$1,657.7	$1,986.8	$1,950.4	$1,700.4	$2,986.8	$1,286.4	$1,000.0
TOTAL:								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$1,657.7	$1,986.8	$1,950.4	$1,700.4	$2,986.8	$1,286.4	$1,000.0
Analytical Environmental Services	TOTAL	$1,657.7	$1,986.8	$1,950.4	$1,700.4	$2,986.8	$1,286.4	$1,000.0

MULTIMEDIA

ANALYTICAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $2,986,800 from the Abatement, Control and Comliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,286,400 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

ANALYTICAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $2,986,800 for regional Analytical Environmental Services, all of which will be from the Abatement, Control and Compliance (AC&C) appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,286,400 from the 1994 AC&C appropriation.

Regional media programs require technical support for primary field investigations, compliance monitoring, sample collection and transport, laboratory analyses, data analysis and evaluation, quality assurance/quality control oversight, environmental emergencies and Geographical Information Systems, the national Drinking Water Laboratory Certification Program and technical assistance to State drinking water laboratories. In order to addres the Agency's good science, enforcement, and environmental monitoring assessment goals, modern, well maintained laboratory and field equipment is essential. This program will fund the laboratory and field equipment necessary to effectively maintain Agency standards for good science. Funding is also necessary to support continually increasing demands for sophisticated data generation and analysis support.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $1,700,400 for this program, all of which is from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This program provides Regional Offices with a centralized budget for laboratory and field analytical support which is essential to advance the Agency's goal of improved data and better science. In 1994, seven (7) joint EPA/State Regional Environmental Monitoring Assessment Program (REMAP) projects were initiated including the assessments of fish tissue contamination in Maine, assessments of sediment quality in New York/New Jersey Harbor, characterization of toxic contaminants in Texas estuaries, and assessments of aquatic and riparian ecosystems in California's Central Valley. Locally managed analytical support is vital to the success of these projects.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $1,657,700 for this program, all of which is from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. Before

1993 analytical services were provided with funds made available through the Agency's media programs. All support cost were borne by the regional offices. In 1993, the annual fixed cost for equipment, equipment maintenance, supplies and other scientific/laboratory expenses totaled $8.2 million. The Agency provided $4.2 million from over 20 different program elements ($1.9 million S&E, $2.3 million Superfund) to fund the Environmental Services purchases and $4 million from Regional resources for equipment maintenance, supplies and other scientific/laboratory expenses. During 1993, field personnel conducted over 650 air program compliance inspections, 350 hazardous waste management facility compliance and enforcement inspections, and 1,100 water program compliance inspections throughout the United States.

MULTIMEDIA
Environmental Education Program

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
PROGRAM							
Environmental Education Program							
Program & Research Operations				$700.1	$1,239.1	$539.0	$1,239.1
Abatement Control and Compliance				$6,242.9	$6,538.0	$295.1	$6,538.0
TOTAL				$6,943.0	$7,777.1	$834.1	$7,777.1
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations				$700.1	$1,239.1	$539.0	$1,239.1
Abatement Control and Compliance				$6,242.9	$6,538.0	$295.1	$6,538.0
Environmental Education Program TOTAL				$6,943.0	$7,777.1	$834.1	$7,777.1
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Environmental Education Program				9.0	13.8	4.8	13.8
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS				9.0	13.8	4.8	13.8
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Environmental Education Program				9.0	13.8	4.8	13.8
TOTAL WORKYEARS				9.0	13.8	4.8	13.8

MULTIMEDIA

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $7,777,100 supported by 13.8 total workyears in 1995. Of the request, $1,239,100 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $6,538,000 will be for Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $539,000 and an increase of 4.8 total workyears in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $295,100 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $7,777,100 supported by 13.8 total workyears, of which $1,239,100 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $6,538,000 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $539,000 and an increase of 4.8 total workyears in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $295,100 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The increase in workyears will cover expanded responsibilities administered by the regional offices for environmental education efforts. Additional Abatement, Control, and Compliance resources will support the activities required by the National Environmental Education Act of 1990 which include, in part, a grassroots grants program to develop environmental education programs across the country; development of an environmental educational internship and fellowship program; and to carry out a national environmental education and training program. All of these resources will further programs that meet the objectives of the National Science and Technology Council (formerly, the Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering, and Technology's (FCCSET)/Committee on Education and Training (CET)).

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $6,943,000 supported by 9.0 total workyears for this Office, of which $700,100 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $6,242,900 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. Under the authority of Section 6 of the National Environmental Education and Training Act (NEEA) (P.L. 101-619), the Agency will continue to build on previous efforts to sponsor, conduct and fund a number of programs designed to promote environmental education and career opportunities in environmental sciences to educators, students and the general public. Under Section 5 of the NEEA, the Agency also will award the second installment of a multi-million dollar cooperative agreement to the University of Michigan to assemble existing environmental education curricula as well as to develop additional teaching materials and to continue their leadership of the National Consortium for Environmental Education and Training which will reach thousands of students and teachers nationwide. Resources in the program will continue t advance the objectives of the National Science and Technology Council (formerl the Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering and Technology (FCCSET)/Committee on Education and Training (CET)).

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

This is a new program element for 1994. Before 1993 resources to implement provisions of the National Environmental Education and Training Act (NEEA) were managed under the program element supporting the Office of Communication, Education, and Public Affairs (OCEPA). In 1993 the Agency awarded more than 250 grants worth over $2.7 million to promote environmental education at the K-12 level and the general public. The grants were awarded to schools, universities, not-for-profit organizations and local governments in all 50 states, the territories and the District of Columbia for environmental education initiatives. In addition, the Agency supported over 80 students in the National Network for Environmental Management Studies (NNEMS) intern program. The program is designed to obtain high-quality studies by college students on the Agency's priority environmental and program management issues. The program also is designed to enhance the Agency's in-house science, policy and land management analysis to create a catalyst for increased public awareness. The Agency also was able to reach thousands of students and teachers through the national environmental education and training consortia led by the University of Michigan. Through specially designed youth programs and by participating in national events, such as the National Boy Scout Jamboree, the Agency was able to reach thousands of other youths with environmental education information.

MULTIMEDIA
Border Environmental Activities

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM							
Border Environmental Activities							
Program & Research Operations					$63.0	$63.0	$63.0
Abatement Control and Compliance		$2,000.0	$1,966.0	$1,975.4	$2,000.0	$24.6	
TOTAL		$2,000.0	$1,966.0	$1,975.4	$2,063.0	$87.6	$63.0
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations					$63.0	$63.0	$63.0
Abatement Control and Compliance		$2,000.0	$1,966.0	$1,975.4	$2,000.0	$24.6	
Border Environmental Activities TOTAL		$2,000.0	$1,966.0	$1,975.4	$2,063.0	$87.6	$63.0
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Border Environmental Activities					1.0	1.0	1.0
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS					1.0	1.0	1.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Border Environmental Activities					1.0	1.0	1.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS					1.0	1.0	1.0

MULTIMEDIA

BORDER ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $2,063,000 and 1.0 total workyear for 1995. Of the request, $63,000 and 1.0 total workyear will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $2,000,000 will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance (AC&C) appropriation. There represents an increase of $63,000 for Program and Research Operations, an increase of $24,600 for Abatement, Control and Compliance, and an increase of 1.0 total workyear from 1994 to support the Agency's commitment to the U.S.-Mexico Border Action Program.

BORDER ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $2,063,000 and 1.0 total workyear for 1995. Of the request, $63,000 and 1.0 total workyear will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $2,000,000 will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance (AC&C) appropriation. There represents an increase of $63,000 for Program and Research Operations, an increase of $24,600 for Abatement, Control and Compliance, and an increase of 1.0 total workyear from 1994. The resources will be used to support the new Border Action Program that will improve public health and protect critical ecosystems in the Border area Funds will be used to monitor environmental conditions and trends in the Borde area, as well as to implement programs that prevent and control pollution. In addition, these funds will strengthen existing enforcement and compliance programs. A major component of EPA's efforts will be to incorporate pollution prevention activities into all facets of the Border program and to strengthen coordination among Federal, State and local agencies involved in programs affecting the border environment.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994 the Agency is allocating a total of $1,975,400. The entire request will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance (AC&C) appropriation.

The resources will improve the environment along the U.S.- Mexico Border. Because of the rapid growth of industry and population in the area, serious environmental and public health conditions exist along the U.S. - Mexico Border. To address the long-term protection of human health and natural ecosystems in the Border region, the U.S. and Mexico have worked together to develop an integrated U.S. - Mexico Border Action Program. The first stage (Phase I) of the Program, presently being implemented, involves significant investment in sewage treatment plants, clean water systems for Colonias in the U.S., air quality monitoring, control of trans-boundary shipments of hazardous wastes and a cooperative environmental regulation and enforcement strategy between EPA and SEDESOL. OIA will coordinate its efforts with EPA's Regional and Headquarters Program Offices to establish and implement capital projects and programs.

In 1994, development of Phase II of the integrated U.S. - Mexico Border Action Program has begun, building upon the environmental activities completed in Phase I. The Agency is strongly supporting the newly ratified NAFTA and its environmental side agreement. Resources are planned to promote broader Mexico country-wide initiatives.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

This is a new program in 1994.

MULTIMEDIA
Pollution Prevention Activities

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM								
Office of Pollution Prevention								
Program & Research Operations		$1,428.6	$1,842.2	$1,840.4	$1,837.6	$1,883.8	$46.2	$41.6
Abatement Control and Compliance		$3,359.0	$1,020.5	$1,002.1	$802.1	$7,020.5	$6,218.4	$6,000.0
	TOTAL	$4,787.6	$2,862.7	$2,842.5	$2,639.7	$8,904.3	$6,264.6	$6,041.6
Pollution Prevention State Grants								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$6,736.9	$6,000.0	$8,300.0	$8,500.0	$6,000.0	-$2,500.0	
	TOTAL	$6,736.9	$6,000.0	$8,300.0	$8,500.0	$6,000.0	-$2,500.0	
Pollution Prevention Projects								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$2,320.9	$2,122.6	$1,904.8	$1,554.8	$2,122.6	$567.8	
	TOTAL	$2,320.9	$2,122.6	$1,904.8	$1,554.8	$2,122.6	$567.8	
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$1,428.6	$1,842.2	$1,840.4	$1,837.6	$1,883.8	$46.2	$41.6
Abatement Control and Compliance		$12,416.8	$9,143.1	$11,206.9	$10,856.9	$15,143.1	$4,286.2	$6,000.0
Pollution Prevention Activities	TOTAL	$13,845.4	$10,985.3	$13,047.3	$12,694.5	$17,026.9	$4,332.4	$6,041.6
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Office of Pollution Prevention		20.8	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0		
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		20.8	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0		
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Office of Pollution Prevention		21.3	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0		
TOTAL WORKYEARS		21.3	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0		

MULTIMEDIA

POLLUTION PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $17,026,000 and 21.0 total workyears for this program, of which $1883,800 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $15,143,100 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $46,200 for Program Research and Operations, an increase of $4,286,200 for Abatement Control and Complaince, and no change in total workyears.

OFFICE OF POLLUTION PREVENTION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $8,904,300 and 21.0 total workyears for this program, of which $1,883,800 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $7,020,500 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $46,200 for Program Research and Operations, and increase of $6,218,400 for Abatement Control and Compliance, and no change in total workyears. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects increased workforce costs. The increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance reflects resources for a new Pollution Prevention/Environmental Justice initiative.

These resources support the Agency's Source Reduction Review Project (SRRP) and Design for the Environment (DfE) projects. SRRP promotes the inclusion of pollution prevention into every EPA regulation under existing environmental statutes. The DfE projects promote pollution prevention through the accounting, insurance and banking professions. EPA will encourage these professions to consider the full cost of pollution prevention versus pollution generation and disposal in making loans, writing insurance policies, and conducting other financial business on behalf of other industries. Outreach activities will encourage voluntary pollution prevention in selected industries by highlighting cost savings.

In 1995, the Agency will continue to support the development of pollution prevention policies, strategies, and programs. Evaluation and support of Regional and state programs will continue and includes the management, evaluation and distribution of information produced through grants. The Agency will continue to coordinate the exchange of ideas on pollution prevention with other Federal and international organizations.

The Agency will launch a new pollution prevention program in 1995 focusing on the problem of the disproportionate impacts that low income communities face from pollution. This program will target resources for the development and application of prevention tools in minority and low-income communities.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $2,639,700 and 21.0 total workyears, of which $1,837,600 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $802,100 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1994, the Agency is making improvements in the Pollution Prevention Information Clearinghouse (PPIC). These improvements will focus the mission of the PPIC, collect information to include in the PPIC, and strengthen marketing and outreach efforts to better reach and serve more people who need the information. During 1994 the Agency will also implement the Administrator's seven themes for pollution prevention: 1) incorporating pollution prevention into mainstream Agency activities like regulation development, permitting and enforcement; 2) strengthening our national network of state and local pollution prevention programs; 3) identifying and pioneering new cooperative private partnerships that emphasize multimedia pollution prevention; 4) working closely with our counterparts in other Federal agencies to ensure that pollution prevention guides all Federal management and procurement decisions; 5) using public information and the right-to-know to help identify pollution prevention opportunities, measure progress, and recognize success; 6) meeting high priority needs for new pollution prevention technologies that increase competitiveness and enhance environmental stewardship; and 7) where justified, seeking changes in Federal environmental law that will encourage pollution prevention.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $4,787,600 and 21.3 total workyears, of which $1,428,600 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $3,359,000 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993, the SRRP program supported pollution prevention activities for seven Agency rules. The Agency issued grants and signed cooperative agreements with other organizations and institutions to show agricultural pollution prevention techniques and the idea of sustainable agriculture.

POLLUTION PREVENTION STATE GRANTS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $6,000,000 and no workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $2,500,000 for Abatement, Control and Compliance due to the discontinuation of the previous year's Congressional adds for pollution prevention and state technical assistance program grants.

In 1995, OPPTS will continue to fund state projects that foster the integration of pollution prevention into state regulatory programs, adopt non-regulatory pollution prevention approaches to controlling hazardous chemicals, establish statewide pollution prevention infrastructures, and enhance cross-media pollution prevention.

OPPTS will continue to fund new demonstration programs and provide Agency support and assistance to state and local environmental programs seeking to carry out beneficial pollution prevention strategies.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $8,500,000 and no workyears for this program, all of which is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1994, OPPTS is maintaining the pollution prevention demonstration programs. The Agency is also providing support and assistance to state environmental programs seeking to carry out pollution prevention strategies developed by the Agency in response to congressional directives under section 6605 of the Pollution Prevention Act.

Congressional Directives: A total of $2,300,000 is for the Congressionally directed projects of pollution prevention program grants and state technical assistance program grants.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $6,736,900 and no workyears, all of which was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993, the Agency supported the establishment and expansion of state, Regional, tribal and locally based multimedia pollution prevention projects. These funds helped to build state pollution prevention capabilities, and to test innovative approaches and methods to preventing pollution at the state level.

POLLUTION PREVENTION PROJECTS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $2,122,600 and no workyears, all of which will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $567,800 for Abatement, Control and Compliance for expanded Regional outreach and technical assistance.

The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 requires EPA to develop and carry out a strategy that promotes source reduction. One feature of the Agency's program is the Regional pollution prevention projects. These funds support the effort to make pollution prevention the preferred approach to tackling environmental problems, and the guiding principle for all EPA programs.

The Agency will continue to provide funds to the Regions to support implementation of the Administrator's seven themes for pollution prevention: incorporating pollution prevention into mainstream regulatory programs; strengthening partnerships with state and local governments, the private sector, and other Federal agencies; encouraging public information and the right-to-know promoting environmental technology; and considering pollution prevention i legislation where justified.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $1,554,800 and no workyears, all of which is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1994, activities include environmental education, pollution prevention research and demonstration projects, technical assistance to small businesses, support to state and local governments, and promoting prevention through existing regulatory and enforcement programs.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $2,320,900 and no workyears, all of which was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993, the Regions continued pollution prevention activities that included a mix of voluntary actions, technical assistance to both industry and the states, and work with other Federal agencies. These efforts were done together with the traditional permitting and compliance activities.

MULTIMEDIA
Enforcement Policy & Technical Support

PROGRAM	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
Enforcement Policy & Operations							
Program & Research Operations	$27,628.6	$26,862.8	$26,563.6	$18,833.5	$18,412.5	-$421.0	-$8,450.3
Abatement Control and Compliance	$3,619.5	$6,233.4	$7,410.2	$82.4	$327.4	$245.0	-$5,906.0
Oil Spills Trust Fund	$214.5						
TOTAL	$31,462.6	$33,096.2	$33,973.8	$18,915.9	$18,739.9	-$176.0	-$14,356.3
Criminal Enforcement Program							
Program & Research Operations	$7,966.6	$8,614.0	$9,527.8	$11,233.5	$15,975.3	$4,741.8	$7,361.3
Abatement Control and Compliance	$1,479.1	$1,415.2	$1,262.5	$1,763.1	$1,668.0	-$95.1	$252.8
TOTAL	$9,445.7	$10,029.2	$10,790.3	$12,996.6	$17,643.3	$4,646.7	$7,614.1
Technical Support Office of Enforcement							
Program & Research Operations	$4,109.2	$4,559.4	$4,511.5	$4,612.6	$5,358.0	$745.4	$798.6
Abatement Control and Compliance	$2,351.5	$2,857.7	$2,596.2	$2,361.7	$2,549.8	$188.1	-$307.9
TOTAL	$6,460.7	$7,417.1	$7,107.7	$6,974.3	$7,907.8	$933.5	$490.7
Federal Facilities Enforcement							
Program & Research Operations	$1,900.1	$2,098.9	$2,004.7	$2,037.3	$2,052.1	$14.8	-$46.8
Abatement Control and Compliance	$838.5	$1,731.1	$1,433.2	$1,589.5	$1,757.0	$167.5	$25.9
TOTAL	$2,738.6	$3,830.0	$3,437.9	$3,626.8	$3,809.1	$182.3	-$20.9
Sector and Multimedia Compliance							
Program & Research Operations				$10,596.0	$10,676.1	$80.1	$10,676.1
Abatement Control and Compliance				$12,836.9	$18,095.0	$5,258.1	$18,095.0
TOTAL				$23,432.9	$28,771.1	$5,338.2	$28,771.1
Regulatory Enforcement							
Program & Research Operations				$11,762.2	$11,149.5	-$612.7	$11,149.5
Abatement Control and Compliance				$4,748.9	$5,882.1	$1,133.2	$5,882.1
TOTAL				$16,511.1	$17,031.6	$520.5	$17,031.6
Enforcement Capacity and Outreach							
Program & Research Operations				$1,746.8	$1,558.0	-$188.8	$1,558.0
Abatement Control and Compliance				$2,310.3	$3,621.2	$1,310.9	$3,621.2
TOTAL				$4,057.1	$5,179.2	$1,122.1	$5,179.2

MULTIMEDIA
Enforcement Policy & Technical Support

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
Hazardous Waste Site Remediation Enforcement								
Program & Research Operations					$537.2	$526.3	-$10.9	$526.3
Abatement Control and Compliance					$421.9	$611.7	$189.8	$611.7
	TOTAL				$959.1	$1,138.0	$178.9	$1,138.0
Pesticide Enforcement Grants								
Abatement Control and Compliance					$738.8	$16,135.8	$15,397.0	$16,135.8
	TOTAL				$738.8	$16,135.8	$15,397.0	$16,135.8
Toxic Substance Enforcement Grants								
Abatement Control and Compliance					$312.6	$4,650.0	$4,337.4	$4,650.0
	TOTAL				$312.6	$4,650.0	$4,337.4	$4,650.0
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$41,604.5	$42,135.1	$42,607.6	$61,359.1	$65,707.8	$4,348.7	$23,572.7
Abatement Control and Compliance		$8,288.6	$12,237.4	$12,799.9	$27,159.0	$55,298.0	$28,139.0	$43,060.6
Oil Spills Trust Fund		$214.5						
Enforcement Policy & Technical Support	TOTAL	$50,107.6	$54,372.5	$55,309.7	$88,525.2	$121,005.8	$32,480.6	$66,633.3
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Enforcement Policy & Operations		391.9	399.3	399.3	290.4	267.6	-22.8	-131.7
Criminal Enforcement Program		96.8	107.1	107.1	138.8	182.5	43.7	75.4
Technical Support Office of Enforcement		66.8	74.4	74.4	74.8	76.2	1.4	1.8
Federal Facilities Enforcement		27.5	32.5	32.5	31.1	29.6	-1.5	-2.9
Sector and Multimedia Compliance					158.4	150.5	-7.9	150.5
Regulatory Enforcement					168.8	160.3	-8.5	160.3
Enforcement Capacity and Outreach					25.5	22.6	-2.9	22.6
Hazardous Waste Site Remediation Enforcement					8.5	7.8	-7	7.8
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		583.0	613.3	613.3	896.3	897.1	8	283.8

MULTIMEDIA
Enforcement Policy & Technical Support

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Enforcement Policy & Operations	421.5	399.3	399.3	290.4	267.6	-22.8	-131.7
Criminal Enforcement Program	97.7	107.1	107.1	138.8	182.5	43.7	75.4
Technical Support Office of Enforcement	69.3	74.4	74.4	74.8	76.2	1.4	1.8
Federal Facilities Enforcement	28.7	32.5	32.5	31.1	29.6	-1.5	-2.9
Sector and Multimedia Compliance				158.4	150.5	-7.9	150.5
Regulatory Enforcement				168.8	160.3	-8.5	160.3
Enforcement Capacity and Outreach				25.5	22.6	-2.9	22.6
Hazardous Waste Site Remediation Enforcement				8.5	7.8	-7	7.8
TOTAL WORKYEARS	617.2	613.3	613.3	896.3	897.1	8	283.8

MULTIMEDIA

Enforcement Policy & Technical Support

	ACTUAL 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	ESTIMATE 1995	INCREASE + DECREASE - 1995 VS. 1994
Enforcement Actions				
Administrative Orders				
EPA	2883	2861	2986	+125
States 1/				
New Judicial Referrals				
EPA Civil	204	232	235	+3
EPA Criminal	140	195	264	+69
State Civil*	573	**	**	**
Civil Judicial Cases, Ongoing				
Cases Start of Year	586	576	**	
Cases Concluded	214	**	**	
Active Consent Decrees	968	**	**	
Criminal Investigations				
New	410	466	598	+132
Start of Year	335	514	717	+203
Defendants Charged	161	**	**	**
Contractor Listing				
Delistings and Discretionary Listings	118	140	165	+25
Permit Support				
RCRA	300	301	287	-14
NDPDES	432	470	490	+20
UIC	371	516	516	0
Penalties Assessed (Preliminary)				
Civil***	$104.0M	**	**	
Criminal	$ 29.7M	**	**	

1/ Administrative Orders totals for the States are not yet available.

* Preliminary end-of-year figure.
** Future year projections are not made for this data element.
***Includes administrative and civil judicial penalties.

MULTIMEDIA

ENFORCEMENT POLICY AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $121,005,800 and 897.1 total workyears, of which $65,707,800 is for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $55,298,000 is for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. The Multimedia program reflects the EPA Headquarter's reorganization of enforcement resources into the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

ENFORCEMENT POLICY AND OPERATIONS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $18,739,900 and 267.6 total workyears for this program, of which $18,412,500 will be for the Program and Research Operations (PRO) appropriation, and $327,400 will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance (AC&C) appropriation. This represents a decrease of $421,000 for PRO, an increase of $245,900 for AC&C, and a decrease of 22.8 total PRO workyears. The decrease in workyears reflects a redirection of workyears to the Criminal Enforcement program in support of the Pollution Prosecution Act mandated criminal investigator staffing levels. Also in part, a reduction of workyears will result from the Administration's streamlining of the Federal workforce.

The FY 1995 request will provide resources to continue: 1) developing and implementing new regulations and enforcement strategies for the Clean Air Act (CAA), Clean Water Act (CWA), Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Toxics Substances Control Act (TSCA), and Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); 2) working with Headquarters offices to follow through on enforcement actions targeted to companies and industries that demonstrate high levels of non-compliance and pose the greatest risk to human health and the environment by using the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) data management system; 3) developing and participating in national and regional multi-media enforcement initiatives to protect sensitive ecosystems; 4) working with Headquarters to address the disproportionate impact of hazardous waste activity on minority and low-income populations; 5) working with States in identifying enforcement initiatives; and 6) increasing an enforcement presence along the Mexican border.

The Enforcement Policy and Operations regional legal program will continue responding to non-compliance of environmental statutes with consistent, timely, and effective enforcement actions. Resources will be concentrated on administrative enforcement actions, new and ongoing civil judicial litigation and continued utilization of multi-media data integration through coordinated efforts with Headquarters. The Regions will emphasize a number of multimedia and/or cross media program initiatives (i.e., Great Lakes, Chesapeake Bay, Gulf of Mexico) and expand implementation of the integrated multi-media enforcement program. Regional legal staff will continue to focus on enforcement activities in support of major statutory requirements including enforcement actions related to CWA, RCRA, TSCA, CAA, SDWA, and reregistration requirements of FIFRA '88.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $18,915,900 and 290.4 total workyears for this program, of which $18,833,500 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $82,400 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The corresponding Headquarters Legal Enforcement component is reflected in the new Regulatory Enforcement and Sector and Multimedia Compliance programs. These programs were created as part of the reorganized Enforcement program in 1994.

Regions are providing input on developing civil judicial policies that ensure nationally consistent and appropriate application of environmental statutes. Regional staff also play a major role in developing proposed reauthorization provisions for CWA, SDWA, and RCRA.

Air enforcement work is concentrating on new enforcement provisions of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments, including development of procedures for expanded administrative enforcement authority through penalties and field citations. This also includes stratospheric ozone protection and air toxics reduction requirements. In 1994, RCRA, Toxics, Pesticides, and Water enforcement work focus on the following activities: 1) targeting enforcement actions on industry-specific, pollutant-specific, and/or geographic areas with sensitive ecosystems (e.g. streams closed to fishing and swimming), and addressing the greatest risks to human health and the environment; 2) assuring compliance with data quality requirements (e.g. data on effectiveness of sterilants used in medical offices), and the registration of pesticides; and 3) targeting enforcement actions against owners/operators of hazardous waste facilities (e.g. RCRA illegal operators). New regulations that enforcement staff are focusing on include: Acid Rain, Hazardous Organic National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), Coke Oven NESHAP, importation of CFCs, and permit programs.

In 1994, Regional legal resources are supporting a number of multi-media enforcement initiatives. Innovative regional techniques for targeting and case screening to achieve environmental results are continuing to be an enforcement focus. Emerging multi-media enforcement and geographic initiatives are causing a significant shift of Regional legal resources to high risk areas. Regions have the responsibility for initiating new enforcement actions based upon major statutory, regulatory, and programmatic directives.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $31,462,600 and 421.5 total workyears for this program, of which $27,628,600 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, $3,619,500 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation and $214,500 was from Oil Spills Response appropriation.

The program international activities included: training for inspectors working on issues involving the Mexican Border and the North American Free Trade

Agreement; providing support to criminal investigators stationed along the Mexican Border; providing international training on the principles of environmental enforcement and developing new case studies and technical support materials to address a fuller range of enforcement problems encountered domestically and around the globe; working with the United Nations Environmental Program on training workshops for enforcement program design; and co-sponsoring and organizing the Third International Conference on Environmental Enforcement to build capacity in enforcement program design and implementation.

In 1993, OE began development of the National Enforcement Training Institute (NETI) facility at Headquarters to complement the existing Western facility in Lakewood, Colorado. NETI expanded training for attorneys and inspectors. NETI's curriculum built upon prior year efforts to sharpen enforcement staff skills in the area of expert witness testimony, media-specific and multimedia legal applications; basic interdisciplinary training of enforcement personnel at all levels of government; international enforcement issues; capacity building; Federal Facility compliance; and administrative hearings and trials. OE continued the attorney career-cycle training program to improve litigation and settlement skills.

The IDEA project was used to analyze data related to the environmental equity issue and in establishing enforcement targets. AC&C funds were used to assist in building basic software and analytical infrastructure, documentation, and follow-up training with EPA enforcement personnel.

In 1993, OE issued the first national penalty report with information on the value and use of Supplemental Environmental Projects in enforcement settlements and the value of injunctive relief sought in enforcement cases to better describe the benefits from enforcement activities and the application of new policies and strategies.

OE broke new ground working with the state and local governments through two new policies. The Criminal Enforcement Addendum to the Policy Framework on state/EPA Enforcement Agreements enhances cooperation in the growing application of criminal law to environmental enforcement. The revised sections on oversight of state penalty assessments enhance the application of the principle of recovery of economic benefit of non-compliance plus a penalty reflective of the gravity of the harm in penalty calculations at all levels of government. Enforcement staff promoted the use of supplemental environmental projects within settlement provisions to increase the environmental and deterrent benefit from individual enforcement cases.

CRIMINAL ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $17,643,300 supported by 182.5 workyears for this program, of which $15,975,300 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $1,668,000 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $4,741,800 and 43.7 total workyears for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and a decrease of $95,100 for the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. Th additional workyears will allow for the continued hiring of crimina investigators and related support staff to meet the requirements of the Pollution Prosecution Act of 1990. The net increase in workyears is comprised of the additional workyears for the Pollution Prosecution Act requirements and a slight decrease to "non-investigator" positions to reflect the President's efforts to streamline the Federal workforce.

The decrease in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation results from reduced equipment needs for the Criminal Investigator workforce. These funds will be redirected to support other high priority Agency initiatives.

The investigative, Headquarters legal and support staff (i.e., administrative, budgetary and information systems) are consolidated under the Office of Criminal Enforcement (OCE) to improve the program's national direction and focus. The Regional legal resources are located in the Office of Regional Counsel and are contained in the Enforcement Policy and Operations program elements.

The criminal investigative staff perform the following major functions:

- Develops national investigative procedures to ensure uniform, fair and appropriate enforcement responses to violations of environmental statutes;
- Screens all investigative leads and pursues the most egregious criminal offenders and provides a deterrence to others who would willfully violate the environmental laws;
- Manages the criminal judicial docket and criminal information index, tracking the status of all cases; and
- Trains Federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement personnel and regulatory agencies in the investigation of environmental crimes to increase the presence of law enforcement and to alleviate the need for federal intervention in violations best left to state enforcement.

The criminal legal staff perform the following major functions:

- Develops and implements national criminal enforcement policies to ensure a consistent and appropriate application of environmental statutes;
- Provides legal advice during the criminal investigations and case development, including legal review of criminal case referrals to the Department of Justice;
- Provides legal advice and support to the prosecuting attorneys during prosecution or plea negotiations;
- Analyzes proposed legislation and proposed regulations to ensure enforceability and consistency with criminal procedural requirements; and

- Assists in course development and training of EPA Special Agents and other Federal, state, local and tribal Enforcement and technical personnel in the prosecution of environmental statutes.

The Criminal Enforcement program will act to forcefully deter criminal violations of environmental laws and regulations by demonstrating to the regulated community that knowing and willful statutory violations will be met with harsh sanctions in terms of both fines and jail sentences. The program has responded to the statutory enhancement of the criminal enforcement provisions of the environmental laws. As the environmental statutes were reauthorized throughout the 1980's, Congress routinely increased the maximum criminal penalties in all the major environmental statutes, except for the Toxic Substances Control Act and Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. For example, misdemeanors have become felonies, potential fines have been increased, and maximum jail sentences have been lengthened. In addition, "knowing endangerment" provisions have been included in the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. These statutory penalties now reflect the consensus of Congress and society that serious environmental violations are criminal felonies.

The amendment of the criminal sanctions within the environmental statutes to strengthen their deterrent effect will contribute to pollution prevention as facility operators realize they may go to jail if they pollute illegally. Criminal investigations and enforcement will constitute a highly visible and effective force in the Agency's enforcement strategy. The program will also concentrate resources on investigations of larger facilities and major incidents which requires special agents from more than one Region to provide an adequate investigative force. The publicity generated by criminal cases such as Michelle Irene Joint Venture (first criminal prosecution to enforce the provisions of an international treaty prohibiting the disposal of plastics at sea); Gaston Copper Recycling Corporation (illegal export of 3,000 tons toxic fertilizer), Dexter Corporation (a Fortune 500 company fined $13.0 million), Metro Technology, et al. (defendants sentenced to a total of five years imprisonment), and Robert M. Brittingham and John J. LoMonaco (individuals fined $12.0 million) will create a ripple effect of voluntary compliance. In addition, with the Federal Court of Appeals affirming the criminal convictions and sentences levied by the trial courts, the message to facility operators will be loud and clear -- "if you pollute illegally, you can go to jail."

The Criminal Enforcement program will continue to enforce the criminal provisions of the reauthorized Clean Air Act and target violators of key Agency geographic and ecological initiatives. The resources will maintain OCE's capability to concentrate on transboundary movements of hazardous and toxic substances (e.g. maquiladora industries located on the Mexican side of the U.S. border), illegal hazardous waste disposal cases, improper fill of wetlands, and violations of the Clean Water Act. Investigators will pursue significant leads of potential criminal violation of environmental statutes concentrating on those violations involving the greatest risk to human health or the environment. Cases which do not meet this criteria will be referred to the Agency's civil enforcement office for appropriate administrative or civil judicial action, or to a state or local prosecutor. OCE will continue to work in close cooperation with state environmental crimes units, other Federal law enforcement agencies, and the military investigative services, effectively multiplying the visibility and deterrence of criminal enforcement in the environmental protection arena.

In 1995, there are 136.2 criminal investigator workyears contained in the Program and Research Operations appropriation request and 18.3 criminal investigator workyears contained in the Hazardous Substance Superfund request for a total of 154.5 criminal investigators workyears to fund 160 agents. The Pollution Prosecution Act of 1990 requires the Agency to have 160 criminal investigators on-board by September 30, 1995.

An effective Criminal Investigations program requires unique programmatic costs associated with criminal investigative operations, such as the purchase of information or evidence, guns and ammunition, and specialized equipment such as night scopes and monitoring devices. A significant cost of the program is the 25 percent Administratively Uncontrollable Overtime (AUO) payment which is based on the investigator's full salary. Included in the request is $6,000 per investigator in travel dollars to enable the investigators to screen all investigative leads and pursue the most egregious criminal offenders, thus providing an effective deterrence to those who would knowingly violate environmental laws. Also included are the required travel dollars to train the Federal, State, local and tribal criminal investigators in environmental enforcement at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $12,996,600 supported by 138.8 workyears, of which $11,233,500 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,763,100 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The criminal enforcement program continues to target the most significant and egregious violators. Highest priority is given to investigations having the greatest potential for preventing environmental harm and protecting public health. In those situations where the risk of harm is so great, immediate and/or irremediable, OCE is cooperating and coordinate with EPA's civil enforcement authorities to seek appropriate injunctive or remedial action. The criminal enforcement program is emphasizing rigorous criminal investigations, particularly with respect to potential or documented deliberate violations of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Clean Air Act Amendments (especially air toxics strategy), toxics in all media, and municipal and pretreatment compliance. The program is working to improve case management through more efficient use of investigative resources, greater accessibility of criminal investigators to Regional staff and Assistant U.S. Attorneys, and by opening additional criminal investigation offices. A total of 24 area, resident or domicile offices are being operational in 1994.

OCE uses a well defined criminal case-screening criteria to maximize the limited criminal resources. The criminal case selection process is guided by two general measures -- significant environmental harm and culpable conduct. This criteria distinguishes cases meriting criminal investigation from those more appropriately pursued under administrative or civil judicial authorities. Cases that do not meet the criteria to proceed criminally, are systematically referred back to the Agency's civil enforcement office for appropriate administrative or civil judicial action, or to a state or local prosecutor. This ensures that OCE's investigative resources are being directed properly and expended efficiently, and prevents assertions that EPA's criminal program is imposing its powerful sanctions indiscriminately.

The criminal enforcement program is working in close partnership with state environmental crimes units and other Federal law enforcement agencies by assisting and training States in building their own criminal enforcement capability. This helps to limit the need for Federal staff resources and effectively multiplies the visibility and deterrent message of criminal enforcement of environmental statutes. In 1994, the criminal program is improving information access, technical investigations, and evidence audit support.

The Office of Criminal Enforcement is continuing to focus attention on Federal facilities compliance. To date, there have been 34 cases involving Federal Facilities, or contractors at Federal facilities, of which 14 are currently open and being actively investigated.

In 1994, there are 99.9 criminal investigator workyears contained in the Program and Research Operations appropriation request and 17.6 criminal investigator workyears contained in the Hazardous Substance Superfund request for a total of 117.5 criminal investigators workyears to fund 123 agents. This is allowing EPA to meet Pollution Prosecution Act requirement that the Agency have 123 criminal investigators on-board by September 30, 1994.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $9,445,700 supported by 97.7 total workyears of which $7,966,600 was from the Program and Research Operations Appropriation and $1,479,100 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

In 1993, emphasis was placed on rigorous criminal enforcement of knowing violations of RCRA, air toxic strategy, toxics in all media, and the Clean Water Act. Priority was given to investigations and cases with the greatest apparent potential for protecting public health and preventing environmental harm. OCE continued its commitment to concentrate on larger facilities and major incidents. Less flagrant violations with lesser environmental consequences were addressed through administrative or civil monetary penalties and remedial orders.

In 1993, there were 69.8 criminal investigator workyears contained in the Program and Research Operations appropriation request and 19.6 criminal investigator workyears contained in the Hazardous Substance Superfund request for a total of 89.4 criminal investigators workyears which funded 110 agents. EPA met the Pollution Prosecution Act requirement that the Agency have 110 criminal investigators on-board by September 30, 1993.

State, local and Indian Tribal capabilities to detect, investigate and prosecute environmental crimes were significantly enhanced through training courses provided at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. In furtherin; the Agency's priority for international environmental enforcement and pollution prevention, OCE implemented a new initiative on criminal enforcement involving international shipments of waste and hazardous substances.

As the result of considerable input from OCE, the section of the Sentencing Guidelines for individual defendants specifically addressed environmental offenses in order to implement the Congressional directive that white-collar offenders no longer receive less lenient penalties than other criminal defendants. Accordingly, many convicted environmental offenders are now receiving at least minimal jail terms of several months duration. OCE's input into the development of Sentencing Guidelines for organizational defendants resulted in sentencing provisions that provide for trust funds, community service, and close monitoring of the organizational entities during probation to ensure future environmental compliance. These tougher sanctions dramatically increased OCE's enforcement clout among the regulated community which has significantly improved their "voluntary" compliance with environmental requirements, which is OCE's primary goal.

In 1993, OCE established overall records for most categories of criminal enforcement activity. There were 410 criminal cases initiated (102% increase), 140 criminal referrals (31% increase), bringing charges against 161 defendants (7% increase), and defendants were sentenced to 74.3 years in jail (21% decrease). These actions resulted in $29.7 million in assessed fines and an additional $9.8 million in community projects and clean-up actions. The amount of fines returned to the U.S. Treasury represented a return of $3.30 for every $1.00 spent by OCE in 1993. The criminal enforcement program is unique in that it provides a positive return on the government's investment.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $7,907,800 and 76.2 total workyears for this program, with $5,358,000 for the PRO appropriation and $2,549,800 for the AC&C appropriation. This represents an increase of $745,400 in the PRO appropriation, in 1995, a $188,100 increase in AC&C, and an increase of 1.4 total workyears. This increase in PRO reflects increased personnel costs as well as the increase in workyears. The increases in total workyears and Abatement, Control and Compliance reflects additional resources for the Pollution Prosecution Act technical support and civil investigator positions.

As a result of the current enforcement reorganization at Headquarters a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. The National Enforcement Training Institute has been consolidated and 1.7 total workyears and $125,000 from the PRO appropriation and $21,400 from the AC&C appropriation have been transferred from the Technical Support program to the new Enforcement Capacity and Outreach program.

In 1995, NEIC will continue to emphasize and develop its technical support to both the civil and criminal enforcement programs. The ongoing efforts to enhance support levels and capabilities within the Regions for the criminal enforcement program will continue. The NEIC maintains a state-of-the-art environmental forensic laboratory and sophisticated field, analytical, and investigative capabilities for conducting complex enforcement investigations. The NEIC will continue to provide quality technical support to the Agency's enforcement program in developing cases that A) have precedential implications; B) have multi-regional or multi-media impacts; C) require the innovative applications of engineering and scientific technology to resolve complex pollution issues; or D) exceed a Region's technical capability of resources. The NEIC will also work with EPA Regional Environmental Services Divisions (ESDs) to build their field, laboratory, and multi-media support capabilities, and provide technical assistance to the Regions on complex multi-media investigations and facility audits.

In addition to enhanced technical services in FY 1995, the NEIC seeks to station additional civil investigators in regional offices. NEIC will expand its technical leadership role in developing multi-media investigation capabilities within the Regions and States.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $6,974,300 and 74.8 total workyears, with $4,612,600 from the PRO appropriation and $2,361,700 from the AC&C appropriation.

As a result of the current enforcement reorganization at Headquarters a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. The National Enforcement Training Institute has been consolidated and 1.7 workyears and $125,000 from the PRO appropriation and $21,400 from the AC&C appropriation have been transferred from the Technical Support program to the new Enforcement Capacity and Outreach program.

The NEIC is maintaining a state-of-the-art environmental forensic laboratory and sophisticated field, analytical, and investigative capabilities for conducting complex enforcement investigations. In 1994, NEIC is increasing its support to the criminal enforcement program by hiring additional technical staff to work directly with the SAICs, agents and Regional staffs. NEIC offers the following services and expertise for criminal enforcement and multi-media and single-media technical projects to EPA Regions and headquarters, DOJ, the FBI, and States:

- information analysis and data reviews; in-depth field inspections;
- pollution source and process evaluations to promote pollution prevention;
- civil investigator support; financial analysis;
- evidence audit support;
- technical reports and other documents on investigation findings to support case preparation and enforcement action;
- supplemental technical analyses including in-depth on-site facility inspections and pollution impact evaluations;
- fully defensible evidence and work products meeting all chain-of-custody and document control requirements;

- fact and expert technical testimony;
- analyses on the enforceability of regulations, and technical expertise during consent degree development and settlement negotiations.

NEIC also is continuing to provide support in the computer fraud area, corporate financial evaluations, integration of risk and geographic data into enforcement targeting systems and address agency initiatives such as data integrity, environmental justice, CAA inspections, and multi-media targeting procedures.

The Civil Investigators at NEIC is continuing to support the regional program compliance personnel, enforcement attorneys, and NEIC enforcement personnel.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $6,460,700 supported by 69.3 total workyears, of which $4,109,200 was from the PRO appropriation and $2,351,500 was from the AC&C appropriation.

In 1993, NEIC increased its technical support to the criminal enforcement program. The technical support included: on-site inspections to collect evidence of facility operations/conditions during the site discovery phase; analytical and technical support to determine compliance and violations; litigation support services that conform to confidentiality and chain-of custody requirements; case development; and factual and expert testimony.

NEIC continued to use data integration tools and methodologies to promote enforcement targeting and multi-media investigations. The NEIC also developed reports and provided specialized field, technical, and laboratory, financial analysis, and information services for criminal and civil enforcement investigations, case preparations, and settlement negotiations for all of EPA's environmental statutes. NEIC hired three additional civil investigators and staffed a financial analyst position. Civil investigators have provided valued assistance in locating and interviewing witnesses, tracing corporate assets, and evaluating and locating liable parties.

NEIC also supported the North American Free Trade Agreement and Mexican Border Geographic Initiatives by developing a bi-lingual training film for U.S. and Mexican customs officials on procedures for detecting and monitoring compliance of trans-boundary hazardous waste shipments. NEIC conducted multi-media compliance investigations of ten major facilities including three major federal facilities. These investigations were directed toward meeting Agency initiatives for multi-media enforcement, environmental equity, pollution prevention, and federal facility compliance. NEIC also prepared technical reports and documents covering its investigative findings to be used for developing enforcement actions by the Regional program office.

NEIC continued its support and promotion of the National Enforcement Training Institute. NEIC provided enforcement training for Federal, State and local technical experts and civil investigators. Course offerings included a wide range of environmental enforcement topics such as "Enforcement for Laboratory Personnel", "Environmental Science for the Enforcement Team", and "Multi-Media Investigations."

FEDERAL FACILITIES ENFORCEMENT

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $3,809,100 supported by 29.6 total workyears for this program, of which $2,052,100 will be for Program and Research Operations (PRO) appropriation, and $1,757,000 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance (AC&C) appropriation. This represents an increase of $14,800 in PRO in 1995, a $167,400 increase in AC&C, and a decrease of 1.5 total workyears from 1994. The decrease of 1.5 total workyears from the current estimate reflects the Administration's efforts to streamline the Federal workforce.

In 1995, the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) Federal Facilities Enforcement Program (FFEP) will continue to provide guidance and direction to the Regions on a national technical assistance and multi-media compliance program. This program includes the conduct of multi-media compliance inspections and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) corrective action cleanups at Federal facilities. EPA will help ensure at a national level that Federal agencies carry out their projects in a consistent and cost-effective manner. The program will also focus on pollution prevention, on encouraging a "green" Federal government, and on implementing the Federal Facilities Compliance Act (FFCA). Headquarters resources will be directed towards assisting the Regions in their review of A-106 packages.

The Federal Facilities Enforcement program will continue to implement the multi-media Federal Facility Environmental Management Strategy. This strategic plan promotes assistance to and coordination among the Federal family while identifying high priority environmental needs. This strategy consists of traditional and non-traditional proposals for preventing pollution, achieving and monitoring compliance, and expeditiously addressing Federal hazardous and radioactive waste sites. It promotes accountability and citizen involvement, economic growth, equal protection from environmental degradation, holistic risk assessment, and streamlined processes.

A key facet of the multi-media program will continue to be the focus on integrating Regional media programs to perform multi-media inspections at Federal facilities and providing technical assistance to other Federal agency compliance programs. The successful 1993 and 1994 Multi-media Enforcement/Compliance Initiative, which resulted in over 60 multi-media inspections, will be continued in 1995 through annual inspections at Federal facilities across the United States.

The Federal facilities enforcement program will continue to support the pollution prevention objective for the Federal government. Executive Order 12856 (Federal Compliance With Right-To-Know Laws and Pollution Prevention Requirements) will be implemented over the next decade through the Agency's Federal Facility Management Strategy . In 1995, EPA and the states will, for the first time, receive data from approximately 500 Federal facilities on thei releases of toxic chemicals and pollutants as a result of their compliance with provision of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) §313 Toxic Release Inventory (TRI). The availability of this data will facilitate greater community understanding of the environmental impacts of Federal activities as well as encourage treating Federal facilities the same as private facilities. This data will also be used to establish the baseline for achieving the 50% reduction of toxic pollutants established in Executive Order 12856.

The Agency has set a goal of including pollution prevention provisions in at least 25% of its enforcement agreements and orders. To meet this objective, EPA will include pollution prevention potential as one of the five criteria for targeting high priority Federal facilities for multi-media inspections. Further, EPA will prepare pollution prevention profiles for each facility targeted for inspection. These profiles could subsequently lead to conditions, as part of the consent order or agreement, which substitute pollution prevention activities for penalties or other sanctions.

Also, the OECA will take the lead in working with several other EPA offices to finalize a pollution prevention strategy for the Federal government. This strategy will focus on four roles which the Federal government plays: 1) a manufacturer and generator of waste and releases; 2) a consumer and large purchaser of goods and services; 3) a policy maker and regulator; and 4) an advocate for technology through research and development and technology transfer. This strategy will set measurable goals across these four areas and will be in its implementation stages in 1995.

By the end of 1994, over 60 multi-media inspections at major Federa. facilities will have been completed as a result of the Federal Facilities Multi-Media Enforcement/Compliance Initiative (FFMMECI). This initiative enabled EPA, with extensive state participation, to conduct multi-media inspections in all ten Regions in 1993. OECA expects significant enforcement actions and penalties as a result of these inspections.

This initiative also utilized numerous innovative approaches and integrated media enforcement actions in 1993. Some of the innovative methods were the use of pollution prevention profiles and Supplemental Environmental Projects (SEPs). Due to the success of this initiative, this multi-media inspection/enforcement program will continue in 1995 and beyond at Federal facilities as a national program. As part of this program, each Region will conduct a minimum of two multi-media inspections in 1995.

With the passage of the Federal Facilities Compliance Act (FFCA) in late 1992, inspection and enforcement/penalty authority was increased over Federal facilities for both EPA and delegated states. As a result, the number of inspections and related enforcement actions are increasing. This trend is expected to continue in 1995. The FFCA requires annual EPA inspections of all 330 Federal Treatment, Storage and Disposal (TSDs) facilities. In addition, Federal facilities are expected to utilize appeals procedures for EPA assessed penalties that follow administrative hearing procedures under 40 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) Part 22 procedures and EPA guidance issued by the OECA in 1993.

OECA will continue to manage the implementation of the Federal Facilities Tracking System (FFTS) for compliance tracking and targeting in all media. Information will be provided from FFTS to Federal agencies to aid them in their compliance efforts. A data sharing component will be developed to help provide direct access to a discrete set of FFTS data for other agencies in order to help resolve data and/or compliance discrepancies in a more expeditious manner.

OECA will continue to coordinate EPA Federal facility inspections, provide technical assistance and training to facilities with compliance problems, and initiate follow up enforcement actions which will result in Federal Facility Compliance Agreements and administrative orders where appropriate. OECA will design these actions to improve the compliance rates at Federal facilities in each media and encourage greater Federal agency awareness of their environmental responsibilities. Greater emphasis is expected on Clean Air Act compliance, enforcement activities at Federal facilities, and EPCRA compliance for TRI reporters.

OECA will provide assistance to other EPA managers at Headquarters in targeting inspections at Federal facilities. OECA will utilize resources for negotiating FFCAs and consent orders to address high priority violators for greater environmental benefit and results.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $3,626,800 supported by 31.1 total workyears for this program, of which $2,037,300 is for Program and Research Operations (PRO) appropriation, and $1,589,500 is be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance (AC&C) appropriation.

In 1994, the Office of Enforcement (OE) Federal Facilities enforcement program is continuing to provide guidance and direction to the Regions on the National technical assistance and multi-media compliance program. Emphasis is being placed on multi-media compliance and RCRA Corrective action cleanup with regard to Federal facilities. EPA is helping ensure at a national level that Federal agencies carry out their projects in a cost-effective manner. Special emphasis continues to be placed on providing assistance to the "smaller" Federal agencies through the Civilian Federal Agency (CFA) Task Force that was convened in 1993. A final CFA Multi-media Environmental Improvement Strategy is being issued in 1994.

In 1993 the President signed Executive Order 12856, "Federal Compliance with Right-To-Know Laws and Pollution Prevention Requirements". This Executive Order requires Federal agencies to develop comprehensive pollution prevention strategies and seek to reduce by 50% their emissions of toxic chemicals of toxic pollutants by 1999. In addition, Federal facilities are now required to comply with all provisions of Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and the Pollution Prevention Act (PPA), including the TRI reporting and emergency planning requirements. EPA is working with the other Federal agencies to encourage compliance with the Executive Order and environmental statutes.

To continue support of the Federal Facilities Compliance Act (FFCA) in 1994, OFFE is working with Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) to write a rule determining when munitions become hazardous waste; coordinatin with states in the development of mixed waste inventories and treatment capacit reports; and involved with the increased number of reimbursed inspections of Federal facilities.

The Agency is in the second year of the 1993-94 Federal Facilities Multi-media Enforcement/Compliance Initiative in 1994. The OE plans to complete over 60 multi-media inspections at Federal facilities by the end of 1994.

OE is continuing to manage the implementation of the Federal Facilities Tracking System (FFTS) for compliance tracking in all media. Information is being provided from FFTS to Federal agencies to aid them in their compliance efforts.

OE is providing direction to EPA National Program Managers in their inspection programs supporting multi-media enforcement activities at Federal facilities. In particular, OE is developing a Federal/State/Federal facilities dialogue agreement on current State efforts towards Federal facility compliance, and on EPA's role, with an emphasis on joint EPA/State multi-media actions. OE is working closely with EPA/State program personnel and State organizations to ensure that State/EPA roles are clearly defined. Similarly, a policy document is being provided to the appropriate National Program Manager on RCRA Corrective Action at Federal facilities addressing complicated RCRA/CERCLA integration and national cleanup priority issues.

In 1992, the Enforcement Management Council (EMC) selected Federal facilities as a major two year multi-media enforcement initiative for 1993 an 1994. 1994 efforts is focusing on continued implementation and evaluation of th initiative and production of a national report about its results.

OE is continuing to coordinate EPA Federal facility inspections, provide technical assistance and training to facilities with compliance problems, and initiate follow up enforcement actions resulting in Federal Facility Compliance Agreements and administrative orders where appropriate. OE is designing these actions to improve the compliance rates at Federal facilities in each media and encourage greater Federal agency awareness of their environmental responsibilities.

OE is providing assistance to National Program Managers in targeting inspections at Federal facilities. OE is also utilizing resources for negotiating Federal Facility Compliance Agreements and consent orders to address high priority violators for greater environmental benefit and results.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $2,738,600 supported by 28.7 total workyears for this program, of which $1,900,100 was from the PRO appropriation and $838,500 was from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation.

The Office of Enforcement was the lead for the Agency in working with the White House Office of Environmental Policy on the development and implementation of Executive Order 12586, "Federal Compliance with Right-To-Know Laws and

Pollution Prevention Requirements". The OFFE also played a substantial role in the 1993 issuance of four other Executive Orders relating to ozone depleting substances, alternate fuel vehicles, recycling and waste reduction, and acquisition of energy efficient computers.

At the request of the President of the United States, EPA, through OE, conducted a comprehensive energy and environmental audit of the White House Complex.

Over 36 multi-media inspections of Federal facilities were completed by EPA in partnership with the states under the first year of the 1993-94 Federal Facilities Multi-Media Enforcement/Compliance Initiative (FFMMECI). A number of significant enforcement and penalty actions were taken as a result of these inspections with some additional activities still pending.

In 1993 under the FFCA, guidance for inspections and for issuing Administrative Orders to Federal Agencies were written. EPA issued 11 Administrative Orders to Federal agencies with proposed penalties of more than three million dollars.

In 1993, the Federal Facilities Enforcement program formed the Civil Federal Agency (CFA) task force which presently numbers approximately 25 members, including representatives from 21 federal departments and agencies. The task force meets periodically to identify areas of concern that diminish the ability of the smaller Federal agencies to accurately assess and address environmental compliance and cleanup liabilities. The task force has subdivided into work groups to develop short and long term strategies to overcome these areas. The work groups identified six areas for study and have begun drafting resolution strategies on four of these areas.

The six principal areas of concern are: 1) inadequate training; 2) deficient information resources; 3) obsolete methods of tracking agency compliance and other environmental issues; 4) inadequate contractor management and oversight; 5) additional individual agency assistance needed from EPA on specific compliance issues; and 6) insufficient communication and coordination between EPA Headquarters, EPA Regions and Federal agencies.

SECTOR AND MULTIMEDIA COMPLIANCE

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $28,771,100 supported by 150.5 total workyears for this program, of which $10,676,100 will be for the Program Research and Operations appropriation and $18,095,000 will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This represents a total decrease of 7.9 workyears, an increase of $80,100 in the Program Research and Operations appropriation and $5,258,100 in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. The Headquarters resources for the Sector and Multimedia Compliance program were previously located in multimedia and the pesticides, toxics, air, water, and solid waste media. Regional program resources which support this function are included in the above mentioned media technical enforcement programs.

The decrease of 7.9 workyears reflects a redirection of workyears to th Criminal Enforcement program in support of the Pollution Prosecution Act mandateu criminal investigator staffing levels. Particular areas of disinvestment include national systems support and compliance assurance. The increase in the Program Research and Operations appropriation reflects increased workforce costs. The increase in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation reflects increased support for the Innovative Technology Council, strategic targeting, data system development, the NPDES Enforcement in Priority Watersheds, implementation of the AIM rules, and implementation of the lead compliance program. As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. The Headquarters resources for the Sector and Multimedia Compliance program were previously located in multimedia and the pesticides, toxics, air, water, and solid waste media.

The Sector and Multimedia Compliance program will direct a comprehensive planning and priority setting process for the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) that will incorporate national, regional, and state priorities into a national strategic plan for environmental compliance. It will develop and disseminate strategies which focus enforcement and compliance activities on commercial and industrial sectors. The strategies will address non-compliance in these sectors through the use of tools such as compliance assistance and traditional enforcement activities. By analyzing statutory and regulatory requirements, environmental risks, and compliance patterns on a sector basis, OECA can target its compliance and enforcement activities using a multimedia whole-facility approach.

Headquarters will establish measures by which to evaluate the successes o. the compliance and enforcement program and to better assess environmental improvement as the result of compliance and enforcement activities. Headquarters staff will continue to work with program offices, other OECA offices and the Regions to develop annual, media-specific and sector program guidance for activities related to compliance with federal environmental laws, including the Clean Air Act (CAA), the Clean Water Act (CWA), Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the Federal Insecticide, Rodenticide and Fungicide Act (FIFRA), the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA), the Asbestos in Schools Hazard Abatement Act (ASHAA), and other statutes.

The 1995 enforcement program will continue to implement the recommendations of the Enforcement Four-Year Strategic Plan, the Enforcement in the 1990's study, and media-specific strategic plans. Implementation efforts at Headquarters will continue to include support for targeting enforcement actions through Agency-wide data integration.

Headquarters will continue to manage all data related to compliance and enforcement actions to provide an integrated capability to assess national progress in meeting compliance goals, and to identify targets, using risk and other factors, for compliance and enforcement initiatives. Headquarters will continue to maintain separate media compliance data systems while considering ways to combine them to improve efficiency. As part of an emphasis on improved data quality to support Agency actions, Headquarters will renew its focus on Good Laboratory Practices (GLP) compliance program under FIFRA and TSCA.

A major effort to improve the quality and accessibility of data in the Permit Compliance System will continue. This effort will support the watershed approach by measuring the loadings of toxic pollutants to water bodies as a means of evaluating the environmental benefits of the National Permit Discharge Elimination System program and for use in targeting enforcement and permitting priorities to maximize watershed protection.

In response to the Agency's concerns about urban populations being especially subject to environmental risk, Headquarters staff are developing guidance for identifying high risk urban areas and enforcement strategies for addressing these areas.

Headquarters will develop a whole facility inspection approach that reflects the new multi-media sector orientation of the reorganized compliance and enforcement program. While this approach is being developed, Headquarters will continue to conduct inspections and provide training to Regional and state inspectors. Headquarters will participate in rulemaking and applicability determinations to promote new compliance approaches. Headquarters staff will also provide technical assistance to the Regions, states and local governments in conducting compliance activities both on a media specific and sector basis. Media grants to states, tribes and territories will be awarded and managed in support of compliance and enforcement objectives.

In 1995, OECA will be a trustee for the Agency's Environmental Technology Initiative and will ensure these funds are utilized to support projects approved by the Innovative Technology Council. These funds will offer grant assistance to states and technical assistance to Regions for facilitating the incorporation of innovative technology in enforcement settlements, and for the testing of new compliance monitoring technologies.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $23,432,900 supported by 158.4 total workyears, of which $10,596,000 is from the Program Research and Operations appropriation and $12,836,900 is for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This new Multimedia program element has been created as part of the Office of Enforcement reorganization and contains the Headquarters resources for this program. The Headquarters resources for the Sector and Multimedia Compliance program were previously located in multimedia and the pesticides, toxics, air, water, and solid waste media. Regional program resources which support this function remain in the above mentioned media technical enforcement programs.

The Sector and Multimedia Compliance program develops and promotes innovative compliance and enforcement strategies for use by the Regions and states, sets national enforcement and compliance priorities, and defines and communicates compliance goals for the OECA. It is initiating development of a new conceptual framework for compliance by soliciting input from within and outside the Agency.

Headquarters develops tools for use by the Regions, states and industry t improve compliance, and establishes measures by which to evaluate the successe of the program. Headquarters staff works with program offices, other OECA offices and the Regions to develop annual, media-specific program guidance for activities related to compliance with federal environmental laws, including the Clean Air Act (CAA), the Clean Water Act (CWA), the Federal Insecticide, Rodenticide and Fungicide Act (FIFRA), the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA), the Asbestos in Schools Hazard Abatement Act (ASHAA), and other statutes.

Headquarters manages all data related to compliance and enforcement actions to provide integrated enforcement/compliance capability to assess national progress in meeting compliance goals, and to identify targets, using risk and other factors, for compliance and enforcement initiatives. Headquarters also executes the Good Laboratory Practices (GLP) compliance program under FIFRA and TSCA.

The 1994 enforcement program reflects the implementation of recommendations of both the Enforcement Four-Year Strategic Plan and the Enforcement in the 1990's study, as well as the implementation of the requirements of the 1990 Pollution Prosecution Act. Implementation efforts at Headquarters include support for targeting enforcement actions through Agency-wide data integration. The Integrated Data for Enforcement Analysis (IDEA) project is focusing on expanding analytical enforcement targeting, and geographic initiatives. Sophisticated software is being developed to improve the operation of interactiv features of the data base. The program is beginning to assess the nature a decision of the separate media compliance data systems being transferred from program aspects as a result of the reorganization.

The program is initiating consideration and design of sector and facility-wide approaches to compliance. Headquarters conducts inspections and provides training to Regional and state inspectors. Headquarters staff also provides technical assistance to the Regions, states and local governments in conducting compliance activities. Media grants to states, tribes and territories are awarded and managed in support of enforcement and compliance objectives.

In response to the Agency's concerns about urban populations being especially subject to environmental risk, Headquarters staff is beginning to develop guidance for identifying high risk urban areas and compliance strategies for addressing these areas.

In 1994, the OECA is also actively participating in the President's Environmental Technology Initiative through two efforts, one to facilitate enforcement settlements involving innovative technology, for either assuring return to compliance or as supplemental environmental projects in exchange for modest penalty reduction; and a second project to evaluate alternative multimedia inspection approaches for their potential to be supportive innovative technologies. Both projects were recommended by the National Advisory Committee on Environmental policy and Technology (NACEPT) as ways the Agency could become more supportive of technology innovation.

Significant rulemaking support and direction is being provided, (e.g., Enhanced Monitoring). The implementation of the Agency's Combustion Strategy continues. Attention is focused on the compliance status of combustion facilities and developing strategies and guidance for increasing Agency presence at these facilities as well as for supporting more aggressive enforcement programs.

Contract dollars are used to provide technical support for inspections and to provide training. The Agency continues to 'institutionalize' enforcement and inspection training to ensure inspectors are fully trained in all regulations. Contract dollars are also used to build and maintain data bases and support data need for program evaluations, and external information request.

The program maintains the import/export waste tracking system to monitor the transboundary movement of hazardous waste. Work continues with high level officials to plan and implement joint enforcement initiatives and activities along the U.S.- Mexican Border and to provide training for U.S. and Mexican Customs Officials.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

All resources from the Sector and Multimedia Compliance program were previously located in multimedia and the pesticides, toxics, air, water, and solid waste media.

REGULATORY ENFORCEMENT

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $17,031,600 and 160.3 total workyears for this program, of which $11,149,500 will be for the Program and Research Operations (PRO) appropriation and $5,882,100 will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance (AC&C) appropriation. This represents a decrease of $612,700 for PRO, an increase of $1,133,200 for AC&C, and a decrease of 8.5 total PRO workyears. The decrease in workyears reflects a redirection of workyears to the Criminal Enforcement program in support of the Pollution Prosecution Act mandated criminal investigator staffing levels. Workyear reductions are also resulting in part from the Administration's streamlining of the federal workforce. The Headquarters resources for the Regulatory Enforcement program were previously located in multimedia and the pesticides, toxics, air, water, and solid waste media. Regional program resources which support this function remain in the above mentioned media technical enforcement programs.

The 1995 request will provide the Regulatory Enforcement program with resources to continue: 1) developing and implementing new regulations and enforcing violations under the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA), the Clean Water Act (CWA), the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), the Toxics Substances Control Act (TSCA), the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA), TSCA Title IV (Lead), and other statutes; 2) identifying and taking enforcement actions against companies and industries that demonstrate high levels of non-compliance and pose the greatest risk to human health and the environment; 3) participating in national and regional multimedia enforcement initiatives that protect sensitive ecosystems or target whole facilities; and 4) providing support for initiatives and other enforcement efforts designed to address the disproportionate environmental impacts on minority and low-income populations.

Headquarters will continue to pursue cases and case initiatives that support EPA's enforcement priorities and to ensure the enforceability of rules promulgated under the above listed statutes. Headquarters staff will continue to develop national enforcement policies and guidance, and foster Federal/State partnerships. Headquarters staff will also continue to participate on litigation teams for civil judicial cases with the EPA Regions and the Department of Justice.

The major objectives of the program are to: 1) coordinate national enforcement initiatives; 2) continue efforts to ensure enforceability of new rules; 3) utilize innovative Supplemental Environmental Projects (SEPs) and other programs to prevent pollution and protect the environment and human health; 4) coordinate and assist in intra and inter-Agency risk-based enforcement efforts; 5) continue implementation of applicable statutes; 6) promote and emphasize multimedia approaches to enforcement and 7) coordinate with other EPA offices to develop an effective Agency enforcement program.

Headquarters will continue to focus on high-profile enforcement initiatives, cases of first impression, innovative settlements, the implementation of key provisions of the Clean Air Act Amendments such as the Operating Permits program and the Enhanced Monitoring and Compliance Certification provisions, and the development of enforcement strategies to implement some of the new Air Toxics provisions. Headquarters will serve as the lead agency counsel for cases developed at the Headquarters level such as acid rain and stratospheric ozone protection, and for nationally-managed cases such as those involving corporate-wide noncompliance in several Regions. Headquarters will continue to protect and enhance the quality of the nation's air resources by maximizing use of new enforcement authorities, by assuring the enforceability of market-based regulations, and by employing new enforcement tools of the 1990 amendments, including the use of field citations. Beginning in 1995, the Agency will enforce the reformulated fuels and anti-dumping regulations, the gasoline detergent regulations, the volatility regulations, and the diesel desulfurization regulations.

Headquarters will continue enforcement initiatives against industrial entities with shallow, Class 5 wells, Combined Sewer Overflows, feedlots, sewage sludge, storm water and Public Water Systems. Enforcement against drinking water systems with high lead levels and systems in violation of the Surface Water Treatment Rule, will be a high priority. Headquarters will also focus additional NPDES enforcement efforts on impaired or "posted" water bodies; initiate the adoption of penalty policies and enforcement management systems for sewage sludge and wetlands enforcement; investigate the feasibility of using field citations as an enforcement response to minor CWA violations; and continue to oversee National Pollution Discharge Elimination Systems (NPDES) and SDWA enforcement management systems.

In 1995, Headquarters will increase resources in lead regulatory enforcement implementation through development of penalty policies, enforcement interpretive guidance, and guidance regarding regional development of first impression cases with regard to new regulatory requirements addressing TSCA Title IV - Lead Exposure Reduction. Headquarters will promote lead reduction through enforcement cases of national precedent of public exposure and child poisoning incidents resulting from lead and household pesticide products, and will pursue national initiatives on TSCA Title IV - Lead Exposure Reduction. Headquarters will implement national visible enforcement initiatives to increase deterrent effects of violating high-risk regulations governing the submittal of adverse health effects data, TSCA and FIFRA Biotechnology, the reduction of worker exposure to unreasonable risks posed by toxic chemicals in the commercial and agricultural workplace. The FIFRA/TSCA import/export enforcement program will address the enforcement priority concerns of the "Circle of Poison." Hazardous waste combustion will remain a priority for Headquarters.

The Regulatory Enforcement Program will continue responding to non-compliance of environmental statutes with consistent, timely, and effective enforcement actions. Headquarters base resources will be used for administrative enforcement actions, new and ongoing civil judicial litigation, and continued multimedia integration. Resources will also continue to be used to work with NETI to train investigators and case development officers, and to develop national judicial policies.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $16,511,100 and 168.8 total workyears for this program, of which $11,762,200 is from the Program and Research Operations (PRO) appropriation and $4,748,900 is in the Abatement, Control and Compliance (AC&C) appropriation. This new Multimedia program element has been created as part of the Office of Enforcement reorganization and contains the Headquarters resources for this program. The Headquarters resources for the Regulatory Enforcement program were previously located in multimedia and the pesticides, toxics, air, water, and solid waste media. Regional program resources which support this function remain in the above mentioned media enforcement programs.

The Headquarters Multimedia Program serves as the Regulatory Enforcement focal point in developing, implementing and managing EPA's multimedia enforcement program that emphasizes a whole facility, ecosystem and population-based approach to case initiation, support and resolution. Headquarters coordinates and takes the lead in the development, prosecution, and settlement of national (first impression, precedential, multi-regional) multimedia cases. In 1994, Headquarters is focusing on enforcement cases that are consistent with EPA's national priorities.

Air enforcement focuses resources on 1) fostering Federal/State partnerships in reviewing State operating permit programs; 2) enforcement of the new acid rain requirements, with particular focus on significant violators in non-attainment areas; 3) continuing to ensure enforceability of new rules, particularly the new air toxics regulations; 4) continuing implementation of the Field Citation Program; and 5) further expanding case initiatives involving high risk industries that began with the Louisiana Pacific initiative. In 1994, Headquarters prepares for enforcement of the Reformulated Gasoline rule and anti-dumping regulations, and the gasoline detergent regulations; and enforces the volatility regulations, the diesel desulfurization regulations and the after market converter conversion.

Headquarters implements NPDES enforcement initiatives to ensure data quality, and UIC initiatives against service stations with shallow, Class 5 wells. Headquarters establishes a priority-based penalty policy for municipal CWA and all SDWA violations, promulgates non-APA Administrative Penalty Order Rules (Part 28), and continues liaison functions with the Office of Water in the development of effluent guidelines, drinking water standards, UIC criteria and standards, and sewage sludge use and disposal regulations to ensure that such standards and regulations are enforceable once adopted.

Headquarters continues to implement the Administrator's Combustion Strategy by focusing enforcement activity on facilities that burn hazardous wastes (i.e., boilers and industrial furnaces (BIFs) and incinerators). Headquarters is also continuing to participate in other national and regional enforcement initiatives, including providing support for the planned multi-media and geographic enforcement initiatives. In addition to these areas, Headquarters continues its efforts to enhance the deterrent impact of RCRA enforcement actions through implementation of the 1990 RCRA Civil Penalty Policy and increasing the penalties to reflect risk-based pollution prevention and environmental justice priorities. These efforts include implementation of the EPA-DOJ Quality Action Team on RCRA Penalties and additional training for regional staff. Headquarters is escalating its efforts to improve the enforceability of the regulations. Headquarters also expands its work on the international front. In particular, the RCRA enforcement program is establishing increased coordination of enforcement presence and case initiatives along the Mexican and Canadian Borders, necessitating an increase in headquarters' support for hazardous waste enforcement actions. Headquarters is expending considerable resources in support of the implementation of the Basel Convention. Headquarters is also expending significant enforcement resources in support of Agency efforts to revise the definitions of solid waste and hazardous waste.

The toxics and pesticides enforcement program emphasizes creative techniques to maximize deterrence, minimize noncompliance and correct violations. Headquarters employs a broad array of tools to prevent and correct violations; develops Supplemental Environmental Projects and Compliance Audit Programs (CAPs) to facilitate a wider range of environmental goals through the Agency's enforcement actions; and promotes the visibility of enforcement case initiatives to maximize their benefit and create deterrence. In 1994, Headquarters implement initiatives for toxic substance worker exposure and pesticides worker protection, pesticide bulk packaging, TSCA Section 8(e) CAP Nonparticipants, and the TSCA Section 6(e) PCB Phaseout.

For 1994, Headquarters has identified a number of areas in which it is committing significant resources. Resources are used to support the delivery of case development officer training; the development of risk-based penalty policies and guidance; monitoring and enforcement of supplemental environmental projects. the development of national criteria for multimedia case selection and development, and for SEPs negotiated in 1993; and litigation support to address emerging regulatory issues in enforcement cases.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

All resources from the Regulatory Enforcement program were previously located in multimedia and the pesticides, toxics, air, water, and solid waste media.

ENFORCEMENT CAPACITY AND OUTREACH

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $5,179,200 supported by 22.6 total workyears for this program, of which $1,558,000 will be for Program and Research Operations (PRO) appropriation, and $3,621,200 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance (AC&C) appropriation. This represents a decrease of 2.9 total workyears from 1994, a decrease of $188,800 in PRO in 1995, a $1,310,900 increase in AC&C. The decrease in workyears reflects a redirection of workyears to the Criminal Enforcement program in support of the Pollution Prosecution Act mandated criminal investigator staffing levels. The increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance reflects a renewed focus on the development and delivery of training throughout the National Enforcement Training Institute.

As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. The Technical Support program under the Multimedia function will transfer $125,000 and 1.7 total years from the PRO appropriation, and $21,400 from the AC&C appropriation to this program. These resources reflect the transfer of the National Enforcement Training Institute western campus to the Enforcement Capacity and Outreach program which manages these resources under the new Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA).

In 1995, the Enforcement Capacity and Outreach program will continue to coordinate and oversee the implementation of the recommendations and strategy of the Enforcement Task Force on Enhancement of State Capacity, co-chaired by the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) and a State advisory group. Differential oversight of delegated state programs and appropriate measures for assessing the success of an enforcement program are two areas likely to be addressed by the Task Force. The Enforcement Capacity and Outreach program will also support mechanisms/institutions developed to ensure continuous State, local, and tribal authority input in enforcement planning, priority setting, and implementation. This program will evaluate OECA practices and procedures to ensure that environmental justice issues are fully considered at every level of decisionmaking. Environmental justice projects initiated in 1994 will be continued and evaluated for success or lessons learned. Ongoing and new relationships with academic institutions at minority colleges will be enhanced through expanding programs between EPA and the colleges. A continuous communications process will ensure that all interested parties are kept informed about EPA enforcement activities. This will include developing communication products describing enforcement accomplishments, the combined efforts between EPA and industries for compliance assurance, and innovative approaches to enhancin state capacity building. Special efforts will be undertaken to inform the trade press of enforcement and compliance assurance activities and to ensure that members of Congress and their staffs via EPA's Congressional Liaison office are kept abreast of OECA initiatives and issues.

The National Enforcement Training Institute (NETI) will develop and publish an enforcement training curriculum for each category of enforcement professional it trains, i.e., inspectors, civil and criminal investigators, technical experts, civil attorneys, and prosecutors. These curricula will be based upon the results of the training needs assessment conducted by NETI during 1994. NETI will work with its liaisons in the other OECA offices to develop an overall training strategy, including an approach for training inspectors and will begin implementing that strategy. To enhance the quality of its training programs, NETI also will develop and implement a plan to select and train NETI faculty at the Federal, State, and local levels. Additionally, NETI will develop and implement an external communications strategy to inform NETI constituents about the services it provides and to share the successes of its program. Finally, NETI will explore the full range of innovative training technologies, including training delivered via satellite, to meet the needs of its very broad and diverse audience.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $4,057,100 supported by 25.5 total workyears, of which $1,746,800 is from Program and Research Operations appropriation and $2,310,300 is from the Abatement, Control and Complianc appropriation.

As a newly created program from the Office of Enforcement reorganization in 1994, the Enforcement Capacity and Outreach program is expanding the role of NETI--whose statutory mission is to train Federal, State, and local lawyers, inspectors, civil and criminal investigators and technical experts in the enforcement of the Nation's environmental laws-- and is developing and implement strategies and processes for assuring that external groups understand Agency enforcement programs and have the opportunity to participate in program planning, priority setting, and implementation. This program is also giving particular attention to the development of a communications, outreach and training program targeted to communities with environmental justice concerns.

In particular, NETI is institutionalizing training in the new OECA by identifying training liaisons in each office and in each Region to support the needs assessment process, curriculum development, delivery of training, and evaluation of the effectiveness of training. NETI is focus is on the development and delivery of basic enforcement training with a multi-media, multi-governmental, multi-disciplinary perspective and generic enforcement skills training. Based on the evaluations of pilots and on state training programs, a new basic enforcement training program is being offered. To support implementation of North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), NETI is implementing a "train-the trainer" program for environmental inspectors working with the Mexican government. Additional attention is being given to the use of new technologies for delivery of training--for example, criminal awareness training is being transmitted by satellite. Finally, to improve its capability, NETI is developing a Headquarters training facility in Washington, D.C.

In 1994, a major focus for the Enforcement Capacity and Outreach program is being the review of the State/EPA enforcement relationship. OECA is participating in the Task Force on Enhancement of State Capacity and is co-chairing a workgroup to assess the effectiveness of the State/EPA enforcement relationship. Working with other OECA offices, the Enforcement Capacity and Outreach program is developing strategies for assuring continuous State, local, and tribal authority input in enforcement planning, priority setting, and implementation. This program is also serving as liaison with affiliated state associations. Communications with and outreach to communities with environmental justice concerns are also be a major activity in 1994. In addition to participation in a number of environmental justice conferences and workgroups, the program is establishing and supporting a network of environmental justice coordinators within OECA, develop and implement an academic relations program with several minority colleges, and serve as OECA contact for the general public on these issues. A continual communications process is being established to ensure that all interested parties are kept informed about EPA compliance assurance and enforcement activities.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

This new program element was not established until 1994 as part of the Office of Enforcement reorganization.

HAZARDOUS WASTE - SITE REMEDIATION ENFORCEMENT

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $1,138,000 and 7.8 total workyears for this program, of which $526,300 will be for the Program and Research Operations, and $611,700 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $10,900 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, an increase of $189,800 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation and a decrease of 0.7 total workyears. The decrease in the Program and Research Operations appropriation reflects the Administration's streamlining of the Federal workforce, the increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation reflects technical enforcement support at facilities requiring corrective action. As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. The Headquarters resources previously identified in the Hazardous Waste Enforcement program have been transferred into this program. Regional resources which support this program can be found in the Hazardous Waste Enforcement program.

The Hazardous Waste Enforcement program functions under the authority provided by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA), the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA), and the Federal Facilities Compliance Act of 1992. The Hazardous Waste Site Remediation Enforcement program develops enforcement policies and guidelines, performs program analyses and evaluations, and develops Regional and State capabilities to ensure effective clean-up. This program will continue to provide technical enforcement support to the Regions and States as they implement the use of corrective action interim measures to stabilize facilities and as they begin more long term remediation activities. This program will continue to develop policies that address regional oversight of State work, especially State corrective actions in authorized and unauthorized States.

Support will be provided to the Regions and the States to effect HSWA enforcement authorization for States. State programs will continue to be examined to identify effective legal and organizational structures and implementation problems and successes, with these findings being shared with other States. Increased emphasis will be placed upon revising grant guidelines to ensure that the States are implementing the full HSWA national enforcement program, especially with regard to State initiated corrective action. Emphasis will be given to corrective action analyses to measure compliance with program and regulatory requirements and to evaluate the effectiveness of enforcement policies and strategies.

To ensure national consistency in the corrective action program, the Agency will continue to review, on a facility basis, both the remedy selection and implementation of the selected remedy. AC&C resources provide for enhanced technical enforcement support, and oversight will be provided as the corrective action program continues to promote stabilization at appropriate facilities. Additional corrective action-specific training will be provided to Regions and States to ensure that proper remedies, whether long-term cleanup or stabilization, are selected. The training in conjunction with National Enforcement Training Institute, will include such topics as: guidance on the oversight of owner/operator activities, as well as negotiation strategies. RCRA facility investigations will be reviewed, with particular attention paid to the initial remedy selections that these investigations engender.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $959,100 and 8.5 total workyears for this program, of which $537,200 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $421,900 is for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation.

The Hazardous Waste Enforcement program functions under the authority provided by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA), the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA), and the Federal Facilities Compliance Act of 1992. The Hazardous Waste Site Remediation Enforcement program develops enforcement policies and guidelines, performs program analyses and evaluations, and develops Regional and State capabilities to ensure facility clean-up. Technical enforcement support is provided to the Regions and States as they implement the use of corrective action interim measures to stabilize facilities. This program is developing policies that address regional oversight of State work, especially corrective actions in authorized and unauthorized States.

To ensure national consistency in the corrective action program, the Agency is reviewing, on a facility basis, both the remedy selection and implementation of the selected remedy. Abatement Control & Compliance resources is being utilized for enhancing technical enforcement support and providing oversight as the corrective action program continues to promote stabilization at appropriate facilities. Corrective action-specific training is being provided to Regions and States to ensure that proper remedies, whether long-term cleanup or stabilization, are selected. The training will include such topics as guidance on the oversight of owner/operator activities and negotiation strategies. RCRA facility investigations is being reviewed, with particular attention paid to the initial remedy selections.

Support is being provided to the Regions and the States to effect HSWA enforcement authorization for States. State programs are continuing to be examined to identify effective legal and organizational structures and implementation problems and successes. These findings are being shared with other States. Increased emphasis is being placed upon revising grant guidelines to ensure that the States are implementing the full HSWA national enforcement program, especially with regard to State initiated corrective action.

Emphasis is also being given to corrective action analyses to measure compliance with program and regulatory requirements.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

All resources from the Hazardous Waste - Site Remediation Enforcement program were previously located in multimedia and the pesticides, toxics, air, water, and solid waste media.

PESTICIDES ENFORCEMENT GRANTS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $16,135,800 for this program, all of which will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $15,397,000. The increase in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation also reflects an increase of $1,000,000 in state enforcement grants for Pesticides Use Reduction and a decrease of $695,500 in the base enforcement program. As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. The Headquarters resources for the Office of Compliance were previously located in the pesticides media. Additional 1995 regional grant resources for this program appear in the regional justification of the pesticides media.

In 1995, the Agency will continue pesticides cooperative enforcement agreements with 56 participating states and territories, and 12 agreements with Indian Tribes and tribal organizations. The pesticides cooperative enforcement agreement program continues to be the primary means for ensuring public and environmental safety from hazardous pesticides by enforcing the requirements of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

State activities will include pesticide producer establishment an marketplace inspections, applicator license and record inspections, dealer recor inspections, and agricultural and non-agricultural use inspections. Increased funding will promote reduced pesticides use, use of safer pesticides, and alternatives to chemical control. States will implement worker protection enforcement activities under state implementation plans. States will also continue to implement state management plans for the pesticides in groundwater strategies.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $738,800 for this program, all of which is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This new Multimedia program element has been created as part of the Office of Enforcement reorganization and contains the Headquarters resources for this program. All Pesticides grants were previously located in the pesticides media. Additional 1994 regional grant resources for this program currently appear in the regional justification of the pesticides media.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

All Pesticides Enforcement Grants resources appeared in the justification of the toxic substances media.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES ENFORCEMENT GRANTS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $4,650,000 for this program, all of which will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a increase of $4,337,400. This charge reflects an increase of $1,000,000 for implementation of the lead compliance program and a decrease of $1,450,000 in the base resources devoted to asbestos and PCB enforcement grant activities. As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. The Headquarters resources for this activity were previously located in the toxic substances media. Additional 1995 regional resources for this program currently appear in the regional justification of the toxic substances media.

In 1995, 35 states and one Indian Tribe will participate in the toxic substances cooperative enforcement agreement program. A reduction of $1,450,000 in base resources will reduce enforcement activities in low-risk areas, including asbestos and PCB inspections conducted by states. A total of $1,000,000 of this redirection will support implementation of the lead enforcement program under Title X of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). This reflects the program's continuing commitment to building state capabilities in toxics enforcement.

States will continue to receive guidance and direction to develop comprehensive TSCA authorities for case development. The multi-media initiative will continue to provide states with resources to develop TSCA legislative authorities for enhancing enforcement within and across media. These resources will also enable improved screening capabilities for data on cross-media violators.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $312,600 for this program, all of which is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This new Multimedia program element has been created as part of the Office of Enforcement reorganization and contains the Headquarters resources for this program. Additional 1994 regional resources for this program currently appear in the regional justification of the toxic substances media.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

All Toxic Substances Enforcement Grants resources appeared in the justifications of the toxic substances media.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1995 Budget Estimate

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MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
APPROPRIATION							
Program & Research Operations	$208,291.3	$222,701.7	$219,552.1	$216,102.5	$237,857.6	$21,755.1	$15,155.9
Abatement Control and Compliance	$317,063.0	$336,775.5	$325,708.1	$323,177.5	$407,855.8	$84,678.3	$71,080.3
Program & Research operation - Flood							
Office of Inspector General	$25,000.3	$28,246.3	$27,647.3	$27,647.3	$29,141.0	$1,493.7	$894.7
Reimbursements							
Oil Spills Trust Fund	$485.6						
TOTAL,	$550,840.2	$587,723.5	$572,907.5	$566,927.3	$674,854.4	$107,927.1	$87,130.9
FIFRA Revolving Fund	$2,741.5						
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	3,276.7	3,435.7	3,435.7	3,418.6	3,464.1	45.5	28.4
TOTAL WORKYEARS	3,441.0	3,435.7	3,435.7	3,424.6	3,464.1	39.5	28.4
OUTLAYS	$549,414.6	$593,899.0	$579,406.5	$562,945.3	$644,076.3	$81,131.0	$50,177.3
AUTHORIZATION LEVELS	Authorization is by virtue of the Appropriation Act.						

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	DIFFERENCE		
				ENACTED VS PRES. BUD	EST. VS PRES. BUD	EST. VS ENACTED
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)					
APPROPRIATION						
Program & Research Operations	$222,701.7	$219,552.1	$216,102.5	-$3,149.6	-$6,599.2	-$3,449.6
Abatement Control and Compliance	$336,775.5	$325,708.1	$323,177.5	-$11,067.4	-$13,598.0	-$2,530.6
Program & Research operation - Flood						
Office of Inspector General	$28,246.3	$27,647.3	$27,647.3	-$599.0	-$599.0	
Reimbursements						
Oil Spills Trust Fund						
TOTAL,	$587,723.5	$572,907.5	$566,927.3	-$14,816.0	-$20,796.2	-$5,980.2
FIFRA Revolving Fund						
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	3,435.7	3,435.7	3,418.6		-17.1	-17.1
TOTAL WORKYEARS	3,435.7	3,435.7	3,424.6		-11.1	-11.1

PROGRAM AND RESEARCH OPERATIONS

- Appropriation changes were made to implement mandated Congressional reductions. and add-ons.
- Reflects Administrator's priorities.

ABATEMENT, CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE

- Redirections were made to implement Congressional directives.
- Redirection to Administrator's priorities.

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

OVERVIEW AND STRATEGY

Management and Support provides executive direction and policy oversight for all Agency programs, as well as those administrative and support services that are not assigned to a spe+wfic program. We will continue our efforts to provide quality legal services, promote technically and economically defensible regulatory and policy alternatives, enhance the public's perception and understanding of the Agency's goals, manage for environmental results, and pursue a focused human resources management effort to build a skilled career environmental workforce. Program descriptions do not reflect any increase in workyears that may result from the 900 additional workyears that EPA received for contractor conversion.

The major components of this medium are Mission and Policy Management, Agency Management, Regional Management, and Support Costs.

Mission and Policy Management includes policy development, program development and oversight, and the associated management activities for each of the Agency's major offices. These include the Offices of Air and Radiation, Water, Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, International Activities, General Counsel, Inspector General, Research and Development, Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Administration and Resources Management, Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances, and Policy, Planning and Evaluation.

Agency Management includes Agency-wide management functions and policy activities.

Policy direction and external affairs in Headquarters are the primary functions of the Administrator, the Deputy Administrator, and the Associate Administrators for Regional Operations and State/Local Relations, Congressional and Legislative Affairs, and Communications, Education and Public Affairs. In addition, essential policy and administrative support is provided by the Administrator's staff offices which include the Immediate Office, Executive Support, Administrative Law Judges, Civil Rights, Science Advisory Board, Pollution Prevention Policy, Environmental Appeals Board, Executive Secretariat, and Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization.

International Activities coordinates the international efforts of EPA through the following components: the International Cooperation Division, the International Issues Division, and the Program Operations Division.

Policy, Planning and Evaluation is organized into the following components: Mission and Policy Management, the Office of Policy Analysis, the Office of Regulatory Management and Evaluation, and the Office of Strategic Planning and Environmental Data.

Legal services for litigation in which the Agency is a defendant ar provided to Agency programs by the General Counsel in Headquarters and by a Regional Counsel in each Regional office. The Office of General Counsel (OGC) provides legal services and advice to the Administrator and Agency managers. OGC, in cooperation with the Department of Justice, represents the Agency in all legal matters in which the Agency is a defendant. Additionally, OGC reviews proposed actions, decisions, and regulations to assure that they are legally defensible.

Inspector General activities include audits and investigations of Agency activities to promote economy, efficiency and effectiveness, and to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse in EPA programs and operations.

Administration and Resources Management provides management activities in Headquarters, as well as administrative services to all program operations located in Cincinnati, Ohio and Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. The office has several major components: Comptroller, Facilities Management, Financial Management, Organization and Health Services, Contracts and Grants Management, Information Systems and Services, Environmental Equity, and Human Resources Management.

Regional Management includes the centralized management and administrative functions performed in each Regional office. The Regional elements cover the Regional and Deputy Regional Administrators, their immediate staffs, and Regional staff for public affairs, congressional and intergovernmental relations, and civil rights. Other activities include budget development and execution, preparation of Regional operating plans, legal services, program evaluation, financial and personnel management, information management, administration of Freedom of Information Requests, and facilities and property management.

Support Costs include the costs of general support services for all Agency programs. These costs represent:

o Office and building services, such as library services, commercial telephone use, printing and copying, utilities, security, ADP technical support, and custodial and maintenance services for programs located at Headquarters, Research Triangle Park, and Cincinnati;

o Nationwide costs, such as facility rental costs, centralized data processing, U. S. Postal Services charges, Federal Telecommunications System (FTS) charges, unemployment and workmen's compensation, and health and safety costs for all Agency programs in all locations;

o Office and building services for laboratories and field stations operated by the Office of Air and Radiation, Research and Development, and Pesticides and Toxic Substances; and

o Common services in Regional offices, such as supplies and equipment, commercial telephones, printing, facilities operations and maintenance, library services, and mini-computer operations.

PROGRAM PRIORITIES

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

In 1995, OARM will focus on streamlining and re-engineering fundamental services such as human resources management, financial resources management, contract and grant management, and information resources management. These efforts will allow OARM to hold steady or reduce the level of workforce in virtually every program. In addition, workyears have been invested into critical areas like contracts and grants management and environmental justice.

One example of OARM's commitment to embrace innovative approaches is to launch a Working Capital Fund (WCF). The WCF is designed to finance basic Agency-wide services in a more efficient fashion. Included in the 1995 budget is $0.5 million and 4 workyears to develop and implement a pilot Working Capital Fund. Another example of OARM's commitment to changing the way the Agency operates is the investment made in environmental justice. To this end, OARM is establishing a environmental justice clearinghouse and promoting self-help environmental programs to minority and low-income communities. An increase of $1.7 million and 7 workyears has been included in the 1995 budget for these efforts. The majority of workyears will be distributed to the Regions to address regional environmental justice issues.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

To help establish new directions for environmental protection policies, OA is emphasizing quality science and public partnerships. The most significant investment ($8.6 million) supports the Government Performance and Results Act by ensuring that national environmental goals and performance measurements are established. In addition, this effort will further the acquisition, integration, and dissemination of environmental information. These efforts will allow the Agency, its partners, and its customers to link program initiatives and budget and policy decisions with objective measures of environmental results at the national, regional, geographic, state and local levels.

Another initiative promoting quality science and partnerships is the Vice-President's Global Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment (GLOBE) Program which the Agency is co-sponsoring with NASA, and the Department of Commerce's the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The GLOBE Program is designed to forge a partnership between scientists and educators whereby earth observations are collected by school children throughout the world and transmitted via surface and satellite networks to a central location. The data will then be processed and made available to host countries and scientists for analytical and monitoring purposes. Additional workyears will be invested in the Regions to strengthen environmental education efforts. Finally, the President's Council on Sustainable Development is being supported by the Agency.

OFFICE OF POLICY, PLANNING AND EVALUATION

As the Agency lead for ETI, OPPE aims to strengthen the environmental security and economic standing of the United States in the world marketplace.

A $4.5 million increase for ETI will enable OPPE to analyze economic an regulatory barriers and incentives to the development, commercialization and trade in environmental technology. To support the President's National Climate Change Action Plan, OPPE will bolster its greenhouse gas emission reduction programs by $17.5 million. In these expanded programs, OPPE will develop strategies and technical assistance programs to assist businesses and state and local governments in identifing profitable opportunities to invest in energy efficiency.

Building on its North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) activities, OPPE will expand its environmental statistics and information exchange program with Canada and Mexico in order to evaluate NAFTA's effects on the environment.

OPPE will provide (1) service to EPA program offices by reviewing and analyzing programmatic activities from a cross-media, cross-program perspective; (2) support of innovation and integration of environmental policy through studies and analyses; and (3) long-term strategic planning and management services. OPPE will continue with the National Goals Project which will ensure the achievement of national environmental goals through strategic planning, and goal development at state, local and tribal levels. OPPE will continue its endeavors in the areas of ecosystem protection, developing policy tools for protecting ecosystems and human health.

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

In 1995, OIA will continue to coordinate the environmental activities associated with the NAFTA by helping implement the U.S.-Mexico Border Action Plan and overseeing the development of the environmental side agreement's trilateral Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC). In shaping the environmental agenda in North America, the CEC will resolve transboundary environmental disputes and reconcile trade policy with environmental goals.

Through the international component of the Environmental Technology Initiative, known as U.S. Technology for International Environmental Solutions (U.S. TIES), OIA will share environmental expertise and technology with countries in Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, and the Newly Independent States, thereby helping developing countries promote environmentally sustainable growth while at the same time enhancing market opportunities for U.S. environmental exports.

OIA promotes international environmental cooperation with various regions and countries of the world. Working closely with multilateral organizations such as the technical agencies of the United Nations, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, OIA plays a coordinating role in global issues ranging from climate change and ocean pollution to forests and biodiversity.

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

The OGC will continue to focus its efforts on ensuring that legal consistency is applied in both policy development and decision-making throughout the Agency. The OGC will continue to represent the Agency in all major regulatory actions.

SUPPORT

This program will address mandatory support increases for cost escalations to security contracts, anticipated utility rate increases, and rate increases in rent and direct leases paid to General Services Administration associated with over 18,000 employees in 87 buildings at 45 different locations in 30 states. Additionally, other increases in support will also provide for the space planning and coordination services for the new Headquarters facility and provide the Regional Offices with necessary support services, including regional moves.

CONSULTING SERVICES

Management consulting services provide advisory and consulting services in such areas as: management assistance for the design of financial systems, regional management assistance in support of the EPA/State Data Management program and management support of the Agency's public-private partnership initiative. Consulting services also provide scientific data through the following types of analyses; engineering analysis, economic and financial analysis, statistical and technical analyses, technology assessments and environmental/energy implications of global atmospheric changes.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1995 Budget Estimate

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MISSION AND POLICY MANAGEMENT
Mission and Policy Management

PROGRAM		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
Mission and Policy - Research & Development								
Program & Research Operations		$5,925.1	$6,649.5	$6,621.8	$6,548.5	$6,744.1	$195.6	$94.6
	TOTAL	$5,925.1	$6,649.5	$6,621.8	$6,548.5	$6,744.1	$195.6	$94.6
Mission and Policy - Enforcement								
Program & Research Operations		$579.2	$1,128.4	$1,122.3	$2,289.2	$1,957.1	-$332.1	$828.7
Abatement Control and Compliance		$50.2	$42.5	$40.4	$452.4	$422.9	-$29.5	$380.4
	TOTAL	$629.4	$1,170.9	$1,162.7	$2,741.6	$2,380.0	-$361.6	$1,209.1
Mission and Policy - Solid Waste and Emergency Response								
Program & Research Operations		$2,557.6	$2,420.4	$2,389.4	$2,364.5	$2,542.7	$178.2	$122.3
Abatement Control and Compliance		$26.1	$181.3	$169.0	$169.0	$181.3	$12.3	
	TOTAL	$2,583.7	$2,601.7	$2,558.4	$2,533.5	$2,724.0	$190.5	$122.3
Mission and Policy - Policy, Planning And Evaluation								
Program & Research Operations		$1,280.5	$1,420.3	$1,406.0	$1,397.5	$3,091.3	$1,693.8	$1,671.0
Abatement Control and Compliance		$94.1	$102.1	$97.3	$94.2	$102.7	$8.5	$6
	TOTAL	$1,374.6	$1,522.4	$1,503.3	$1,491.7	$3,194.0	$1,702.3	$1,671.6
Mission and Policy - Administration and Resources Management								
Program & Research Operations		$2,746.0	$3,020.8	$3,020.8	$3,417.9	$3,016.5	-$401.4	-$4.3
Abatement Control and Compliance		$332.0	$122.4	$121.8	$121.8	$122.4	$6	
	TOTAL	$3,078.0	$3,143.2	$3,142.6	$3,539.7	$3,138.9	-$400.8	-$4.3
Mission and Policy - General Counsel								
Program & Research Operations		$564.6	$842.4	$842.4	$842.4	$895.0	$52.6	$52.6
Abatement Control and Compliance			$10.0	$10.0	$10.0	$10.0		
	TOTAL	$564.6	$852.4	$852.4	$852.4	$905.0	$52.6	$52.6
Mission and Policy Management - Office of International Activities								
Program & Research Operations						$673.0	$673.0	$673.0
Abatement Control and Compliance						$26.7	$26.7	$26.7
	TOTAL					$699.7	$699.7	$699.7

MISSION AND POLICY MANAGMENT
Mission and Policy Management

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
Mission and Policy - Office of Inspector General						$1,611.7	$1,611.7	$1,611.7
	TOTAL					$1,611.7	$1,611.7	$1,611.7
Mission and Policy - Air And Radiation								
Program & Research Operations		$3,992.1	$3,761.5	$3,761.5	$3,753.8	$3,901.0	$147.2	$139.5
Abatement Control and Compliance		$829.6	$453.4	$413.2	$399.6	$403.4	$3.8	-$50.0
	TOTAL	$4,821.7	$4,214.9	$4,174.7	$4,153.4	$4,304.4	$151.0	$89.5
Mission and Polciy - Water								
Program & Research Operations		$3,292.4	$4,021.3	$3,653.1	$3,466.8	$4,298.9	$832.1	$277.6
Abatement Control and Compliance		$780.6	$1,325.8	$1,141.0	$1,042.5	$1,325.8	$283.3	
	TOTAL	$4,073.0	$5,347.1	$4,794.1	$4,509.3	$5,624.7	$1,115.4	$277.6
Mission and Policy - Pesticides and Toxic Substances								
Program & Research Operations		$3,175.1	$4,022.2	$3,885.2	$3,859.8	$3,340.4	-$519.4	-$681.8
Abatement Control and Compliance		$308.4	$317.1	$282.9	$280.9	$323.5	$42.6	$6.4
	TOTAL	$3,483.5	$4,339.3	$4,168.1	$4,140.7	$3,663.9	-$476.8	-$675.4
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$24,112.6	$27,286.8	$26,702.2	$27,940.4	$30,460.0	$2,519.6	$3,173.2
Abatement Control and Compliance		$2,421.0	$2,554.6	$2,275.6	$2,570.6	$2,918.7	$348.3	$364.1
Office of Inspector General						$1,611.7	$1,611.7	$1,611.7
Mission and Policy	TOTAL	$26,533.6	$29,841.4	$28,978.1	$30,510.8	$34,990.4	$4,479.6	$5,149.0
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Mission and Policy - Research & Development		78.0	96.3	96.3	94.3	93.6	-7	-2.7
Mission and Policy - Enforcement		7.8	10.4	10.4	31.0	27.6	-3.4	17.2
Mission and Policy - Solid Waste and Emergency Response		30.3	25.7	25.7	25.4	25.4		-3
Mission and Policy - Policy, Planning And Evaluation		16.6	17.8	17.8	17.6	36.4	18.8	18.6
Mission and Policy - Administration and Resources Management		29.0	20.9	20.9	21.4	20.7	-7	-2

MISSION AND POLICY
Mission and Policy Management

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
			(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)				
Mission and Policy - General Counsel	9.7	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5		
Mission and Policy Management - Office of International Activities					8.0	8.0	8.0
Mission and Policy- Office of Inspector General					20.0	20.0	20.0
Mission and Policy - Air And Radiation	49.7	50.6	50.6	49.3	47.4	-1.9	-3.2
Mission and Polciy - Water	47.7	47.4	47.4	47.4	49.8	2.4	2.4
Mission and Policy - Pesticides and Toxic Substances	38.5	42.8	42.8	42.4	40.8	-1.6	-2.0
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	307.3	322.4	322.4	339.3	380.2	40.9	57.8
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Mission and Policy - Research & Development	82.2	96.3	96.3	94.3	93.6	-7	-2.7
Mission and Policy - Enforcement	8.0	10.4	10.4	31.0	27.6	-3.4	17.2
Mission and Policy - Solid Waste and Emergency Response	33.9	25.7	25.7	25.4	25.4		-3
Mission and Policy - Policy, Planning And Evaluation	17.6	17.8	17.8	17.6	36.4	18.8	18.6
Mission and Policy - Administration and Resources Management	31.5	20.9	20.9	21.4	20.7	-7	-2
Mission and Policy - General Counsel	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5		
Mission and Policy Management - Office of International Activities					8.0	8.0	8.0
Mission and Policy - Office of Inspector General					20.0	20.0	20.0
Mission and Policy - Air And Radiation	52.5	50.6	50.6	49.3	47.4	-1.9	-3.2

MISSION AND POLICY
Mission and Policy Management

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
Mission and Polciy - Water	48.1	47.4	47.4	47.4	49.8	2.4	2.4
Mission and Policy - Pesticides and Toxic Substances	42.4	42.8	42.8	42.4	40.8	-1.6	-2.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS	326.7	322.4	322.4	339.3	380.2	40.9	57.8

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

MISSION AND POLICY MANAGEMENT

MISSION AND POLICY MANAGEMENT - RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

1995 BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of 34,990,400 supported by 380.2 total workyears, of which $30,460,000 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation; $2,918,700 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation; and $1,611,700 will be for the Inspector General appropriation. This represents an increase of $2,519,600 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation; $348,300 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation; $1,611,700 in the Inspector General appropriation; and 40.9 total workyears over 1994.

The Agency requests a total of $6,744,100 and 93.6 total workyears for 1995, an increase of $195,600 and a decrease of 0.7 total workyears from 1994. All of this request is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation.

This research program will provide policy and resources guidance, direction, and support to the Office of Research and Development's (ORD) programs to ensure the effective coordination of diverse research programs and administrative management services. These activities include: the development of ORD's budget management policy; ORD-wide automated data processing services; coordination of research activities and administrative support services required at the co-located laboratories in Cincinnati, Ohio and Research Triangle Park, North Carolina; liason to EPA Regions, OMB, and Congress and other Federal Agencies; operation and enhancement of ORD's information systems to support research program planning and management accountability; and performance of other program management activities (e.g., facilities planning and management, and management and evaluation studies required for ORD).

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $6,548,500 and 94.3 total workyears for this program element, all of which is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation. Program management will continue to provide overall direction, policy guidance, management analysis, liaison activities, budgeting, and general administrative support.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $5,925,100 and 82.2 total workyears for this program element, all of which was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation. Resources provide for overall direction, policy guidance, management analysis, liaison activities, budgeting, and general administrative support.

MISSION AND POLICY MANAGEMENT - ENFORCEMENT

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $2,380,000 supported by 27.6 workyears for this program. Of the amount requested, $1,957,100 is for the Program Research and Operations appropriation and $422,900 is for the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. This request reflects a decrease of $332,100 and 3.4 total workyears in the Program Research and Operations appropriation which reflects the Administration's streamlining of the Federal workforce, and a decrease of $29,500 in the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation.

This program provides overall policy and management direction for the reorganized Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA). The Mission and Policy management program will provide management support in the areas of program planning, administrative and personnel operations, communications, budgeting, financial management and information systems support through a Local Area Network (LAN) for OECA's Headquarters, Regions, and Field components. These OECA components include: Office of Compliance (OC), Office of Regulatory Enforcement (ORE), Office of Site Remediation Enforcement (OSRE), Office of Capacity and Outreach (OECO), Office of Criminal Enforcement (OCE), Office of Federal Activities (OFA), Office of Federal Facilities Enforcement (OFFE), and the National Enforcement Investigations Center (NEIC)). The program will also continue to support the regional components of OFA, OFFE, and the Offices of Regional Counsel (ORC), and OECA's field component at the National Enforcement Investigations Center.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $2,741,600 supported by 31.0 total workyears, of which $2,289,200 is from the Program Research and Operations appropriation and $452,400 is from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. In 1994, this program reflects the consolidation of staff from several offices into the newly reorganized Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

These resources provide overall policy direction and management support to all enforcement components. Activities within this program include program direction and planning, personnel management, budget development and analysis, financial management, information systems support, Local Area Network responsibilities and communications. Budget formulation and execution are performed for all new OECA Headquarters Offices as well as the Regional enforcement components of OFA, OFFE and Office of Regional Counsel. Additional management and communication of Headquarters decisions are also provided to OECA's field component at the NEIC in Denver, Colorado.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $629,400 supported by 8.0 total workyears for this program, of which $579,200 was from the Program Research and Operations appropriation and $50,200 from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation.

The program provided program direction, planning, and management including basic managerial support in the areas of personnel, budget, financial management, administrative support and communications to all components of OE. Emphasis was placed on the improvement of administrative management functions and increased use of cost-effective automation. Budget formulation and financial management support was provided for OE's Headquarters, Regional and Field offices, which include: 1) Office of Civil Enforcement; 2) Office of Criminal Enforcement, including criminal investigators located in the ten Regions and other field offices; 3) Office of Federal Activities (OFA); 4) Office of Federal Facilities Enforcement (OFFE); and 5) Office of Compliance Analysis and Program Operations; and 6) Regional components of OFA, OFFE and legal enforcement. Oversight of budgetary functions was maintained for the National Enforcement Investigation Center (NEIC) in Denver, Colorado.

MISSION AND POLICY MANAGEMENT - SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $2,724,000 supported by 25.4 total workyears, of which $2,542,700 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $181,300 will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This represents a increase of $178,200 in Program and Research Operations, $12,300 in Abatement, Control and Compliance, and no change in workyears. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects implementation of locality pay increases. The increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance reflects increases in inflation for administrative expenses.

The resources will allow the Agency to maintain an effective administrative and programmatic management team within the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER). These resources will provide for the full array of policy analysis and regulatory development activities; public liaison functions; resource management; program planning; information management; and other essential support activities for OSWER programs.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $2,533,500 supported by 25.4 total workyears, of which $2,364,500 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $169,000 is from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This level of resources provides for a wide range of support from the OSWER management team to the Regions, the program offices, and th Agency. OSWER program management activities include the review of policy recommendations and proposed regulations; integration of both program and funds control; program planning; information management; property management; and administrative support.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $2,583,700 supported by 33.9 total workyears, of which $2,557,600 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $26,100 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. OSWER program management activities included the review of policy recommendations and proposed regulations; maintenance of effective management controls; development and implementation of operating budgets; development of planning documents and progress reports; and provision of personnel, financial, administrative, and information management support to the OSWER program offices.

MISSION AND POLICY MANAGEMENT - POLICY, PLANNING AND EVALUATION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $3,194,000 supported by 36.4 total workyears for this program, of which $3,091,300 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $102,700 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,693,800, and of $8,500, respectively, and an increase of 18.8 total workyears from 1994. The increase in funds and workyears will support the Environmental Technology Initiative.

Funding will provide the Assistant Administrator (AA) with resources for policy direction and for management of the regulatory review and strategic planning processes as well as for special analyses. Budgetary and administrative oversight needed for efficient operation of the Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation (OPPE) as well as leadership in strengthening internal controls and extramural resources management will continue. Improving OPPE's human and information resources management programs reflect EPA's commitment to these areas. The AA will also respond to external inquiries, e.g., from Congress and the Office of Management and Budget. Staff will also support the Environmental Technology Initiative which will advance environmental protection through the use of innovative technologies and enhance the marketplace for U.S. environmental technologies at home and abroad.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $1,491,700 supported by 17.6 total workyears for this program, of which $1,397,500 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $94,200 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This program provides overall policy direction and leadership in the integration of environmental protection activities, and conducts activities necessary to manage the component offices of OPPE.

Establishing and implementing the strategy for promoting the Environmental Technology Initiative will be a major goal in 1994.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $1,374,600 supported by 17.6 total workyears for this program, of which $1,280,500 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $94,100 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. Funds provided support for policy direction and basic budgetary, administrative, analytic and planning activities necessary to manage OPPE.

MISSION AND POLICY MANAGEMENT - ADMINISTRATION AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $3,138,900 supported by 20.7 total workyears for this program of which $3,016,500 and 20.7 total workyears will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $122,400 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an decrease of $401,400 and .7 in total workyears in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $600 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The decrease reflects compliance with Administration's commitment to streamline government. These resources provide for long-term and strategy development, policy development, budget development and execution, human resource coordination, resource monitoring, and administrative management oversight for Agency-wide activities. This office will also coordinate and consolidate OARM's internal control reporting, ensure compliance with the Freedom of Information Act and Agency audit recommendations, and oversee OARM information management needs.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $3,539,700 supported by 21.4 total workyears for this program, of which $3,417,900 are from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $121,800 from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. These resources are used to provide guidance and direction as well as program and administrative support to the Agency, direct and manage resources, oversee human resource management activities, and conduct strategies to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the Agency.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993 the Agency obligated a total of $3,078,000 supported by 31.5 total workyears for this program, of which $2,746,000 and 31.5 total workyears was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $332,000 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. These resources were used for overall policy direction and guidance to the Agency's management programs, budget development and execution, review of organization and consolidation issues, internal control reporting, Freedom of Information Act coordination, ensure compliance with Agency audit recommendations, and special analyses on management issues.

MISSION AND POLICY MANAGEMENT - GENERAL COUNSEL

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $905,000 supported by 10.5 total workyears for the OGC, $895,000 of which will be for the PRO appropriation, and $10,000 of which will be for the AC&C appropriation. This represents a total increase of $52,600, all of which will be for the PRO appropriation. There is no change in total workyears. The increased funding represents increased work force costs.

The request will support planning, budgeting, financial management, management analysis, and administrative services for the OGC.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $852,400 supported by 10.5 total workyears for this program, $842,400 of which is from the PRO appropriation and $10,000 of which is from the AC&C appropriation.

The program provides for planning, budgeting, financial management, management analysis, and administrative services for the OGC.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $564,600 supported by 10.5 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the PRO appropriation.

Activities focused on providing planning, analytical support, budgeting, financial management, and administrative services for the OGC.

MISSION AND POLICY MANAGEMENT - INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $699,700 and 8.0 total workyears for this program, of which $673,000 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $26,700 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $673,000 for Program and Research Operations, an increase of $26,700 for Abatement, Control and Compliance and an increase of 8.0 total workyears from 1994. This is the first year for this Program Element showing mission and policy activities.

This request will allow the Agency to maintain an effective administrative management team within the Office of International Activities. These resources will provide for policy analysis, coordination of international activities, public and international liaison functions, and other essential administrative support activities for OIA programs.

1994 PROGRAM

This is a new program in 1995.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

This is a new program in 1995.

MISSION AND POLICY MANAGEMENT - OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $1,611,700 and 20 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the OIG appropriation. This is the first year resources have been requested separately for this program.

This program includes the immediate office of management support for the OIG's Headquarters and field components. The support includes budget formulation and execution, preparation of the OIG's semiannual reports to Congress in accordance with requirements of the Inspector General Act, administrative and personnel services, training, communications, space, acquisition and administrative policy and coordination, strategic planning, responding to Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act requests, property management, implementation of the affirmative action program, coordination of Total Quality Management and government streamlining activities, and files management.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, resources for this program were included in the Office of the Inspector General program element.

1993 PROGRAM

In 1993, resources for this program were included in the program element - Office of the Inspector General program element.

MISSION AND POLICY MANAGEMENT - AIR AND RADIATION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $4,304,400 supported by 47.4 total workyears for this program, of which $3,901,000 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $403,400 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $147,200 for Program and Research Operations funding for increased workforce costs, an increase of $3,800 in Abatement, Control and Compliance funding and a decrease of 1.9 workyears as part of the Administration's streamlining efforts. This program provides management support for implementation of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, the Indoor Radon Abatement Act, the Atomic Energy Act, the Uranium Mill

Tailings Radiation Control Act, and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorizatio Act and for development of major policies and decisions related to these Acts. Key activities include: executive management, strategic planning, program planning and analysis, resource management, acquisition policy and budget formulation. The program also provides administrative support to Office of Air and Radiation (OAR) components.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994 the Agency is allocating a total of $4,153,400 supported by 49.3 total workyears for this program, of which $3,753,800 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $399,600 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This program provides management support for implementation of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, the Indoor Radon Abatement Act, the Atomic Energy Act, the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act, and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. Key activities include: executive management, strategic planning, program planning and analysis, resource management, acquisition policy and budget formulation.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993 the Agency obligated $4,821,700 for this program supported by 52.5 total workyears, of which $3,992,100 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $829,600 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The program provided executive management, program planning and analysis, and budget and administrative support to OAR offices.

MISSION AND POLICY MANAGEMENT - OFFICE OF WATER

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $5,624,700 supported by 49.8 total workyears for this program, of which $4,298,900 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,325,800 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $832,100 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $283,300 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation to support increased workyear costs and an increase of 2.4 total workyears.

The Challenge:

- Assess and implement the new Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act provisions.
- Expand use of market-based approaches in water quality and drinking water programs.
- Streamline internal operations.
- Better use contract grant funds to maximize environmental gains.

The 1995 request will support development of national policy and management of the national regulatory programs for the Office of Water's (OW) authorizing statutes. Specifically, these resources are to review and analyze legislative initiatives and program policies; develop economic analyses of water programs and initiate use of market-based approaches; provide management direction to organizations performing OW functions; and manage national strategic planning for water programs, with particular support to Agency geographic initiatives for cross-media regulatory control, risk analysis, and improved environmental results management. The staff will also provide liaison with other Executive and outside agencies; manage the OW portion of the Agency operating guidance and accountability system and Regional evaluations; develop OW program plans and budgets for implementation of Agency policies and programs; track budget expenditures and support grant and contract management activities. In addition, staff will provide quality control of regulations produced by the OW; administrative management; monitoring and evaluation of program performance; and manage human resources. The program will also support the Office of the Administrator in outreach activities related to the Great Lakes and Gulf of Mexico programs, Mexican Border, Rio Accords and the Safe Drinking Water Act.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $4,509,300 supported by 47.4 total workyears for this program, of which $3,466,800 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,042,500 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The 1994 request is supporting development of national policy and implementation of the national regulatory programs for the Office of Water's authorizing statutes. Specifically, these resources is being used to review and analyze legislative initiatives and program policies; provide management direction to organizations performing OW functions; and manage national strategic planning for water programs, with particular support to Agency geographic initiatives for cross-media regulatory control, risk analysis, and improved environmental results management. The staff is also providing liaison with other Executive and outside agencies; managing the OW portion of the Agency operating guidance and accountability system and Regional evaluations; developing OW program plans and budgets for implementation of Agency policies and programs; tracking budget expenditures and support grant and contract management activities. In addition, staff is providing quality control of regulations produced by the OW; administrative management; monitoring and evaluation of program performance; and managing human resources. The program is supporting the Office of the Administrator in developing a communications strategy and outreach activities related to the Great Lakes and Gulf of Mexico programs, Mexican Border, Rio and the Safe Drinking Water Act.

The program is also supporting development and implementation activities of the Environmental Extension Network (EEN). These activities are building a network of non-governmental environmental extension agents to provide regulatory outreach and education, technology transfer, and other comprehensive pollution management assistance to a targeted audience.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $4,073,000 supported by 48.1 total workyears for this program, of which $3,292,400 was from the Program and Research

Operations appropriation and $780,600 was from the Abatement, Control an Compliance appropriation.

This program supported the development of national policy and implementation of the national regulatory programs for the Water Quality and Drinking Water media. Specific activities included: management of the OW operating guidance and accountability system; development of program plans and budget for implementation of Agency policies; development of legislative initiatives and directions; review of regulations and program policies; tracking of budget execution; and administrative management.

Major activities included continued implementation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and work on their reauthorization; Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA); the Marine Plastic Pollution Research Control Act (MPPRCA); the Ocean Dumping Ban Act (ODBA); the Great Lakes Critical Programs Act; the Coastal Zone Act and its Reauthorization Amendments; and the North American Free Trade Agreement. This program also supported coordination of water program information management activities and strategies for issues that cross water and other program lines (e.g. municipal sludge management, toxics in surface and ground-water).

MISSION AND POLICY MANAGEMENT- PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $3,663,900 and 40.8 total workyears for thi program, of which $3,340,400 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $323,500 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $519,400 for Program and Research Operations, an increase of $42,600 for Abatement, Control and Compliance, and a decrease of 1.6 total workyears. The decrease in Program and Research Operations is the result of revised workforce pricing. The increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance is the result of increased administrative expenses.

This program will support senior level management of the Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances programs and the Immediate Office of the Assistant Administrator for Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances, as well as funding the activities of the Biotechnology Science Advisory Committee. Key activities include: (1) strategic planning; (2) policy development; (3) priority setting; (4) efficient and effective general management; and (5) administrative and budget support.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $4,140,700 and 42.4 total workyears for this program, of which $3,859,800 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $280,900 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. These resources provide senior level management of the Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances programs and the Immediate Office of the Assistant Administrator for Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances with support, as well as partially funding, along with the Office of Research and

Development, the activities of the Biotechnology Science Advisory Committee.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $3,483,500 and 42.4 total workyears for this program, of which $3,175,100 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $308,400 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. These resources provided support for the senior level management of the Pesticides and Toxic Substances programs and the Immediate Office of the Assistant Administrator for the Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances and, along with the Office of Research and Development, funded the activities of the Biotechnology Science Advisory Committee.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1995 Budget Estimate

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AGENCY MANAGEMENT
Office of the Administrator/Executive

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

PROGRAM	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
Environmental Education Foundation							
Abatement Control and Compliance	$1,203.3	$1,262.4	$1,262.4	$803.1	$722.4	-$80.7	-$540.0
TOTAL	$1,203.3	$1,262.4	$1,262.4	$803.1	$722.4	-$80.7	-$540.0
Office of Small & Disadvantaged Business Utilization							
Program & Research Operations	$818.7	$866.9	$1,114.8	$1,114.2	$883.5	-$230.7	$16.6
Abatement Control and Compliance	$1,063.5	$552.5	$1,795.0	$2,295.0	$552.5	-$1,742.5	
TOTAL	$1,882.2	$1,419.4	$2,909.8	$3,409.2	$1,436.0	-$1,973.2	$16.6
Risk Assessment Management Commission							
Program & Research Operations		$200.9	$198.2	$197.0	$158.9	-$38.1	-$42.0
Abatement Control and Compliance		$506.7	$267.0	$248.0	$455.7	$207.7	-$51.0
TOTAL		$707.6	$465.2	$445.0	$614.6	$169.6	-$93.0
Office Of Congressional and Legislative Affairs							
Program & Research Operations	$2,636.6	$2,984.9	$2,953.7	$2,836.8	$3,140.1	$303.3	$155.2
Abatement Control and Compliance	$208.1	$197.5	$186.9	$180.4	$197.5	$17.1	
TOTAL	$2,844.7	$3,182.4	$3,140.6	$3,017.2	$3,337.6	$320.4	$155.2
Communications, Education and Public Affairs							
Program & Research Operations	$4,305.3	$4,791.2	$4,748.4	$3,913.2	$4,144.9	$231.7	-$646.3
Abatement Control and Compliance	$4,082.6	$7,363.4	$8,807.2	$2,434.9	$2,365.4	-$69.5	-$4,998.0
TOTAL	$8,387.9	$12,154.6	$13,555.6	$6,348.1	$6,510.3	$162.2	-$5,644.3
Office Of Executive Support							
Program & Research Operations	$1,849.6	$2,208.7	$2,197.9	$982.2	$1,090.6	$108.4	-$1,118.1
Abatement Control and Compliance	$727.0	$727.5	$709.4	$600.5	$626.1	$25.6	-$101.4
TOTAL	$2,576.6	$2,936.2	$2,907.3	$1,582.7	$1,716.7	$134.0	-$1,219.5
Office of Regional Operations and State Local Relations							
Program & Research Operations	$1,737.3	$2,135.0	$2,113.7	$2,002.2	$2,315.0	$312.8	$180.0
Abatement Control and Compliance	$653.0	$512.6	$956.1	$946.3	$512.6	-$433.7	
TOTAL	$2,390.3	$2,647.6	$3,069.8	$2,948.5	$2,827.6	-$120.9	$180.0

AGENCY MANAGEMENT
Office of the Administrator/Executive

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
Executive Secretariat								
Program & Research Operations					$1,091.4	$1,184.6	$93.2	$1,184.6
Abatement Control and Compliance					$97.4	$201.5	$104.1	$201.5
	TOTAL				$1,188.8	$1,386.1	$197.3	$1,386.1
Immediate Office Of The Administrator								
Program & Research Operations		$4,151.7	$4,272.0	$4,225.2	$4,471.9	$4,656.1	$184.2	$384.1
Abatement Control and Compliance		$403.2	$778.2	$720.2	$973.8	$9,346.2	$8,372.4	$8,568.0
	TOTAL	$4,554.9	$5,050.2	$4,945.4	$5,445.7	$14,002.3	$8,556.6	$8,952.1
Administrator's Representation Fund								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$8	$5.0	$5.0	$5.0	$5.0		
	TOTAL	$8	$5.0	$5.0	$5.0	$5.0		
Office of Civil Rights								
Program & Research Operations		$1,463.1	$1,831.7	$1,812.4	$1,811.9	$2,004.5	$192.6	$172.8
Abatement Control and Compliance		$313.0	$354.6	$335.1	$325.5	$354.6	$29.1	
	TOTAL	$1,776.1	$2,186.3	$2,147.5	$2,137.4	$2,359.1	$221.7	$172.8
Science Advisory Board								
Program & Research Operations		$1,837.2	$1,719.6	$1,703.4	$1,694.6	$1,815.9	$121.3	$96.3
Abatement Control and Compliance		$138.9	$199.9	$188.8	$183.4	$199.9	$16.5	
	TOTAL	$1,976.1	$1,919.5	$1,892.2	$1,878.0	$2,015.8	$137.8	$96.3
Office of Administrative Law Judges								
Program & Research Operations		$1,338.7	$1,491.8	$1,475.8	$1,457.1	$1,634.8	$177.7	$143.0
Abatement Control and Compliance		$41.7	$71.4	$68.6	$67.2	$71.4	$4.2	
	TOTAL	$1,380.4	$1,563.2	$1,544.4	$1,524.3	$1,706.2	$181.9	$143.0
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$20,138.2	$22,502.7	$22,531.5	$21,572.0	$23,028.9	$1,456.9	$526.2
Abatement Control and Compliance		$8,835.1	$12,531.7	$15,298.6	$9,160.5	$15,610.8	$6,450.3	$3,079.1
Agency Management	TOTAL	$28,973.3	$35,034.4	$37,830.1	$30,733.0	$38,639.7	$7,906.7	$3,605.3

AGENCY MANAGEMENT
Office of the Administrator/Executive

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Office of Small & Disadvantaged Business Utilization	10.5	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	-1	-1
Risk Assessment Management Commission		2.8	2.8	2.8	2.1	-7	-7
Office Of Congressional and Legislative Affairs	38.1	43.0	43.0	42.5	42.5		-5
Communications, Education and Public Affairs	55.5	64.4	64.4	54.7	52.7	-2.0	-11.7
Office Of Executive Support	32.8	37.9	37.9	18.9	17.9	-1.0	-20.0
Office of Regional Operations and State Local Relations	24.2	27.5	27.5	27.2	28.1	9	6
Executive Secretariat				18.6	18.6		18.6
Immediate Office Of The Administrator	44.2	52.7	52.7	51.7	52.0	3	-7
Office of Civil Rights	20.2	24.9	24.9	24.7	25.6	9	7
Science Advisory Board	15.9	24.2	24.2	24.0	23.9	-1	-3
Office of Administrative Law Judges	18.1	17.4	17.4	17.2	18.2	1.0	8
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	259.5	303.1	303.1	290.6	289.8	-8	-13.3

AGENCY MANAGEMENT
Office of the Administrator/Executive

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Office of Small & Disadvantaged Business Utilization	10.5	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	-1	-1
Risk Assessment Management Commission		2.8	2.8	2.8	2.1	+w -7	-7
Office Of Congressional and Legislative Affairs	41.2	43.0	43.0	42.5	42.5		-5
Communications, Education and Public Affairs	61.2	64.4	64.4	54.7	52.7	-2.0	-11.7
Office Of Executive Support	33.7	37.9	37.9	18.9	17.9	-1.0	-20.0
Office of Regional Operations and State Local Relations	24.5	27.5	27.5	27.2	28.1	9	6
Executive Secretariat				18.6	18.6		18.6
Immediate Office Of The Administrator	48.1	52.7	52.7	51.7	52.0	3	-7
Office of Civil Rights	22.6	24.9	24.9	24.7	25.6	9	7
Science Advisory Board	21.9	24.2	24.2	24.0	23.9	-1	-3
Office of Administrative Law Judges	18.4	17.4	17.4	17.2	18.2	1.0	8
TOTAL WORKYEARS	282.1	303.1	303.1	290.6	289.8	-8	-13.3

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

AGENCY MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR/EXECUTIVE OFFICES

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $38,639,700 supported by 289.8 total workyears in 1995. Of the request, $23,028,900 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $15,610,800 will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,456,900 and a decrease of 0.8 total workyears in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $6,450,300 in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOUNDATION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $722,400 for this program all of which will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $80,700 from 1994 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

Resources will be used for the Foundation's administrative expenses for the benefit of, and in connection with, the environmental education and training activities and services of the Agency and to match the contribution and cooperation of other public and private resources to create an environmentally advanced education system.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $803,100 for this program, all of which is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Foundation expects to have its new Board of Directors, appointed and fully in place in early 1994 and to conduct several meetings during the remainder of the fiscal year. The Foundation also anticipates that their fund raising program will be operational by the time their Board meets and will seek all funds set aside for private sector matches.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $1,203,300 for this program, all of which is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Agency was able to fully match the Foundation's fund raising efforts in 1993. The largest private sector match totaled $1.5 million. In addition the Administrator had to reconstitute the Board of Directors and began the selection process for new members.

OFFICE OF SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS UTILIZATION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $1,436,000 supported by 8.2 total workyears for this program, of which $883,500 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $552,500 will be from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of 0.1 total workyear and $230,700 from 1994 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and a decrease of $1,742,500 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The decrease in Abatement, Control, and Compliance resources is the result of not fully sustaining Congressionally directed programs.

The Office will continue to provide technical assistance to both Headquarters and Regional program office personnel to ensure that small, minority and women's businesses are receiving a "fair share" of procurement dollars under EPA's Financial Assistance Program. In addition, the Ombudsman will respond to approximately 14,000 inquiries from small firms on regulatory matters, and encourage small businesses to voluntarily comply with regulations.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $3,409,200 supported by 8.3 total workyears for this program, of which $1,114,200 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $2,295,000 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. Emphasis continues on handling additional "Hotline" calls, implementing a Small Business Ombudsman Strategy, and creating business regulatory outreach demonstration projects. This Office will continue to promote Minority Business Enterprise and Women's Business Enterprise participation in the Agency's financial assistance programs to comply with Executive Order 12432. In addition, the Office will monitor and encourage small businesses to voluntarily comply with regulations.

Congressional Directives A total of $1,500,000 is for the Congressionally directed projects involving asbestos, the Agency's Mentor Protégé program, small business Ombudsman studies, and minority/women contracting.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $1,882,200 supported by 10.5 total workyears for this program, of which $818,700 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,063,500 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation for Congressionally directed asbestos mitigation training. The Office coordinated activities with EPA's procurement and financial assistance programs by providing training and technical assistance; provided assistance toward increasing the level of Minority Business Enterprise/Women's Business Enterprise (MBE/WBE) participation in EPA-assisted programs; provided technical and managerial assistance to Headquarters and Regional staff assigned to socio-economic program activities, and counseled minority and women's businesses in compliance with Executive Order 12432. In addition, the Office monitored and provided advice to small businesses on regulations that encourage voluntary compliance.

RISK ASSESSMENT MANAGEMENT COMMISSION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $614,600 supported by 2.1 workyears for this program, of which $158,900 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $455,700 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $38,100 and 0.7 total workyears in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $207,700 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation from 1994. Resources will be available to the Commission to carry out its mandate under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. The increase in the Abatement, Control and Compliance resources is necessary to support a fully operational Commission for an entire year. The Commission will investigate the policy implications and appropriate uses of risk assessment and risk management in regulatory programs under various Federal laws to prevent cancer and other chronic human health effects which may result from exposure to hazardous substances.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $445,000 supported by 2.8 workyears for this program, of which $197,000 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $248,000 is from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. The commission expects to have its board of directors fully in place in 1994 and to conduct several meeting to determine the scope of the policy implications of risk assessment and risk management on regulatory programs.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

This is a new program for 1994.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $3,337,600 supported by 42.5 total workyears for 1995, of which $3,140,100 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $197,500 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $303,300 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $17,100 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation from 1994. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects personnel and support costs to fully staff to 1994 levels. This will enable the Office to provide effective day-to-day liaison with the

Congress and insure that Member and Committee requests are handled in a timel manner. Legislative activity is expected to remain high due to reauthorization proposals of several major environmental statutes including Superfund, the Clean Water Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The Office will continue to manage the Legislative Reference Library and oversight of all Agency Congressional Correspondence.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $3,017,200 supported by 42.5 total workyears for this Office, of which $2,836,800 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $180,400 is from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. The Office will continue to provide effective day-to-day liaison with Congress as it examines legislation relating to environmental issues. They will prepare Agency reports and recommendations on pending and enacted legislation including draft legislative proposals for EPA's major statutory authorities. The Office also manages the Legislative Reference Library which provides comprehensive legislative research services, with computerized tracking systems, to the Agency, Congress and external organizations. The Office will continue to ensure that testimony, draft legislation, and analyses and reports on pending and proposed legislation are developed and provided to OMB and Congress in a timely fashion and consistent with Agency and Administration policies. The Office has also assumed responsibility for the tracking and assignment of all incoming Congressional Correspondence.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $2,844,700 supported by 41.2 total workyears for this Office, $2,636,600 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $208,100 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs was responsible for all day-to-day legislative and Congressional contacts, including more than 375 briefings of members and/or staff, involvement in approximately 400 hearings, coordination of numerous meetings, courtesy calls, specific Committee investigative information requests and casework referred by Congress. The Office also developed testimony and related material for 165 legislative hearings, reviewed and responded to 217 bills referred to the Agency from OMB and Congressional committees, 400 draft legislative reports proposed by other agencies, follow-up questions and answers from 47 hearings, and 311 statements or testimony of other agencies.

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS, EDUCATION, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $6,510,300 supported by 52.7 total workyears for 1995, of which $4,144,900 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $2,365,400 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $231,700 and a decrease of 2.0 total workyears from 1994 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an decrease of $69,500 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects increased support and personnel costs.

In 1995, the Office of Communications, Education, and Public Affairs will build on and expand activities begun in 1994 by: using diverse media resources to aid public understanding of science in order to increase public awareness and change public perception of environmental issues and their technological and scientific solutions; develop public and community-linked programs aimed at grassroots public audiences to increase understanding of specific communities about pollution prevention, environmental protection and the technical aspects of those areas; increase public understanding through public information/consumer affairs campaigns about technical and scientific issues that underlie individual actions toward preventing pollution and protecting the environment; establish a consumer hotline; and, design a range of consumer-oriented publications, fact sheets and media relations campaigns to generate specific actions to protect the environment with outreach efforts targeted to reach minority populations and other groups affected by environmental justice issues. A portion of the requested funds will be used to support a major Vice Presidential initiative known as the Global Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment (GLOBE) Program. The program is designed to enhance environmental awareness throughout the world and increase scientific understanding of the earth. In addition, the Office will continue to support the objectives of the National Science and Technology Council (formerly the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering and Technology (FCCSET)).

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $6,348,100 supported by 54.7 total workyears for this Office, of which $3,913,200 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $2,434,900 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The Office will continue to ensure that strategic communications planning occurs on all major issues and that all communications efforts, including marketing and media relations, are consistent with the Administrator's goals and with the White House communications strategy. In support of the National Science and Technology Council (formerly the Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering and Technology's (FCCSET)/Committee on Education and Training (CET)), this Office intends to broaden environmental education efforts and integrate environmental education into Agency programs. This will be accomplished by increasing and supporting public awareness programs and changing public perception of environmental issues through activities designed to: target and educate decision-making audiences about technical concepts, principles and issues involved in environmental protection, pollution prevention, environmental justice and other priority areas; ensure environmental education programs, seminars, publications, and briefings emphasize the science underlying environmental decisions and technical issues; design and impleme+w campaigns that explain the technical and scientific issues associated individual actions in preventing pollution and protecting the environment; develop fact sheets and increase media relations resources to reach the general public, minority populations, and specific communities.

Congressional Directives A total of $1,500,000 is allocated for the Congressionally directed Environmental Education Grants to Minority Institutions.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $8,387,900 supported by 61.2 total workyears for this Office, of which $4,305,300 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $4,082,600 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. In addition to the general outreach activities aimed at the media and general public, the Office promoted stronger Agency-wide coordination of public affairs; developed a program to expand grassroots liaison efforts; examined and a proposed consumer affairs operation; began integrating environmental education into Agency programs; improved the internal management of the Office; directed pro-active news and issues-oriented campaigns to support the Administrator's focus on building partnerships, ecosystem management, enforcement, outreach and education, legislation, pollution prevention, environmental justice, and infrastructure and management. The Office also broadened the environmental education grants program to increase basic science literacy as the core of environmental education for students and the general public. The grants program also was used to support, build and expand environmental efforts included in the annual nationwide grassroots program, administered in the Regions.

Congressional Directives A total of $210,000 was expended in 1993 for a Congressionally directed video program about the Hudson River.

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE SUPPORT

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $1,716,700 supported by 17.9 total workyears for this program, of which, $1,090,600 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $626,100 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $108,400 and a decrease of 1.0 total workyears in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and an increase of $25,600 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation from 1994. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects increased personnel and support costs. The increase in Abatement, Control, and Compliance resources will be used for information resources management support for the Office of the Administrator as well as grant support for Senior Environmental Employees within the Office of the Administrator.

Resources within the Office of Executive Support will be used to continue to develop resource determinations in support of various staff office functions, ongoing personnel, financial, administrative management functions, internal controls for waste, fraud, and abuse of government resources and staff office automation support.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $1,582,700 and 18.9 total workyears for this program, of which $982,200 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $600,500 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This Office monitors resource expenditures for the

Administrator's Office and staff offices; develops the outyear budget for the staff offices; and provides centralized personnel management support services, automated resources support, internal control reviews and assistance to staff offices on recruitment, staffing, and property control issues.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $2,576,600 and 33.7 total workyears for this program, of which $1,849,600 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $727,000 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The Office completed monthly financial and operating plan reports, developed the outyear budget for the staff offices, and conducted workload analyses for Regional Management. In addition, it provided assistance and staffing plan development, program management services, internal control review and resource and computer planning studies for the Administrator's staff offices. The Executive Secretariat Office, which was part of the Office of Executive Support in 1993, logged, controlled and monitored all Freedom of Information requests, Congressional correspondence, and correspondence addressed to the Administrator and the Deputy Administrator.

OFFICE OF REGIONAL OPERATIONS AND STATE/LOCAL RELATIONS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $2,827,600 supported by 28.1 total workyears for this program, of which $2,315,000 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $512,600 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $312,800 and 0.9 in total workyears in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and a decrease of $433,700 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation from 1994. Increases in workyears and Program and Research Operations resources will be used to improve relations with small communities.

In 1995 the Office will continue to ensure that the Administrator's policies are effectively communicated to the Regional Administrators; that the Administrator is alerted to potential Regional problems and concerns and assisted in managing significant Regional issues. The Office will conduct broad oversight on the Regional geographic initiatives, which address multi-media environmental problems, and ensure effective implementation. In addition, the basic management needs of the Environmental Services Divisions will be addressed. The Office will continue to exert leadership and provide guidance that supports community relations efforts throughout the Agency by maintaining Agency liaison with state, local and tribal officials. There will also be an increase in activities to enhance technology transfer capabilities and ensure an emphasis on Federalism. This leadership will especially emphasize relations with small communities through the use of the Abatement, Control and Compliance resources.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $2,948,500 and 27.2 total workyears, all of which $2,002,200 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $946,300 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The Office provides a key communications link between the Administrator and the ten Regional offices, participates in regional resource management issues, implements Agency guidance in community relations activities to provide maximum, state, local and tribal involvement in EPA's decisions, and provides guidance for, and oversight of, the ten Environmental Services Divisions. The office will manage the multi-media Regional initiatives program, which provides funding for Regions to target specific environmental problems that present the greatest risk to human health and ecosystems in specific geographic areas. The Office will increase leadership and guidance activities to support community relations efforts throughout the Agency, especially for small communities, and will continue to maintain Agency liaison with state,local and tribal officials while increasing activities to enhance technology transfer capabilities and ensure an emphasis on Federalism.

Congressional Directives A total of $500,000 is for the Congressionally directed Small Towns Environmental Planning Program.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $2,390,300 and 24.5 total workyears for this program, of which $1,737,300 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $653,000 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The Office ensured that the Administrator's policies were effectively communicated to the Regional Administrators, that the Regions were included in the policy-making and decision-making processes, and that the Administrator was kept informed of Regional concerns and issues. The Office also initiated regular dialogue on environmental issues with local government and tribal organizations; issued "A Guide to Federal Environmental Requirements for Small Governments;" completed a comprehensive national report on State capacity and began developing and implementing recommendations thereunder; and sponsored several partnerships conferences to promote two-way communications on environmental issues with State and local Governments. In addition, the Office carried out its responsibility as the Headquarters focal point for the Agency's Environmental Services Divisions.

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $1,386,100 supported by 18.6 total workyears for this program, of which, $1,184,600 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $201,500 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $93,200 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and an increase of $104,100 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation from 1994. The increase in

Program and Research Operations reflects increased personnel and support costs. The increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance will further advance the development of automated systems that will provide more efficient correspondence control.

Resources within the Executive Secretariat will be used to control an ever increasing amount of correspondence; to route, log, and track Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests; and to foster a more active role for the Agency-wide FOI Coordinator. This will include FOI policy development and oversight; monitoring compliance of the FOIA and its regulations; developing and coordinating Agency FOI policies; and issuing guidiance and training for the Agency FOI staff.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $1,188,800 and 18.6 total workyears for this program, of which $1,091,400 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $97,400 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. Resources will ensure the preparation of an annual report to Congress on the cost to the Agency and to the public of administering the Freedom of Information Act. In addition, this Office provides policy and program oversight on the Freedom of Information Act, and manages and tracks executive and Congressional correspondence.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

This was a new program in FY 1994. Before 1994 this program was managed within the Office of Executive Support where correspondence control and FOIA staff logged, controlled and monitored all Freedom of Information requests, Congressional correspondence, and correspondence addressed to the Administrator and the Deputy Administrator.

IMMEDIATE OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $14,002,300 and 52.0 total workyears for this program, of which $4,656,100 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $9,346,200 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $184,200 and 0.3 total workyears for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $8,372,400 in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation from 1994. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects increased personnel and support costs. Increases in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation will support the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 by ensuring that national environmental goals and performance measurements are established.

The Office is responsible for Agency policy and direction, and for setting environmental and pollution prevention goals. An accelerated use of administrative enforcement authorities is expected to lead to an increase in enforcement appeals. Additional resources in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation will provide increased support for pollution prevention policy issues.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $5,445,700 supported by 51.7 total workyears for this program, of which $4,471,900 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $973,800 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The major priorities in the Immediate Office are: strengthening the Agency's commitment to a multi-media policy for pollution prevention, increasing emphasis on enforcement and compliance efforts to ensure better internal management, improving international leadership, continuing delegations to State and local governments, on-going support of enhanced science as a basis for decision-making, increasing environmental education support, and using improved methodologies for managing risk. The Pollution Prevention Policy Staff will continue to provide overall Agency guidance on pollution prevention issues, and the Environmental Appeals Board is expected to receive appeals arising from the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $4,554,900 supported by 48.1 total workyears for this program, of which $4,151,700 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $403,200 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. A major focus of activity was to ensure better international management, improve international leadership in new and emerging global air and water pollution issues. The Administrative appeals processes was elevated and strengthened by the creation of the Environmental Appeals Board. Emphasis continued on delegations to State and local governments, on-going support of enhanced science as a basis for decision-making, increased environmental education support, and use of improved methodologies for managing risk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S REPRESENTATION FUND

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $5,000 for this program, all of which will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $5,000 to this program, all of which is from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. These funds are to cover the expenses of official receptions and other functions.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $800 for this function from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This amount covered the expenses of official receptions and other functions.

OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $2,359,100 supported by 25.6 total workyears for this program, of which $2,004,500 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $354,600 will be from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $192,600 and 0.9 total workyears in the Program Research and Operations appropriation and an increase of $29,100 on the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation from 1994. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects increased personnel and support costs. The increase in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation will provide resources for the timely completion of discrimination complaint investigations. The Office will continue to carry out national equal employment opportunity monitoring, compliance, and enforcement programs, manage the Agency's affirmative employment and recruitment programs, the special emphasis programs, the discrimination complaints program, and the Historically Black Colleges and Universities and the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities programs.

The Office of Civil Rights will also continue to provide technical guidance and direction to the Agency's civil rights efforts and provide policy guidance. Priority will be given to strengthening the external compliance program, particularly as it applies to environmental justice issues involving the states, and to processing external discrimination complaints. An emphasis on reducing the average processing time of discrimination complaints to comply with regulatory limits will continue. In addition, the Office seeks to increase policy monitoring of, and support for regional and Headquarters civil rights programs; provide continuous monitoring of affirmative action plan implementation; and improve the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) counseling program to resolve complaints through informal conciliation. Efforts will also be undertaken to strengthen and improve the special emphasis programs by consolidating the special emphasis advisory councils; conducting joint seminars and workshops for special emphasis employees and Agency managers; increasing quantity and quality of EEO reviews and studies; and improving the implementation of the Agency regulations regarding nondiscrimination in federally assisted programs. Emphasis will continue to be placed on reducing severe underrepresentation of minority and women employees, especially at the Agency's executive and supervisory levels.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $2,137,400 and 24.7 total workyears for this Office, of which $1,811,900 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $325,500 is from the Abatement, Control and

Compliance appropriation. These resources enable the Office of Civil Rights t continue to provide technical guidance and direction for the Agency's civil rights efforts. The Office is strengthening and improving the special emphasis programs by conducting management and general workforce seminars and workshops to deliver quality programs to a culturally diverse population. It is responsible for initiating and supporting employee participation in programs established to advance career opportunities for secretarial and clerical employees and women in science and engineering, and continuing to conduct EEO reviews and studies, and providing management support for building and managing a culturally diverse workforce at all levels. The Office continues to implement the Agency's regulations regarding nondiscrimination in federally assisted programs with emphasis placed on processing complaints, raising environmental justice issues, and developing a compliance review program for the states. Reducing the average processing time for internal complaints of employment discrimination in compliance with the regulatory limit and to provide increased management support and quality control through on site evaluations are also priorities. Emphasis continues on reducing severe underrepresentation of minority and women employees, especially at the Agency's executive and supervisory levels.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $1,776,100 supported by 22.6 total workyears for this program, of which $1,463,100 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $313,000 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The Office of Civil Rights carried out national equal employment opportunity monitoring and enforcement programs; managed the Agency's affirmative action program, special emphasis programs and the discrimination complaints program; implemented regulations and programs requiring EPA grant recipients to adhere to the civil rights laws and requirements of applicable Federal statutes; and served as the Agency's focal point for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities program. Specifically, the Office evaluated activities required to carry out the Agency's responsibilities to assure equal opportunity and to prohibit discrimination in employment at EPA; ensured implementation of the Agency's Special Emphasis Programs (Federal Women's, Hispanic Employment and Black Employment Programs); implemented and monitored the Agency's affirmative action plans to remedy under representation in the workforce; assured compliance by Agency grantees with provisions of civil rights laws and requirements of applicable Federal statutes; and processed internal employment discrimination complaints. In that activity in FY 1993, the Office closed 75 complaints, issued 87 proposed dispositions, completed 65 investigations, and requested 72 hearings. Significantly, the number of proposed dispositions, investigations completed, and hearings requested increased FY 1992 levels.

SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $2,015,800 supported by 23.9 total workyears for this program, of which $1,815,900 will be for the Program and Research

Operations appropriation and $199,900 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $121,300 and decrease of 0.1 total workyears in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $16,500 in the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation from 1994. The increases in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation reflect increased personnel and support costs due to full implementation of two new committees. In 1995, approximately 65 regulatory issues will be identified for the Science Advisory Board (SAB) to review, an increase of 14 reviews from 1994.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $1,878,000 supported by 24.0 total workyears for this program, of which $1,694,600 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $183,400 from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The Science Advisory Board is providing expert, independent advice to the Administrator and the Agency on 60 scientific and technical issues before the Agency. The SAB will also utilize two newly established committees: the Environmental Economics Advisory Committee and the Clean Air Act Compliance Analysis Committee.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $1,976,100 supported by 21.9 total workyears for this program, of which $1,873,200 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $138,900 from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The SAB was involved in 56 reviews during 1993. Included among these reviews were issues relating to hazardous air pollutants, toxic substances, drinking water, municipal waste combustion, radiological protection, radon, Superfund science, risk assessment and ecology. The SAB also established the new Environmental Economics Advisory Committee and Clean Air Act Compliance Analysis Committee.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $1,706,200 supported by 18.2 total workyears for this program, of which $1,634,800 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $71,400 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $177,700 and 1.0 total workyears for the Program Research and Operations appropriation and $4,200 for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation from 1994. The increases in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation reflect increased personnel and support costs associated with the increased that the office has experienced. Resources in this program provide support for the adjudication of cases, including conducting formal hearings, resulting from administrative complaints filed by the enforcement program to ensure compliance with environmental statutes such as the Clean Air Act (CAA); the Clean Water Act (CWA); the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); the Federal

Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA); and the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA).

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $1,524,300 supported by 17.2 total workyears for this program, of which $1,457,100 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $67,200 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The Office expects to receive most of the cases from EPA Regional Offices. Of the cases received from the regions, approximately 145 cases are expected to be under the RCRA; 256 cases under TSCA; 147 cases under FIFRA; 100 under the CAA; 158 under the EPCRA and 92 under the CWA. In addition to these cases filed by the regions, this Office will handle cases originating at Headquarters, including suspensions, cancellations, and Sec. 3(c)(1)(D) of FIFRA.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993 the Agency obligated a total of $1,380,400 and 18.4 total workyears for this program, of which $1,338,700 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $41,700 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This Office had a docket of 1,760 cases of which 775 were new filings. Of the new cases, 120 were under RCRA; 173 were under TSCA; 153 cases were under FIFRA; and 128 were under EPCRA.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1995 Budget Estimate

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AGENCY MANAGEMENT
Office of Administration and Resources Management

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

PROGRAM	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
Financial Management Headquarters							
Program & Research Operations	$7,839.9	$8,826.2	$8,734.2	$8,426.9	$9,549.3	$1,122.4	$723.1
Abatement Control and Compliance	$1,328.7	$1,089.7	$1,084.8	$1,084.8	$1,539.7	$454.9	$450.0
TOTAL	$9,168.6	$9,915.9	$9,819.0	$9,511.7	$11,089.0	$1,577.3	$1,173.1
Office of the Comptroller							
Program & Research Operations	$5,188.6	$6,152.7	$6,089.9	$5,714.4	$6,218.0	$503.6	$65.3
Abatement Control and Compliance	$2,417.9	$2,676.0	$3,433.7	$3,263.3	$2,676.0	-$587.3	
TOTAL	$7,606.5	$8,828.7	$9,523.6	$8,977.7	$8,894.0	-$83.7	$65.3
Office Of Environmental Equity							
Program & Research Operations	$406.5	$556.5	$556.5	$556.5	$733.6	$177.1	$177.1
Abatement Control and Compliance	$686.7	$1,300.0	$1,300.0	$1,300.0	$2,955.0	$1,655.0	$1,655.0
TOTAL	$1,093.2	$1,856.5	$1,856.5	$1,856.5	$3,688.6	$1,832.1	$1,832.1
Human Resources Management - Headquarters							
Program & Research Operations	$10,524.8	$10,761.0	$10,639.5	$10,693.9	$11,342.1	$648.2	$581.1
Abatement Control and Compliance	$1,037.7	$560.1	$560.1	$511.0	$528.8	$17.8	-$31.3
TOTAL	$11,562.5	$11,321.1	$11,199.6	$11,204.9	$11,870.9	$666.0	$549.8
Organization and Health Services							
Program & Research Operations	$3,096.4	$3,503.1	$3,464.8	$3,374.5	$3,517.6	$143.1	$14.5
Abatement Control and Compliance	$241.1	$358.8	$358.8	$358.8	$258.8	-$100.0	-$100.0
TOTAL	$3,337.5	$3,861.9	$3,823.6	$3,733.3	$3,776.4	$43.1	-$85.5
Contracts and Grants Management - Headquarters							
Program & Research Operations	$14,801.4	$16,592.8	$16,411.1	$16,196.4	$18,008.0	$1,811.6	$1,415.2
Abatement Control and Compliance	$783.9	$1,042.0	$997.1	$972.3	$1,042.0	$69.7	
TOTAL	$15,585.3	$17,634.8	$17,408.2	$17,168.7	$19,050.0	$1,881.3	$1,415.2
Facilities Management and Services							
Program & Research Operations	$10,348.0	$11,011.9	$10,891.0	$10,593.6	$11,952.8	$1,359.2	$940.9

AGENCY MANAGEMENT
Office of Administration and Resources Management

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$359.9	$644.5	$644.5	$644.5	$644.5		
	TOTAL	$10,707.9	$11,656.4	$11,535.5	$11,238.1	$12,597.3	$1,359.2	$940.9
Information Systems & Services								
Program & Research Operations		$13,549.7	$13,199.5	$13,055.6	$13,270.8	$13,578.9	$308.1	$379.4
Abatement Control and Compliance		$1,487.7	$1,895.7	$1,865.0	$1,845.7	$1,716.4	-$129.3	-$179.3
	TOTAL	$15,037.4	$15,095.2	$14,920.6	$15,116.5	$15,295.3	$178.8	$200.1
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$65,755.3	$70,603.7	$69,842.6	$68,827.0	$74,900.3	$6,073.3	$4,296.6
Abatement Control and Compliance		$8,343.6	$9,566.8	$10,244.0	$9,926.4	$11,361.2	$1,197.8	$1,794.4
Agency Management	TOTAL	$74,098.9	$80,170.5	$80,086.6	$78,804.7	$86,261.5	$7,273.8	$6,091.0
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Financial Management Headquarters		147.0	157.2	157.2	152.5	157.4	4.9	2
Office of the Comptroller		75.2	78.4	78.4	77.3	78.1	8	-3
Office Of Environmental Equity		4.5	6.8	6.8	7.8	9.7	1.9	2.9
Human Resources Management - Headquarters		166.3	172.0	172.0	170.1	165.7	-4.4	-6.3
Organization and Health Services		46.2	49.0	49.0	48.3	46.6	-1.7	-2.4
Contracts and Grants Management - Headquarters		250.0	274.1	274.1	275.1	280.4	5.3	6.3
Facilities Management and Services		181.0	188.0	188.0	182.2	188.0	5.8	
Information Systems & Services		187.2	179.1	179.1	178.8	166.2	-12.6	-12.9
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		1,057.4	1,104.6	1,104.6	1,092.1	1,092.1		-12.5
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Financial Management Headquarters		149.6	157.2	157.2	152.5	157.4	4.9	2

AGENCY MANAGEMENT
Office of Administration and Resources Management

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
				(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)			
Office of the Comptroller	76.4	78.4	78.4	77.3	78.1	8	-3
Office Of Environmental Equity	5.4	6.8	6.8	7.8	9.7	1.9	2.9
Human Resources Management - Headquarters	173.1	172.0	172.0	170.1	165.7	-4.4	-6.3
Organization and Health Services	46.2	49.0	49.0	48.3	46.6	-1.7	-2.4
Contracts and Grants Management - Headquarters	257.3	274.1	274.1	275.1	280.4	5.3	6.3
Facilities Management and Services	184.7	188.0	188.0	182.2	188.0	5.8	
Information Systems & Services	188.8	179.1	179.1	178.8	166.2	-12.6	-12.9
TOTAL WORKYEARS	1,081.5	1,104.6	1,104.6	1,092.1	1,092.1		-12.5
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Agency Management	7.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	7.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Agency Management Reimbursements	7.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
TOTAL WORKYEARS	7.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

AGENCY MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $86,261,500 supported by 1,092.1 total workyears in 1995. Of the request, $74,900,300 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $11,361,200 will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $6,073,300 and no change in workyears in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $1,197,800 in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT - HEADQUARTERS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $11,089,000 supported by 157.4 total workyears for this program, of which $9,549,300 and 157.4 total workyears will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,539,700 will be from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,122,400 and 4.9 total workyears in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $454,900 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The increase will provide workyears and dollars for the development and implementation of a Working Capital Fund as well as increased salary costs. In addition to providing the full spectrum of core financial services -- accounting and fiscal operations, payroll, travel, financial policy, reporting and analysis, quality assurance, and financial systems -- the Agency plans to carry out initiatives essential to streamlining and enhancing its financial management practices and client services. Prime examples include: establishing a Working Capital Fund to provide EPA with administrative services in a more business-like manner; enhancing the Integrated Financial Management System to provide higher quality and more useful financial information; developing and implementing program and financial performance indicators to better measure program results and service delivery; and, implementing numerous financial management reforms required by the National Performance Review (NPR), Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) and the Chief Financial Officers Act (CFO). The resources requested will allow the Headquarters, Cincinnati, Las Vegas and Research Triangle Park finance centers to provide critical financial accounting and fiscal services.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $9,511,700 supported by 152.5 total workyears for this program, of which $8,426,900 and 152.5 total workyears are from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,084,800 will be from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. These resources provide a full array of financial services to EPA managers, including: payroll, accounting, reporting, debt collection, accounts payable, quality assurance, and policy guidance. This program also manages the Agency's Integrated Financial Management System. The 1994 program emphasis is on implementing the numerous financial management changes required by the CFO, the NPR, and the GPRA including: preparing audited financial statements, the CFO Annual Report and the CFO Financial Management Status Report and Five Year Plan; developing performance measures; and developing financial reporting criteria for GPRA pilot programs. Other key initiatives and efforts in FY 1994 include: implementing the Office of Management and Budget's Circular A-127 requirements; performing reviews required by Section 4 of the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982; eliminating identified material weaknesses through enhanced systems and accounting procedures; maintaining the timeliness of payments processed as required by the Prompt Payment Act; exploring further cash management initiatives; and planning and developing a Working Capital Fund at EPA.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $9,168,600 supported by 149.6 total workyears, of which $7,839,900 and 149.6 total workyears was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,328,700 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. With these resources, the Agency improved the financial services provided by Headquarters, Cincinnati, Las Vegas, and Research Triangle Park financial operations, and stabilized the operations and improved performance of the Integrated Financial Management System. In addition, the Agency implemented changes required by the CFO, including: developing and preparing the CFO's first audited Financial Statements and Annual Report; significantly improving and expanding the CFO's Five Year Plan; and developing program and financial performance measures.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $8,894,000 supported by 78.1 total workyears for this program of which $6,218,000 and 78.1 total workyears will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $2,676,000 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $503,600 and .8 total workyears in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and a decrease of $587,300 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The increase in Program and Research Operations resources will provide for increased salary needs. The decrease in AC&C reflects the one time Congressionally directed study by the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA). Resources will provide us with the capabilities to perform all mandatory activities associated with the OMB and Congressional budget submissions for 1996, including designing and overseeing the budget management process, providing budget analyses and reports to Agency program offices, and maintaining a fiscal allocation, control and review system for all workyear and financial resources. The Comptroller will provide the General Accounting Office (GAO) liaison and evaluation follow-up as required by the General Accounting Office Act of 1980;

conduct audit follow-up as required by the Inspector General (IG) Act Amendments of 1988; continue to implement the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) and OMB Circulars A-76 and A-127; and continue support for the Agency's Environmental Financing efforts.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $8,977,700 supported by 77.3 total workyears for this program, of which $5,714,400 and 77.3 total workyears are from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $3,263,300 is from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. With these resources, the Office of the Comptroller: prepares the 1995 budget request; develops final implementation guidance to program and Regional offices regarding congressional restructuring of the Agency's appropriations account structure; develops funding allotments and allocations in accordance with approval of the Agency's Operating Plan; analyzes major policy/resource issues facing the Agency; develops and implements Agency budget policy; administers and provides policy guidance to EPA managers on a range of fiscal concerns; and continues to maintain liaison with OMB and Congress. The Comptroller will provide GAO Liaison and evaluation follow-up as required by the General Accounting Office Act of 1980; conduct audit follow-up as required by the IG Act Amendments of 1988; continue efforts to build a strong Environmental financing program, including the Environmental Financial Advisory Board; and continue implementation of FMFIA requirements and OMB Circulars A-50, A-76, A-123, and A-127.

Congressional Directives: A total of $1,000,000 is for a Congressionally directed study by the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) to review the proper distribution of resources within the Agency. The NAPA study will address risk as well as other variables which may be factored into resource allocation decisions.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $7,606,500 supported by 76.4 total workyears for this program, of which $5,188,600 and 76.4 total workyears was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and $2,417,900 from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. With these resources, the Comptroller prepared the 1994 budget, including: budget guidance and options; managed the funding allotments and allocations in accordance with the 1993 Operating Plans; maintained appropriate fund control procedures; provided budget and policy guidance to Program and Regional offices including a major congressional restructuring of the Agency's appropriations account structure; performed oversight of audit resolution and follow-up; continued implementation of the FMFIA; and provided support for the Environmental Financial Advisory Board and environmental financing efforts.

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL EQUITY

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $3,688,600 supported by 9.7 total workyears for this program of which $733,600 and 9.7 total workyears will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $2,955,000 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $177,100 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,655,000 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. An additional 1.9 workyear will provide for the advocacy and policy development in environmental equity activities. The Program and Research Operation dollars support the additional workyears and provide for increased salary needs. The additional $1,655,000 provides for the expansion of Environmental Equity grants for research, education, implementation, and outreach. The Office will continue to provide guidance and direction as well as program and administrative support concerning environmental equity issues for the regional and headquarters program offices; and direct and manage the Office's resources.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Office of Environmental Equity is allocated a total of $1,856,500 supported by 7.8 total workyears, of which $556,500 and 7.8 total workyears are from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,300,000 from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. These resources are used for overall policy direction and guidance to the Agency's regional and headquarters program offices on the issue of environmental equity.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Office of Environmental Equity was established and allocated a total of $1,093,200 supported by 5.4 total workyears, of which $406,500 and 5.4 total workyears are from the Program Research and Operations appropriation and $686,700 from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation.

HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $11,870,900 supported by 165.7 total workyears for this program, of which $11,342,100 and 165.7 total workyears will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $528,800 for the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $648,200 and a decrease of 4.4 total workyears in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $17,800 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects increased salary needs, including locality pay. The workyear decrease represents a realignment of resources to higher priority areas. The increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation provides for the same level of effort in expense and contract needs. The Agency will continue to provide basic human resources services including selection of new employees, classification, performance management, merit promotion and referral services, labor management and employee relations, personnel processing and technical assistance and advisory services. The Agency will continue to support the Academic Relations Program and target colleges/universities with a high concentration of minorities and women in order to attract a culturally diverse workforce. EPA will support implementation of the National Performance Review (NPR) recommendations and the Executive Orders on streamlining and reduction of the workforce including reduction of supervisors/managers. EPA will continue to support Total Quality

Management (TQM) by making advanced TQM training available. The Agency will continue to implement recommendations of the Cultural Diversity Task Force an will monitor progress in implementation. The Agency will continue to support the comprehensive management development program, including providing access to assessment services, Individual Development Plan support and core supervisory and management courses. The EPA Institute will further streamline its training delivery systems and lead development of programs that support the core strategic curriculum. The Institute will continue development of competency menus for major careers at EPA. It will also institutionalize the non-supervisory leadership program and maintain other developmental programs (e.g. Secretarial Development).

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $11,204,900 supported by 170.1 total workyears for the program, of which $10,693,900 and 170.1 total workyears are from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $511,000 are from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. These resources are being used to provide comprehensive human resource services and implement key human resource initiatives. The Agency is continuing to provide basic human resource services including selection of new employees, classification, performance management, merit promotion and referral services, labor management and employee relations, personnel processing and technical assistance and advisory services. EPA is supporting NPR recommendations, and the Executive Orders on streamlining and automation of personnel processes, and reduction of the workforce including reductions of supervisors/managers. EPA is supporting implementation of Total Quality Management by providing direct support to senior leadership efforts; internal consulting support; organizational assessment services; informatio dissemination; and basic and advanced TQM training. The Agency will continue to support the Academic Relations Program and target colleges/universities with a high concentration of minorities and women in order to attract a culturally diverse workforce. The Agency is beginning to implement recommendations of the Cultural Diversity Task Force and is monitoring progress in implementation. The Agency will continue to implement the comprehensive management development program, including providing access to assessment services, Individual Development Plan support, core supervisory and management courses, and integration of effective management and leadership attributes into administrative and personnel systems, e.g., performance appraisal, awards, selection, etc. The EPA Institute is streamlining its training delivery systems and offering self-paced instruction in its technology-based learning laboratories. The Institute is developing and implementing new course offerings identified in the core curriculum that supports EPA's strategic direction. The Institute is beginning to develop competency menus for major careers at EPA. It will continue to support non-supervisory leadership programs which include the Certified Secretary Program (CSP), Goalsetters reaching for Opportunities (GRO) and Greater Leadership Opportunities ((GLO). These non-supervisory leadership programs are designed to give special emphasis to the needs of minorities and women.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency allocated a total of $11,562,500 supported by 173.1 total workyears for the program, of which $10,524,800 and 173.1 total workyears were from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,037,700 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. These resources were used to provide human resource services and implement and expand key human resource initiatives. EPA endorsed the Academic Relations Program to include additional college/university campuses with a high concentration of minorities and women. The Agency continued recruiting activities to attract a culturally diverse workforce and managed the EPA Management Intern and Presidential Management Intern programs. EPA continued to expand implementation of TQM by supporting senior executive leadership efforts; providing internal consulting support; establishing a focal point for information collection and dissemination; and provided basic TQM training to Agency and State environmental employees. In the Cultural Diversity effort, the Agency completed an analysis of workforce data. The Agency began implementation of the recommendations of the Cultural Diversity Taskforce. The Agency continued to implement the comprehensive management development program, including providing access to assessment services, Individual Development Plan support and core supervisory and management courses. The Agency continued to modernize its core managerial courses by incorporating elements on managing a culturally diverse workforce and strategic planning. EPA continued to create and provide training and development opportunities to EPA employees through the EPA Institute. The Institute realigned its course offerings around the core curriculum developed in 1992 to support stronger framework for transitioning new employees into full participation in the Agency's mission more quickly through an enhanced orientation program.

ORGANIZATION AND HEALTH SERVICES

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $3,776,400 supported by 46.6 total workyears for this program of which $3,517,600 and 46.6 total workyears will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $258,800 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $143,100 and a decrease of 1.7 total workyears in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and a decrease of $100,000 from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The increase in Program Research and Operations reflects increased salary needs. The workyear decrease represents a realignment of resources to higher priority areas. The Agency will continue to coordinate the management of the planning, design, construction and relocation processes for a new consolidated Agency headquarters, and focus on design and construction monitoring. Efforts will be directed toward coordinating interior design plans with the base building drawn by the developer's architect(s) and overseeing the actual building of the exterior shell. Advanced interior space plans and drawings will be developed. The Agency will continue to develop and implement internal safety, health, and environmental management policies and programs, provide technical assistance and high-technology-based training to EPA field units, and conduct audits and program evaluations. These activities will affect employees in laboratories, field settings and at other facilities and sites, and ensure that EPA meets its statutory and regulatory mandates. We will expand our efforts to ensure that Agency organizations, management systems and processes are as efficient and effective as possible by: developing internal safety, health, and environmental management program models and support systems; conducting management and organization analytical studies; overseeing and automating the

Agency's directives system; managing the development and review of Agency-wide delegations of authority and reorganizations; managing the Agency's publi advisory committees; administering management advisory and support services contracts; developing and maintaining an administrative history record of EPA programs; and providing technical assistance on management and organization issues.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $3,733,300 supported by 48.3 total workyears for this program, of which $3,374,500 and 48.3 total workyears are from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $358,800 from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. These resources will provide high quality management assistance to all Agency organizations. Assistance will enable the Agency to respond to complex environmental issues such as global environmental problems, pollution prevention, eco-system protection, environmental justice, enhanced environmental partnerships and integrated strategic planning. Delegations of authority and organizational analyses will strengthen management processes and operations. Planning for the new headquarters facility will focus on continuous pre-construction project review with a particular emphasis on schematic materials and design review, design intent drawing review, and construction document drawing review. Throughout these reviews an overlay of previously developed agency requirements will be conducted, in addition to an overall assessment of building performance in mechanical, electrical, plumbing, structural and architectural areas. Resources will also be devoted to initial interior space planning including space/design standards development, space surveys and space programming for office and special spaces. There will be implementation of model safety, health, and environmental management policies and programs which ensure employees' health and safety while protecting and preserving natural resources. An overall safety, health and environmental management program order will be issued. New and revised programs for such matters as radiation safety at uncontrolled field sites, risk-based medical surveillance, asbestos management, underwater diving in contaminated waters, biohazard risk management, pollution prevention and laboratory waste minimization will be developed and implemented.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $3,337,500 supported by 46.2 total workyears for this program, of which $3,096,400 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $241,100 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. A comprehensive assessment of the Agency's programs in Oklahoma, Georgia, Idaho, Texas, Alabama, Florida, Montana, Mississippi and Michigan led to enhancements in those programs. Management analysis and contract assistance resulted in a series of organizational, administrative, and management improvements for Agency responsibilities required by current and new environmental legislation. Additionally, technical support resulted in the establishment of seven new Agency advisory committees. The planning process for the new headquarters facility involved refinement of previously established technical requirements incorporating a number of environmental considerations, including pollution prevention, energy conservation and indoor air quality. An assessment of schematic design was completed for the Federal Triangle site, the Agency's designated location. We continued revising existing internal safety, health, and environmental management policies and programs, and new policies and programs were developed including an EPA Order on confined-space entry. Extensive technical assistance, and environmental management activities were provided to all program offices, regional offices and laboratories.

CONTRACTS AND GRANTS MANAGEMENT - HEADQUARTERS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $19,050,000 supported by 280.4 total workyears for this program of which $18,008,000 and 280.4 total workyears will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,042,000 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,811,600 and 5.3 workyears in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and an increase of $69,700 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The increase in Program and Research Operations provides for salary needs. The request will enable the Agency to process and award new contracts and purchase orders, continue the liaison group initiative, including more timely processing of procurement action and continuous improvement in contract management, manage and close out existing contracts and the time required to close out contracts, provide training and track training of project officers and contracting officers (in accordance with OFPP Policy Letter of 9/23/93), continue administering EPA Property, evaluate contractor cost proposals, conduct essential financial monitoring reviews, process contract terminations and claims, complete Contracts Information System and Contract Administration Components of ICMS, and provide technical review, policy guidance, development and implementation; and administrative oversight and management to the three procurement operations in Headquarters, Cincinnati, and Research Triangle Park (RTP), NC. Also in FY 1995, in support of the President's order to implement an Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) System, EPA will begin the implementation of a modern electronic data interchange system. The system will provide significant labor and price savings as well as a significant reduction in purchasing lead time. In the grants area, resources will allow the Agency to develop and interpret regulations, policy and procedural guidance for new and existing Agency-wide assistance programs; award and administer Headquarters grants and loans, cooperative agreements, and interagency agreements; provide outreach to the Regions, states and Federal assistance recipients; continue to modify, update, and simplify assistance regulations; continue in-house audit and cost analyses; increase suspension and debarment actions to combat waste, fraud and abuse in Federal assistance and procurement programs; and enhance the role of the Agency's Grants Information System Management Council and the Grants Customer Relations Council.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $17,168,700 supported by 275.1 total workyears for this program, of which $16,196,400 and 275.1 total workyears are from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $972,300 from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. These resources are being used to perform a full range of assistance activities including awarding and managing contracts, purchase orders, financial monitoring reviews, grants, loans, interagency agreements and performing Regional oversight reviews. These resources will also be used for developing suspension and debarment cases under the EPA assistance and procurement program, developing ICMS, strengthening internal grant management controls, building Region/state/recipient capacity, addressing regulation and policy development (continuing to implement the new State Revolving Fund policy), finalizing the implementation of a new Nationa automated assistance document system, and an automated Congressional Notification System as well as providing project officer training.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency allocated a total of $15,585,300 supported by 257.3 total workyears for this program, of which $14,801,400 and 257.3 total workyears was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $783,900 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The major accomplishments in this program area included increased emphasis on contract planning, award, administration and automated processing of contracts and small purchases; improved ability in discovering and resolving financial issues in the contractor community; and improvements of the Headquarters auto-mated grants document systems, issuance of additional awards for the Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Program, development of a Grants Information System Management Council and the implementation of another automated grant document system in the Regions. We aggressively pursued noncompliance actions and recovered substantial Federal funds from program participants who abused the privileges of Federal assistance, and finalized consolidation of assistance management functions in the Regions to improve internal controls.

FACILITIES MANAGEMENT AND SERVICES

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $12,597,300 supported by 188.0 total workyears for this program +w which $11,952,800 and 188.0 total workyears will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $644,500 for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,359,200 and an increase of 5.8 total workyears in the Program and Research Operations appropriation. The increase in Program and Research Operations resources is to strengthen the management of support contracts and reflects increased salary needs. The Agency will administer the Nationwide Support, Headquarters Support, and Buildings and Facilities budgets; provide operational support and housekeeping services; and continue to monitor and direct contractor resources under support contracts, and efforts to improve working conditions at the Waterside Mall Complex.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $11,238,100 supported by 182.2 total workyears for this program, of which $10,593,600 and 182.2 total workyears is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $644,500 from the Abatement, Contract and Compliance appropriation. These funds are being used to provide timely, high quality and cost effective facilities management and support services for EPA facilities in Washington, Research Triangle Park (RTP), North Carolina and Cincinnati, Ohio. These resources provide on-going services in the areas of property and space management, operational services, office support services, real estate and lease enforcement support, transportation management, printing and publication operations, security services, and facilities design and construction management.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $10,707,900 supported by 184.7 total workyears for this program, of which $10,348,000 and 184.7 total workyears were from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $359,900 from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. With these resources the Agency provided responsive facilities management services to EPA facilities in Washington, RTP and Cincinnati, established better administrative controls over property management, and effectively managed space needs. We continued to plan for the new Headquarters facility, improve ventilation throughout Waterside Mall and improve security services. This program supervised the construction of the Region 9 Central Regional Laboratory in California, the designs of the new Region 3 Environmental Science Center in Maryland, and the consolidated facility at Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, and the site investigation and appraisals for the Center for Ecology, Research and Training in Bay City, Michigan.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND SERVICES

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $15,295,300 supported by 166.2 total workyears for this program, of which $13,578,900 and 166.2 total workyears will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,716,400 will be for the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase in the Program and Research Operations appropriation of $308,100 and a decrease of 12.6 total workyears, and a decrease of $129,300 in the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation from 1994. The increase in Program and Research Operations appropriation reflects increased salary needs. The decrease in workforce represents a realignment of resources to higher priority areas. The requested resources will enable the Agency to maintain current centrally administered information systems and services in support of EPA programs and the public. This program provides the personnel to manage the Agency's central and distributed computing and data transmission network, major administrative and programmatic data systems, and library services. In addition, these resources will permit the Agency to continue to strengthen the information infrastructure needed for integrated environme+wal management, including Agency LAN service and data integration. Technical support is provided for the Regional geographic information systems effort and emphasis is placed on improving data sharing and integration with state environmental agencies. The data integration efforts will continue to assist the Agency in cross-media analysis for better risk-based decisions and more comprehensive compliance and enforcement actions. Further efforts will be taken to support international activities in environmental data sharing and information exchange. Portions of this program will continue to support the objectives of the National Science and Technology Council (formerly the Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering and Technology (FCCSET)).

1994 PROGRAM

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $15,116,500 supported by 178.8 total workyears for this program, of which $13,270,800 and 178.8 total workyears are from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,845,700 is from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. The Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation supports the implementation of Geographic Information

Systems and Data Integration/Remote Sensing and international arenas of data integration. The workyears support the collection and dissemination of environmental data, the continued maintenance of centrally administered information systems and services in support of EPA programs and the public. This program provides the personnel to manage the Agency's central and distributed computing and data transmission network, major administrative and programmatic data systems, and library services. In addition, this program continues to strengthen information resources management including long and short-range ADP planning, ADP security, records management, software and data standard, internal controls on information systems, and systems modernization. The data integration efforts are assisting the Agency in more extensive cross-media analysis for better risk-based decisions and more comprehensive compliance and enforcement actions. The program has expanded the Gateway/Envirofacts initiative to include the Great Lake Program and the Gulf of Mexico Program. Also this program is focusing on policy, planning, and implementation of IRM Strategic Planning, which was reported as a material weakness in a report to the President. A small portion of this program supports the National Science and Technology Council (formerly the Federal Coordination Council on Science, Engineering and Technology (FCCSET)).

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $15,037,400 supported by 188.8 total workyears for this program, of which $13,549,700 and 188.8 total workyears was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,487,700 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. During 1993, EPA continued to expand its implementation of the Integrated Financial Management System. Efforts were devoted and improvements made to information systems planning by EPA programs, strengthening information security, improve the IRM acquisition program, and enhancing the Integrated Financial Management System. Major progress was made to environmental data. Through direct telecommunication link-up to the Agency's National data bases, 100% of states will be able to utilize this data base for information access and exchange and the Gateway/Envirofacts prototype was established for the Great Lakes Program. The Systems Development Center experienced large growth for program office involvement in system modernization. This modernization effort develops applications for cross-media use.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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AGENCY MANAGEMENT
Office of General Counsel

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
PROGRAM							
Office Of General Counsel							
Program & Research Operations	$12,197.2	$12,590.5	$12,454.1	$12,373.1	$13,571.8	$1,198.7	$981.3
Abatement Control and Compliance	$888.9	$1,217.2	$1,103.8	$1,029.7	$1,217.2	$187.5	
Program & Research operation - Flood							
TOTAL	$13,086.1	$13,807.7	$13,557.9	$13,402.8	$14,789.0	$1,386.2	$981.3
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$12,197.2	$12,590.5	$12,454.1	$12,373.1	$13,571.8	$1,198.7	$981.3
Abatement Control and Compliance	$888.9	$1,217.2	$1,103.8	$1,029.7	$1,217.2	$187.5	
Agency Management TOTAL	$13,086.1	$13,807.7	$13,557.9	$13,402.8	$14,789.0	$1,386.2	$981.3
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Office Of General Counsel	150.3	162.5	162.5	161.2	164.3	3.1	1.8
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	150.3	162.5	162.5	161.2	164.3	3.1	1.8
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Office Of General Counsel	160.6	162.5	162.5	161.2	164.3	3.1	1.8
TOTAL WORKYEARS	160.6	162.5	162.5	161.2	164.3	3.1	1.8

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

AGENCY MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $14,789,000 and 164.3 total workyears for 1995, an increase of $1,386,200 and 3.1 in total workyears from 1994 for the Office of General Counsel (OGC). Of the request, $13,571,800 will be for the Program and Research Operations (PRO) appropriation, and $1,217,200 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance (AC&C) appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,198,700 for the PRO appropriation, an increase of $187,500 for the AC&C appropriation; and an increase of 3.1 total workyears for the PRO appropriation.

GENERAL COUNSEL

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $14,789,000 and 164.3 total workyears for the OGC, of which $13,571,800 will be for the Program and Research Operations (PRO) appropriation, and $1,217,200 will be for the AC&C appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,198,700 for the PRO appropriation, an increase of $187,500 for the AC&C appropriation, and an increase of 3.1 total workyears for the PRO appropriation. The increase in the PRO appropriation results from increased workforce costs. The increase in the AC&C appropriation is for automated legal research and administrative support to our work force. The increase in workyears will provide additional legal support to the implementation of Agency programs.

The OGC will provide legal advice and counsel to Agency management and media program offices concerning legal interpretation of EPA administered statutes, other applicable laws, regulations and administrative areas such as personnel, grants, contracts, and access by the public to EPA held information. The OGC will handle litigation in which EPA is a defendant. Legal support and review will be provided for all major regulatory actions, policy documents and guidelines to insure that legal error is avoided. A request of $400,000, representing a change of $119,200 from the 1994 level, is included for that portion of the AC&C appropriation, not subject to an administrative ceiling, for legal research capability because this item constitutes direct support of enforcement, rule making, legal defense and assistance activities. Legal research in direct support of Superfund activities will continue to be paid out of the Superfund appropriation.

The requested increase of 3.5 total workyears will provide an additional 1.0 FTE in FY 1995 to support the Agency-wide initiative on environmental justice and the many EPA activities designed to foster multi-cultural participation in Agency environmental programs and equity in enforcement and administration of those programs. This request includes an increase of 0.5 FTE for legal support to the Agency to meet its obligations under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) by identifying the best way to protect endangered and threatened species under the ESA consistent with EPA's other legal authorities and statutory mandates. Activities may include the development of new regulations, integration into ongoing programs, negotiating any needed agreements with other Federal Agencies, and responding to litigation regarding our compliance with the ESA.

Another 1.0 FTE is will be used to assist the Office of Grants and Debarment in improving the management of EPA's extramural funding activities, including millions of dollars of assistance agreements (i.e. grants and cooperative agreements) and interagency agreements (IAGs) to carry out domestic and international environmental activities in all media program areas. In fiscal year 1992 alone, EPA awarded over $2.6 billion dollars in assistance agreements, +wcluding $297,000,000 in assistance agreements from EPA Headquarters, and entered into IAGs totalling over $600,000,000. The additional FTE would enable OGC's Grants Law Branch to provide for OGC pre-award review of all major Headquarters assistance agreements and IAGs, increased OGC assistance to Regional Counsel attorneys on funding matters, and OGC written guidance on funding issues for Agency program managers.

OGC requests one additional FTE in FY 1995 for legal advice and training on Ethics Law matters. The Ethics in Government Act of 1989 and the Office of Government Ethics' (OGE) subsequent issuance of Government-wide implementing ethics regulations in August 1992 placed increased focus on ethics activities throughout the Government. OGE's regulations, which apply to EPA employees, regulate gifts from outside sources, gifts between employees, conflicting financial sources, impartiality in performing official duties, activities of employees seeking other employment, use of public office for private gain, misuse of position, and employee outside activities. Additionally, OGE issued new regulations requiring each agency to implement an annual ethics training program for employees who file financial disclosure forms, contracting officers and procurement officials. EPA's Ethics Program is located in OGC and is administered by the Designated Agency Ethics Official and over 90 Deputy Ethics Officials (DEOs) who are located at all EPA installations across the country.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $13,402,800, of which $12,373,100 are from the PRO appropriation and $1,029,700 are from the AC&C appropriation, supported by 161.2 total workyears for the OGC. All workyears are from the PRO appropriation. The 1994 program provides continued support to Agency program priorities through legal advice and assistance, handling defensive litigation, reviewing Agency rule making actions, participating in selected administrative proceedings, and assisting in international negotiations.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the OGC obligated a total of $13,086,100, of which $12,197,200 was from the PRO appropriation and $888,900 was from the AC&C appropriation, and 160.6 total workyears. In 1993, the OGC supported priorities by providing legal advice and support to Agency managers and by defending the Agency in litigation filed against it. OGC also reviewed regulatory actions to ensure legal defensibility and provided advice on other actions, such as grants, contracts, personnel matters, and international matters.

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AGENCY MANAGEMENT
Office of International Activities

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
PROGRAM							
Office of International Activities							
Program & Research Operations	$5,303.1	$6,285.1	$5,285.1	$5,466.9	$6,402.6	$935.7	$117.5
Abatement Control and Compliance	$4,663.4	$9,421.7	$8,059.3	$9,670.2	$14,395.0	$4,724.8	$4,973.3
TOTAL	$9,966.5	$15,706.8	$13,344.4	$15,137.1	$20,797.6	$5,660.5	$5,090.8
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$5,303.1	$6,285.1	$5,285.1	$5,466.9	$6,402.6	$935.7	$117.5
Abatement Control and Compliance	$4,663.4	$9,421.7	$8,059.3	$9,670.2	$14,395.0	$4,724.8	$4,973.3
Agency Management TOTAL	$9,966.5	$15,706.8	$13,344.4	$15,137.1	$20,797.6	$5,660.5	$5,090.8
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Office of International Activities	64.8	73.9	73.9	76.2	69.9	-6.3	-4.0
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	64.8	73.9	73.9	76.2	69.9	-6.3	-4.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Office of International Activities	68.0	73.9	73.9	76.2	69.9	-6.3	-4.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS	68.0	73.9	73.9	76.2	69.9	-6.3	-4.0

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

AGENCY MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $20,797,600 and 69.9 total workyears for 1995, an increase of $5,660,500 and a decrease of 6.3 total workyears from 1994. Of the request, $6,402,600 will be for Program and Research Operations, and $14,395,000 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $935,700 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and an increase of $4,724,800 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $20,797,600 and 69.9 total workyears for this program, of which $6,402,600 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $14,395,000 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $935,700 for Program and Research Operations, an increase of $4,724,800 for Abatement, Control and Compliance, and a decrease of 6.3 total workyears. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects increased personnel costs. The decrease in total workyears is due to a shift of resources to the new program element for "Mission and Policy - International Activities." The increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance will support the Agency's commitment to: (1) the implementation of the newly ratified North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA); and (2) the U.S.-Mexico Border Action Program.

In 1995, the Office of International Activities (OIA) will serve as the focal point for implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement's (NAFTA) environmental side agreement and several other NAFTA environmental commitments. Resources will be focused on the coordination of the trilateral cross media effort, emphasizing the creation of the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation (NACEC) and contributing to the development of the Border Environmental Cooperation Commission (BECC). EPA will play an expanded role in providing technical cooperation and expertise to address environmental problems in the interior of Mexico in support of the NAFTA. Activities will include capacity building, assistance to implement environmental assessment procedures, pollution prevention and control programs, and support for expanded scientific and technical collaboration.

OIA will continue to coordinate the U.S.-Mexico Border Action Program. Resources will link EPA efforts in enforcement, air, water, hazardous waste, and industrial source control with work done by other Federal agencies and Mexico's environmental agency, SEDESOL. EPA will continue to provide for the long-term protection of human health and natural ecosystems along the U.S. and Mexico border.

EPA will promote technical cooperation with other countries and international organizations on a broad range of scientific, economic, and technological aspects of environmental protection. Activities will include capacity building, development of country environmental plans, support to implement environmental assessment procedures, pollution prevention and control programs, and support for expanded and technical collaboration.

The Agency will continue to implement an integrated cross-program Environmental Technology Initiative (ETI) to bolster the President's technology initiative. OIA will evaluate environmentally desirable technologies for transfer abroad, an activity that advances such U.S. objectives as international environmental protection and sustainable economic development. Resources will be used to expand EPA's evaluation of technology for use in developing countries, including technical assistance, international market and needs assessment, information dissemination, feasibility studies, international standards development, and education and training.

EPA will continue to respond to the serious environmental problems and institutional needs of the new democracies of Central and Eastern Europe and the Newly Independent States. EPA anticipates added management responsibilities for the Newly Independent States with an expected two-fold increase in funds from AID. EPA resources will be used to strengthen environmental management capacity, to demonstrate policies and technologies that improve environmental protection, and to encourage environmental investment.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $15,137,100 supported by 76.2 total workyears for this program, of which $5,466,900 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $9,670,200 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

OIA continues to serve as the focal point for implementation of the NAFTA. Resources support the cross-media activities that address a number of environmental issues along the border, including public/private cooperation. Agency initiatives include providing technical cooperation and expertise to address environmental problems in the interior of Mexico. EPA promotes technical cooperation with other countries and international organizations on a broad range of scientific, economic, and technological aspects of environmental protection. Additional resources support technical cooperation. Activities include capacity building and development of country environmental plans. EPA continues to manage programs in Central and Eastern Europe, and the Newly Independent States 1993 levels with an added focus on activities to implement the Environmental Action Program, as well as to improve long-term environmental sustainable development.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency allocated a total of $9,966,500 and 68.0 total workyears for this program, of which $5,303,100 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $4,663,400 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The Office completed the successful negotiation of the environmental side agreement to NAFTA; coordination of U.S./Mexico border program, completion of the Public Advisory Committee report, and organization of U.S./Mexico Binational Coordinators meeting. OIA successfully negotiated an interagency agreement with AID for the Newly Independent States (NIS) to begin an extensive technical assistance program; established the Caribbean Environmental Information Center in Puerto Rico, to provide environmental information to countries throughout the Wider Caribbean and Latin America; selected the Executive Director for the Caribbean Environment and Development Institute (CEDI), which will further EPA efforts for sustainable development in the Wider Caribbean region; endorsed and implemented the Environmental Action Program for Central and Eastern Europe that was addressed at the Lucerne Conference; developed the EPA export assistance and technology program as part of the President's Environmental Technology Initiative; and coordinated the U.S./Canada border programs including progress made on the 1909 Boundary Waters Treaty, Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, Air Quality Agreement, and other agreements with Canada.

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AGENCY MANAGEMENT
Office of the Inspector General

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		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM								
Office of Inspector General								
Office of Inspector General		$22,140.8	$25,452.2	$24,853.2	$24,853.2	$24,735.2	-$118.0	-$717.0
	TOTAL	$22,140.8	$25,452.2	$24,853.2	$24,853.2	$24,735.2	-$118.0	-$717.0
TOTAL:								
Office of Inspector General		$22,140.8	$25,452.2	$24,853.2	$24,853.2	$24,735.2	$118.0-	$717.0-
Agency Management	TOTAL	$22,140.8	$25,452.2	$24,853.2	$24,853.2	$24,735.2	$118.0-	$717.0-
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Office of Inspector General		254.7	287.0	287.0	287.0	267.0	-20.0	-20.0
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		254.7	287.0	287.0	287.0	267.0	-20.0	-20.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Office of Inspector General		256.0	287.0	287.0	287.0	267.0	-20.0	-20.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS		256.0	287.0	287.0	287.0	267.0	-20.0	-20.0

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

AGENCY MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $24,735,200 and 267 total workyears for the Office of Inspector General (OIG) 1995 appropriation. This represents a decrease of $118,000 and a decrease of 20.0 workyears from 1994. The total request of $24,735,200 will be used to fully fund the OIG work force and support additional audits of construction grants and major EPA contractors to help reduce the backlog for both programs.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $24,735,200 and 267 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the OIG appropriation. This represents a decrease of $118,000 and a decrease of 20 total workyears from 1994. The net decreases include an increase of $599,100 to fully fund the OIG work force; an increase of $894,600 redirected from the Hazardous Substance-Superfund OIG account to support additional audits of construction grants and major EPA contractors to help reduce the backlog for both programs; and a decrease of $1,611,700 and 20 total workyears that will be used to establish a new program element - Mission and Policy Management.

In 1995, the OIG will continue to provide wide-ranging audit and investigative coverage to ensure that the Agency's programs are delivered in an effective, efficient, and economical manner and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. OIG audits and investigations will assist the Agency in identifying areas where improvements can significantly contribute to the Agency achieving its environmental mission and ensuring a strong enforcement presence.

By expanding OIG audits and investigations of contract management to include grants, cooperative agreements, and interagency agreements, the OIG will assist the Agency in correcting systemic vulnerabilities in its extramural funds and in identifying and seeking prosecution of contractors for their fraudulent practices. OIG audits and investigations will prevent the loss of millions of Agency dollars, identify ways of correcting operational weaknesses, assist the Agency in determining the extent that desired results or benefits of environmental programs are being achieved, identify basic causes of many problems, and make recommendations for significantly improving program and operational effectiveness. These audits and investigations will also improve the Agency's procurement process and provide financial advisory and assistance services to contracting officers and other customers. Investigations of procurement and acquisition activities should also continue to result in a significant number of indictments, convictions, suspensions and debarments, fines, and civil recoveries.

The OIG will also continue to support the Agency's needs for pre-award, interim, and final audits of contracts to determine the eligibility, allocability, and reasonableness of costs claimed by contractors. Additionally, the OIG will conduct audits of grants to construct waste water treatment facilities, State Revolving Funds, and other grants awarded by the Agency. Financial audits continue to produce high payoffs for each dollar invested. For 1993, the OIG questioned $42 of costs as ineligible for each dollar spent on external audits of grants and contracts.

The OIG will also review the internal controls in the Agency's programs, functions, operations, and activities and support the Agency's Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) requirements. Additionally, the OIG will continue to implement its responsibilities under the Chief Financial Officers Act, including auditing the Agency's financial statements and carrying out its responsibilities as prescribed in OMB Circular A-128 for single audits. The OIG will monitor the performance of audits of contracts by CPA contractors, States, and other Federal agencies under contracts and interagency agreements. ADP, engineering, and scientific support will be provided to our auditors and investigators and reviews conducted of the Agency's major computer systems that continue to grow in number and complexity.

Also, the OIG performs the following activities: operates the Agency's personnel security program; operates the OIG hotline; coordinates with the Agency on its suspension and debarment program; (4) reviews OIG field divisions' operations; and reviews proposed and existing legislation and regulations.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $24,853,200 and 287 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the OIG appropriation.

In addition to conducting performance audits of the Agency's environmental programs, such as safe drinking water and air, the OIG is focusing its audit efforts on cross-media reviews of financial management and accounting systems, information resources management systems, the integrity of scientific data, and the management of the Agency's contracts and assistance agreements (grants, interagency agreements, and cooperative agreements).

The OIG continues to direct its investigative resources to long-term, high-impact investigations. Major areas of concern and vulnerability are the Agency's contract and procurement practices and acquisition management. Additional emphasis is being placed on grants and cooperative agreements, which is consistent with the OIG procurement initiative begun in 1992 and the establishment of the Procurement Fraud Division in 1993. This initiative has yielded a significant number of criminal actions. Investigative efforts are also being directed to construction grants fraud and program and employee integrity matters, including personnel security matters.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $22,140,800 and 256 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the OIG appropriation. The OIG issued 1,572 reports, including 159 reports on Hazardous Substance activities and 4 reports on Leaking Underground Storage Tank activities. These reports questioned costs and recommended efficiencies (funds be put to better use) totaling $339,800,000 (Federal share). During 1993, the Agency obtained $43,100,000 of actual cash recoveries as a result of the OIG's audit efforts. These efforts assist the Agency in achieving its environmental mission with limited resources. Further, in a few cases the OIG found that projects were not meeting environmental goals. For example, one California county sanitation district that received a $7,200,000 grant to construct a sewage treatment facility was violating its waste discharge permit, threatening the safety of the community's water supply.

The OIG worked constructively with the Offices of Research and Development (ORD) and Administration and Resources Management (OARM) to improve Agency operations. Audits of ORD labs resulted in ORD improving its management and internal controls over awarding and administering contracts and assistance agreements. During our audit of the Agency's fiscal 1992 financial statements, the OIG assisted OARM in the following activities: developing the statements, including environmental performance measures; developing measures to assess how well the financial management offices are carrying-out their duties and responsibilities; and improving financial information provided to EPA managers. The OIG supported and validated the Agency's removal of audit follow-up as a material weakness in its operations and continued to work with OARM on revising EPA Directive 2750, Management of EPA Audit Reports and Follow-Up Actions.

Concentrating our investigative resources on the Agency's high dollar programs produced excellent results. Fines and recoveries generated from investigations totaled $20,500,000 in 1993, more than three times the resources devoted to investigations. With respect to procurement investigations, one major Agency contractor entered a guilty plea for making false claims and paid over $1,600,000 in fines and restitution, and another paid over $2,100,000 in restitution for overcharging on its contract. Our investigative efforts resulted in 29 indictments and 22 convictions of persons or firms. These efforts help to deter fraud by persons and firms doing business with EPA. Also, the OIG staff actively participated in several Agency-wide Quality Action Teams and provided training to Agency staff on prevention and detection of fraud.

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AGENCY MANAGEMENT
Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM								
Office of Policy Analysis								
Program & Research Operations		$8,103.7	$8,584.9	$8,497.1	$8,654.7	$10,385.1	$1,730.4	$1,800.2
Abatement Control and Compliance		$18,123.0	$19,410.2	$16,680.6	$21,824.5	$43,560.2	$21,735.7	$24,150.0
	TOTAL	$26,226.7	$27,995.1	$25,177.7	$30,479.2	$53,945.3	$23,466.1	$25,950.2
Office of Regulatory Management and Evaluation								
Program & Research Operations		$3,759.2	$4,028.0	$3,987.8	$3,955.9	$4,189.8	$233.9	$161.8
Abatement Control and Compliance		$1,561.3	$2,277.4	$2,041.8	$1,893.2	$2,237.4	$344.2	-$40.0
	TOTAL	$5,320.5	$6,305.4	$6,029.6	$5,849.1	$6,427.2	$578.1	$121.8
Strategic Planning and Environmental Data								
Program & Research Operations		$4,185.7	$4,521.8	$4,475.7	$4,448.3	$4,619.5	$171.2	$97.7
Abatement Control and Compliance		$4,020.0	$4,646.3	$4,211.9	$3,959.9	$5,376.3	$1,416.4	$730.0
	TOTAL	$8,205.7	$9,168.1	$8,687.6	$8,408.2	$9,995.8	$1,587.6	$827.7
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$16,048.6	$17,134.7	$16,960.6	$17,058.9	$19,194.4	$2,135.5	$2,059.7
Abatement Control and Compliance		$23,704.3	$26,333.9	$22,934.3	$27,677.6	$51,173.9	$23,528.5	$24,840.0
Agency Management	TOTAL	$39,752.9	$43,468.6	$39,894.9	$44,736.5	$70,368.3	$25,631.8	$26,899.7
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Office of Policy Analysis		104.4	108.7	108.7	104.6	124.7	20.1	16.0
Office of Regulatory Management and Evaluation		54.3	56.9	56.9	56.3	56.1	-2	-8
Strategic Planning and Environmental Data		56.3	63.3	63.3	62.7	61.0	-1.7	-2.3
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		215.0	228.9	228.9	223.6	241.8	18.2	12.9
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Office of Policy Analysis		106.7	108.7	108.7	110.6	124.7	14.1	16.0

AGENCY MANAGEMENT
Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
Office of Regulatory Management and Evaluation	55.4	56.9	56.9	56.3	56.1	-2	-8
Strategic Planning and Environmental Data	60.6	63.3	63.3	62.7	61.0	-1.7	-2.3
TOTAL WORKYEARS	222.7	228.9	228.9	229.6	241.8	12.2	12.9

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

AGENCY MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF POLICY, PLANNING AND EVALUATION

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $70,368,300 supported by 241.8 total workyears for 1995, an increase of $25,631,800 and an increase of 12.2 total workyears from 1994. Of the request, $19,194,400 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $51,173,900 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $2,135,500 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation and an increase of $23,528,500 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

OFFICE OF POLICY ANALYSIS (OPA)

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $53,945,300 supported by 124.7 total workyears for this program, of which $10,385,100 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $43,560,200 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents increases of $1,730,400 and $21,735,700 respectively, and an increase of 14.1 total workyears from 1994. The workyear increase is provided to support the the National Action Plan on Climate Change. Resources have been redirected from within the base to support the Administrator's initiative in policy partnerships, sustainable development, and expanded efforts to support ecosystems approaches and pollution prevention strategies.

OPA provides analysis of rules, guidance, and studies central to the Clean Air Act (CAA) and explores ways to integrate ecosystem protection and environmental equity into CAA implementation. OPA identifies cost-effective solutions to air pollution issues, focusing on nonattainment, air toxics, and mobile sources.

OPA will play a key role in implementing the President's Climate Change Action Plan. Specifically, OPA will formulate guidelines and strategies to help states achieve greenhouse gas reduction goals; provide analytical support to the President's Reforming the Federal Tax Subsidy for Employer-Provided Parking; implement the Climate-wise program in conjunction with the Department of Energy (DOE); and in cooperation with DOE, monitor the progress of the Climate Action Plan. Other key areas of Climate Action Plan follow-up include the State and Local Initiative, the Pilot Initiative on Joint Implementation, and the Recycling Initiative.

OPA will focus on the energy and transportation sectors. Continued efforts will include analyzing greenhouse gas emissions reductions and working with the intergovernmental committee on transportation efficiency. OPA will promote ra and efficient implementation of the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCC by ensuring that all countries take equitable and least costly actions and that analyses for further actions and expected amendments or protocols to the Convention are rigorously prepared and considered. OPA will work closely with DOE and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) in its lead on greenhouse gas inventories and methods development, provide analysis to the Department of State (DOS) for negotiating joint implementation rules, and rigorously and constructively review national policies of signatory countries. It will expand its support for the U.S. Country Studies Program and build on its work with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). By assessing and promoting improved policies and practices, OPA will promote sustainable management of forest resources. OPA will analyze the impacts of climate change, the benefits of mitigating it, and the evaluation of policies that adapt to likely change. OPA will also promote the use of its integrated assessment model to compare the benefits and costs of certain actions. It will further develop its adaptation decision support system to cover additional sectors (e.g., forestry, agriculture, water resources), and disseminate the tools to domestic and international decisionmakers.

OPA will support work to characterize the economic social benefits and costs of environmental regulations. Guidance materials will be provided on economic impact, benefit-cost, and other socio-economic analyses. OPA will analyze the economic value of ecological systems and support research on economic values for human health effects, as well as study environmental values with state-of-the-art market and non-market based valuation techniques. It will study the application of environmental accounting methods to the measurement of U and international economic and environmental performance. OPA will report markets for environmental goods and services. In participating in the President's Environmental Technology Initiative, OPA will identify ways to promote environmental technology.

OPA will proceed with its industry-specific environmental policy project by continuing on-going demonstration projects and selecting new industries for analysis of factors that promote strategic environmental management, especially pollution prevention. It will expand its demonstration/partnership work with industrial communities. Other priority OPA activities in the toxics, pesticides and waste areas include: expanding and refining the lead risk impact model; improving the quantitative ecological risk assessment methodology; incorporating environmental justice considerations into EPA decisionmaking; refining methodologies for quantifying and ameliorating risks from multiple sources of combustion; developing innovative policy tools for effectively addressing risk reduction in the industrial D universe; analyzing municipal solid waste issues such as interstate transport and flow control; and advancing market-based approaches to waste management.

In 1995 OPA will analyze the impacts of several 1994 reauthorizing legislations. For example, reauthorization of the Clean Water And Safe Drinking Water Acts will occur in 1994 and 1995. OPA will provide analytical support, particularly for small system initiatives. Including Best Available Technology restructuring and consolidation. OPA will provide analytic expertise to EPA teams developing policies for implementing new sections of the Safe Drink

Water Act. Additionally, reauthorization of the Farm Bill will provide specific opportunities for OPA to analyze and lead intergovernmental teams in order to achieve water resource quality improvements through changes in agricultural practices and Federal support programs. Emphasizing the development and demonstration of methodologies, OPA will incorporate EPA and other Federal agency ecosystem management into water management activities. Specific areas of focus will include promoting land management strategies to provide buffers and other forms of protection from non-point source runoff, promoting green labeling for agricultural products, reducing the water quality impacts of the energy and transportation sectors, and developing methodologies to assess the cumulative impacts of environmental problems on small communities, ecosystems and human health.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $30,479,200 supported by 110.6 total workyears for this program, of which $8,654,700 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $21,824,500 is from Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

Efforts continue to focus on EPA's priority actions and initiatives, particularly for issues identified as posing high risks to health, environment, and public welfare. An area of special emphasis is ecosystem protection. To support the Administrator's ecosystems initiatives, OPA develops economic tools and methodologies to characterize and communicate the benefits of an ecosystem approach. In launching a "Climate-Wise" initiative with DOE, OPA uses a performance-based approach to energy conservation that other technology-oriented "green" programs do not address.

In 1994 OPA will focus its air pollution efforts on issues related to implementing the 1990 Clean Air Act (CAA) Amendments and the revision of the ozone and PM-10 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Specifically, analyses will be conducted to integrate such concerns as ecosystem protection, environmental justice, and sustainable development into the regulatory development/implementation process.

OPA facilitates U.S. and international compliance with the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC) by providing critical analysis for future negotiations. OPA is drafting joint implementation rules to support the U.S. position under the FCCC, to review other countries' climate policies, and provide methods to developing countries. OPA is completing its economic assessment of the benefits of avoiding or adapting to climate change in the U.S. and assessing the benefits and costs of post-2000 actions. OPA plays a critical role in the U.S. Country Studies Program and will manage 40-50 projects in 1994. OPA continues its critical support to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) by taking the lead on the mitigation methodologies chapter in the

Workgroup II Second Assessment Report. OPA assists in the development o tracking system to monitor activities and progress under the U.S. Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP), improving the greenhouse gas projections under the CCAP (especially for non-CO2 gases), encouraging states and localities to become full partners in the CCAP, designing the program to reduce emissions through source reduction and recycling, and developing and beginning a pilot program with other agencies for joint implementation.

OPA continues to focus on the energy and transportation sectors. Efforts in these areas include promoting the "climate-wise" program with the Department of Energy, analyzing subsidies and competition in the electric utility sector, and looking at sustainability in the transportation sector, such as, alternative fuels, fuel efficiency, and uniting public and private partners. OPA will promote efficient, incentive-based transportation policies to advance environmental benefits.

OPA advances the use of quality economic analysis in rulemaking. OPA assesses the economic social benefits and costs of environmental regulations, focusing on the Clean Water Act and waste programs (RCRA, CERCLA). OPA will update its Environmental Investments: The Cost of a Clean Environment report. OPA is studying inter-relationships between sustainable economic activity and environmental requirements. OPA continues to study the economic value of ecological systems. It is applying environmental accounting methods to the measurement of U.S. and international economic and environmental performance. OPA prepares reports on the influence of environmental policies on U.S. competitiveness. OPA will help design and manage EPA's Environmental Technology Initiative, emphasizing the creation of an innovative climate for environmen technology.

In expanding its industry-specific environmental policy project, OPA studies factors that promote strategic environmental management, especially pollution prevention in selected industries. In addition, OPA develops demonstration projects to evaluate EPA actions that directly impact on those factors, and OPA is initiating a new study of strategic policy options to address environmental problems in industrial communities. OPA uses a comprehensive risk/cost assessment methodology for pesticides used to grow soybeans in 1994. This analysis combined with analysis for pesticides used on corn, completed in 1993, will give the Agency a reregistration strategy for 56% of all pesticide applications. Using this framework, OPA will develop safer pesticide and reduced use policies. OPA is also continuing to address significant regulatory actions of the toxics, waste and pesticide programs. Key policy areas include: lead; characterization of risk and uncertainty; environmental justice; and market-based approaches.

OPA evaluates water quality management options for a revised Clean Water Act (CWA) and assesses options under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Analysis focuses on: nonpoint sources (e.g., stormwater, combined sewer overflow (CSO) and livestock operations), the use of the State Revolving Funds, farmer acceptance of wetland easements, and management alternatives to protect aquatic and riparian habitats. OPA is analyzing reauthorization of the conservation provisions of the 1995 Farm Bill, and studying the adequacy of small community resources for meeting requirements of Federal environmental statutes. Livesto pollution work is expanding to include swine and poultry operations. OPA provides analytical support to the White House task force on flood management policy.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency allocated a total of $26,266,700 supported by 106.7 total workyears for this program, of which $8,103,700 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $18,123,000 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

OPA continued its evaluation of actions mandated by the new Clean Air Act, focusing on the most important provisions: nonattainment, mobile sources, and air toxics. The key activities included efforts to quantify the benefits of NOx reductions and initial steps aimed at developing nationwide particulate control strategies. OPA conducted economic analysis and developed transportation models to evaluate policy options arising under the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) and CAA. OPA continued its role in coordinating the Agency's expanded global climate change agenda by emphasizing four main elements: (1) implementation of the Climate Convention; (2) policy reforms in developing economies and economies in transition which promote economic growth while reducing greenhouse gas emissions; (3) economic impacts of the potential physical effects of climate change; and (4) developing an expanded set of adaptation and mitigation options and assessing the economic implications of those options.

OPA published for public comment the U.S. Greenhouse Gas Inventory. OPA was instrumental in producing the U.S. Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) by providing analysis for emission estimates and projections. Options proposed by OPA and included in the CCAP will achieve about 22% of the expected greenhouse gas reductions. OPA's analysis of joint implementation substantially shaped the U.S. initiative. The Office also played a leading role in launching the internationally acclaimed U.S. Country Studies program. OPA developed an integrated assessment model for evaluating alternative mitigation and adaptation options. In addition to continuing its assessment of the economic benefits of avoiding or adapting to climate change in the U.S., it also developed a computer-based, decision support system that helps coastal zone managers choose among alternative adaptation strategies. OPA continued its outreach to state and local policy makers with five state greenhouse gas inventories, and seven state-level climate action plans now underway. OPA reported on U.S. and international trade in environmental protection goods and services; supported economic benefit-cost studies; and provided analytic support on the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

OPA initiated an industry-specific approach to environmental policy analysis, focusing on factors that promote strategic environmental management in three industries. OPA also completed studies of the measurement of pollution prevention success, the traits of small firms that achieve environmental excellence, and participants in the 33/50 program. Analytical work in the toxics, pesticides, and waste areas included: development of a model to help prioritize risks from lead exposure; completion of its Comprehensive Comparative Risk/Cost Assessment for Corn Pesticides; tailored regulatory schemes for preventing chemical accidents and oil spills from above ground tanks; analysis that supported the Underground Storage Tanks (UST) deferral for petroleum contaminated soil and debris.

OPA analyzed CWA reauthorization options and integrated these with Farm Bill and SDWA reauthorization efforts. Other 1993 accomplishments include the completion of an agricultural pollution prevention strategy with USDA, completion of an EPA Endangered Species policy, providing analysis for the Presidents' response to the Forestry Summit, providing contracts management oversight and specialized contracts training to OPPE staff, and fostering relations with Jackson State University in pursuit of environmental justice issues.

OFFICE OF REGULATORY MANAGEMENT AND EVALUATION (ORME)

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $6,427,200 supported by 56.1 total workyears for this program, of which $4,189,800 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $2,237,400 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $233,900 and an increase of $344,200, respectively, and a decrease of 0.2 total workyears from 1994. The increase in Program and Research Operations supports projected personnel salary and benefits costs. The increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance will support the development of methods to assess ecological functions and risk; use of geographic pilots to demonstrate use of eco-risk assessment and communication methods on site specific decisions; and improvement in the use scientific risk assessments uncertainty analyses in Agency risk manageme decisions. The decrease in total workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

ORME will manage EPA's regulation development and analysis process, continuing to refine it in response to the National Performance Review and other new statutory developments. ORME's policy clusters development will be replaced by a sectoral approach to targeted industries that could benefit most from EPA's efforts to coordinate multiple regulations, simplify compliance requirements, and reduce transaction costs. ORME will assist in early identification and resolution of contentious regulatory issues. It will ensure Agency compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 and Executive Orders 12866 and 12612. ORME will continue to implement the Regulatory Flexibility Act guidelines in order to promote increased sensitivity to the impacts of EPA regulations on small business and small communities. Further implementation of the electronic data interchange (EDI) initiative will involve increasing the number of participating states in the hazardous waste manifest, and biennial reporting programs, that is, the water discharge monitoring report, air emissions inventory reporting, and municipal drinking water system laboratory reports.

ORME will also develop Agency policies for electronic signature/certification and related legal issues through an Agency workgroup. Program evaluation staff will analyze key environmental programs, focusing on their effectiveness and efficiency, and provide recommendations related to fut policy and program implementation decisions. Special attention will be directed at issues raised in the National Performance Review, including streamlining the permitting processes and furthering multi-media permit applications. Risk communication staff will continue to support a limited amount of empirical research on critical risk communication issues and to promote the use of state of the art risk communication practices by providing technical assistance and offering courses in basic risk communication planning and evaluation and on risk and decisionmaking. Science policy staff will focus on providing the analysis needed to coordinate Agency policies and the use of risk assessment information in decisionmaking, on delivering training for Agency personnel in eco-risk assessment, management and communication, and on managing pilot projects in geographic areas to demonstrate eco-risk assessment and management.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $5,849,100 supported by 56.3 total workyears for this program, of which $3,955,900 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,893,200 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

ORME manages EPA's regulation development and analysis process, continuing to refine it in response to the new Executive Order 12866, National Performance Review, and new statutory developments. ORME is providing management and technical support to the Deputy Administrator and other managers involved in the Agency's effort to improve the quality of policy and regulatory decisions through increasing the use of cross-media sectors. It is completing an evaluation of this approach and implementing key recommendations. ORME is leading the Agency's initiative to streamline EPA's regulation development process to facilitate earlier identification of issues and delegation of rulemaking authority to the lowest levels of the Agency consistent with the development of quality rules. It is implementing the electronic data interchange initiative especially in the areas of hazardous waste manifest reporting (including maquiladora hazardous waste manifest) air emissions inventory reporting, and municipal drinking water systems laboratory reporting.

Program evaluations are underway that focus on cross-media industrial sectors and the impact cumulative regulatory requirements have had on the industry. Later in 1994, ORME will begin an evaluation of pollution prevention state grants, and following-up on the 1993 Local Governments report, it will provide evaluation support to a Region X initiative with the State of Idaho and several of its small communities. In addition to performing program evaluations, ORME is designing monitoring and evaluation systems for two new initiatives, the National Climate Change Action Plan and the new regulatory development process.

The Risk Communication Project promotes the application of good risk communication practices by offering basic courses in risk communication planning and evaluation and on risk and decisionmaking. It is sponsoring a national symposium as part of an ongoing project assessing the needs of risk communication practitioners and continues its emphasis on evaluation of risk communication activities by providing evaluation tools and technical assistance on specific communication efforts. Research on how to communicate effectively about scientific uncertainty will continue. ORME focuses on improving the use of scientific risk assessment uncertainty analysis in Agency risk managem decisions, on developing methods for identifying, measuring, and communicating the benefits to health and eco-systems from environmental protection, and on improving methods for characterizing environmental risks. This effort includes pilot projects in specific geographic areas to demonstrate eco-risk assessment, management, and communication.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $5,320,500 supported by 55.4 total workyears for this program, of which $3,759,200 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,561,300 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

ORME managed EPA's regulation development and analysis process and provided consultative services to workgroups through the Regulatory Coordinators Project, reporting to the Deputy Administrator. For the third year in a row, ORME managed a record number of regulatory negotiations and policy dialogues involving outside constitutuencies in rule- and policy-making. ORME created a small cluster staff to provide direction and support to the rapidly growing number of Agency clusters. The staff assisted in the design and development of new clusters, provided technical and management assistance to existing clusters, and completed papers, brochures, briefings, and public meetings to describe the cluster approach within and outside the Agency. In particular, the Pulp and Paper Cluster resulted in water and air regulations for the pulp and paper industry that benefitted from integrated data collection, technical analysis, policy review, and enforcement planning.

ORME began setting up electronic data interchange formats to support electronic reporting of air emissions inventory data, municipal drinking water systems laboratory data, and NPDES discharge monitoring data; and, initiated pilot projects in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Texas for electronic reporting of hazardous waste manifest data. Program evaluations included a very successful assessment of environmental program implementation issues facing local governments, a characterization of EPA's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System as it relates to state management of "minor facilities", and an evaluation of EPA's Eastern European, Soviet Union Technical Assistance Program. The Risk Communication Project funded empirical research on risk communication issues of direct importance to EPA program managers. It provided technical assistance regarding the planning and formative evaluation of several risk communication activities (e.g., lead and pesticides) and developed a series of fact sheets on key risk communication issues. The Risk Communication Project solicited Regional Office input on its training activities and continued to offer its standard courses on risk communication and risk and decisionmaking. Science policy work focused on ecological issues, identifying opportunities to incorporate habitat considerations into the larger decision-making framework, identifying linkages between economics and the environment, improving health risk assessments for selected minority groups, including Native Americans, and evaluating EPA's non-cancer risk assessment process.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC PLANNING & ENVIRONMENTAL DATA (OSPED)

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $9,995,800 supported by 61.0 total workyears for this program, of which $4,619,500 is for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $5,376,300 is for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $171,200, and an increase of $1,416,400, respectively, and a decrease of 1.7 total workyears from 1994. The increase in Program and Research Operations supports projected personnel salary and benefits costs. The increase in Abatement, Control and Compliance reflects efforts to better develop environmental information and statistics on the U.S./Mexican border, develop national and regional measures of ecological change and progress towards national environmental goals, enhance management and accountability systems to help meet performance measurement requirements of the Chief Financial Officer Act and Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA). The decrease in total workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

OSPED will strengthen EPA's data management systems for reporting on the environmental results of Agency programs. While continuing to support the development of strategic plans for all major environmental programs, OSPED will promote greater emphasis on how to achieve measurable environmental goals. A major effort will focus on completing the development of national environmental goals as the critical context for strategic planning and for assessing program effectiveness. OSPED will ensure that Agency planning priorities are better reflected in EPA's budget and program implementation. The Office will expand risk-based priority setting activities, such as the development of risk management strategies for EPA, states, and local governments. OSPED will develop and demonstrate methods for establishing environmental management priorities and strategies in urban areas with special emphasis on environmental justice. Other efforts will focus on strengthening program evaluation capabilities to better assess the relationship between specific environmental strategies and their impact on environmental results. In collaboration with OPA and ORME, OSPED will begin work to design an+wimplement ecosystem approaches to regional development that promote pollution prevention and sustainable development.

OSPED's statistical data and information efforts will support national, regional and geographic initiatives. Special emphasis will be placed on developing parallel U.S., Canada, and Mexico border statistics and baseline information, building on OSPED's work on NAFTA in 1993 and 1994. OSPED will continue to serve as the EPA lead on trilateral working groups on environmental statistics and information exchange with Canada and Mexico. Initiatives will be undertaken to develop environmental indices to assess national and regional program progress towards national environmental goals. OSPED will focus on improving Agency-wide capabilities in utilizing existing and new information to report national and regional assessments of the U.S. environment. OSPED will support the development of environmental indicators to further the Agency's efforts to establish and track measurable environmental goals at the national and Regional levels. OSPED will provide statistical advice to the program offices.

The Office will continue to develop "transportable" statistical tools, suc self-contained packages (VCR/computer-expert systems) for use by EPA, state, local governments, and non-government organizations. OSPED will develop user-friendly systems that allow EPA staff and the public ready access to environmental information. These tools will include state-of-the-art statistical methods for the analysis of environmental data. Through cooperative efforts with universities, OSPED will develop new and efficient statistical tools for environmental analysis. OSPED will continue to represent EPA on the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's (OECD's) Working Group on the State of the Environment and the Group on Environmental Performance.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $8,408,200 supported by 62.7 total workyears for this program, of which $4,448,300 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $3,959,900 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

OSPED manages and develops EPA's strategic planning process with major emphasis on the development of program and media based environmental goals and on the appropriate use of environmental indicators to track progress toward those goals. OSPED integrates the national and Regional assessment of relative risks into the planning process and establishes risk-based priorities for the Agency budget process. The Office promotes state comparative risk projects, incorporating the results into Regional planning and grant processes. Currently OSPED has ongoing comparative risks projects with state governments in Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Florida, Hawaii, Kentucky, Maine, Maryla Minnesota, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, and Utah. Projects are also ongoing . Atlanta, Georgia; Charlottesville, Virginia; Columbus, Ohio; Elizabeth River, Virginia; Houston, Texas; Jackson, Mississippi; Seattle, Washington; Cleveland, Ohio; and, with the Region VIII Tribes. Additionally, OSPED will evaluate new proposals for comparative risk projects from the States of North Dakota and Missouri. At the same time, OSPED is helping local governments in major urban centers assess and manage environmental problems.

OSPED's environmental data and information efforts are directed to developing sound, quality-assured techniques and methods to assess Agency data sets. By practical example, OSPED demonstrates how the quality of data can be improved by the application of specific statistical methods; provides technical advice to program offices and Regions, conducts statistical courses and workshops, and sponsors the annual Conference on Statistics. OSPED staff work closely with other Federal agencies and international organizations to further harmonize environmental information, and to develop global and regional directories for sources of environmental information. In particular, efforts at supporting NAFTA are focused on developing directories for Canadian and Mexican environmental data sources to support EPA activities relating to trade and the environment. By improving the collection, organization, and analyses of environmental data and statistics, OSPED provides the Agency with credible information for better decisionmaking.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated $8,205,700 supported by 60.6 total workyears for this program, of which $4,185,700 was from the Program Research and Operations appropriation and $4,020,400 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

OSPED launched EPA's national environmental goals project which involved development of 13 draft environmental goals with the Headquarters program offices. OSPED coordinated the process of refining the draft goals and prepared a set of cross-Agency national environmental goals to measure progress and to assist in setting strategic targets and establishing budget priorities. OSPED continued to refine and improve the Agency's Strategic Targeted Activities for Results System (STARS), and spearheaded efforts to integrate planning and budget priorities. OSPED co-managed the Agency's 1993 Base Review, which provided valuable data in the formulation of the 1995 Budget Request. OSPED completed comparative risk projects in Colorado, Louisiana, Michigan, Vermont, Washington state, Wisconsin Tribes, and Guam.

OSPED's statistical efforts focused on demonstrating the application of statistical methods to improve the quality of data, providing technical advice to program offices and Regions, conducting statistical workshops, and sponsoring the Ninth Annual Conference on Statistics. OSPED began work to develop the statistical foundation for evaluating the effects of NAFTA on the environment. OSPED worked closely with other Federal agencies and the international statistical community to harmonize collection of data, and to promote general standards for integration of disparate data sets.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1995 Budget Estimate

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REGIONAL MANAGEMENT
Regional Management

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

PROGRAM		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
Resources Management - Regions								
Program & Research Operations		$2,293.6	$2,277.9	$2,274.8	$2,368.2	$2,342.9	-$25.3	$65.0
	TOTAL	$2,293.6	$2,277.9	$2,274.8	$2,368.2	$2,342.9	-$25.3	$65.0
Contracts & Grants Management - Regions								
Program & Research Operations		$6,922.1	$7,363.3	$7,357.2	$7,802.9	$7,823.6	$20.7	$460.3
	TOTAL	$6,922.1	$7,363.3	$7,357.2	$7,802.9	$7,823.6	$20.7	$460.3
Regional Counsel								
Program & Research Operations		$7,060.9	$7,082.7	$7,067.5	$7,024.4	$7,677.1	$652.7	$594.4
Abatement Control and Compliance		$5.0	$1.7	$1.7	$3.7	$1.7	-$2.0	
	TOTAL	$7,065.9	$7,084.4	$7,069.2	$7,028.1	$7,678.8	$650.7	$594.4
Regional Management								
Program & Research Operations		$18,768.0	$19,820.0	$19,735.4	$14,489.5	$20,681.5	$6,192.0	$861.5
Abatement Control and Compliance		$2,762.0	$855.7	$853.3	$1,095.3	$855.7	-$239.6	
Program & Research operation - Flood								
	TOTAL	$21,530.0	$20,675.7	$20,588.7	$15,584.8	$21,537.2	$5,952.4	$861.5
Planning, Evaluation & Analysis - Regions								
Program & Research Operations		$6,150.9	$6,307.1	$6,293.6	$6,464.7	$6,539.7	$75.0	$232.6
Abatement Control and Compliance			$6	$6				-$6
	TOTAL	$6,150.9	$6,307.7	$6,294.2	$6,464.7	$6,539.7	$75.0	$232.0
Financial Management - Regions								
Program & Research Operations		$4,687.9	$4,810.7	$4,804.6	$4,930.4	$5,433.1	$502.7	$622.4
Abatement Control and Compliance		$4.9			$4.9		-$4.9	
Program & Research operation - Flood								
	TOTAL	$4,692.8	$4,810.7	$4,804.6	$4,935.3	$5,433.1	$497.8	$622.4
Human Resources Management - Regions								
Program & Research Operations		$5,711.8	$5,737.9	$5,731.1	$5,741.2	$6,364.2	$623.0	$626.3
	TOTAL	$5,711.8	$5,737.9	$5,731.1	$5,741.2	$6,364.2	$623.0	$626.3
Administrative Management - Regions								
Program & Research Operations		$10,575.1	$10,598.6	$10,213.1	$11,082.1	$11,001.8	-$80.3	$403.2
Abatement Control and Compliance		$43.8			$28.0		-$28.0	
	TOTAL	$10,618.9	$10,598.6	$10,213.1	$11,110.1	$11,001.8	-$108.3	$403.2

REGIONAL MANAGEMENT
Regional Management

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
TOTAL:							
Program & Research Operations	$62,170.3	$63,998.2	$63,477.3	$59,903.4	$67,863.9	$7,960.5	$3,865.7
Abatement Control and Compliance	$2,815.7	$858.0	$855.6	$1,131.9	$857.4	-$274.5	-$6
Regional Management TOTAL	$64,986.0	$64,856.2	$64,332.9	$61,035.3	$68,721.3	$7,686.0	$3,865.1
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Resources Management - Regions	38.4	39.4	39.4	39.3	36.5	-2.8	-2.9
Contracts & Grants Management - Regions	125.7	139.2	139.2	138.9	148.1+w	9.2	8.9
Regional Counsel	98.1	101.0	101.0	100.0	102.7	2.7	1.7
Regional Management	223.6	192.1	192.1	192.9	190.8	-2.1	-1.3
Planning, Evaluation & Analysis - Regions	92.1	98.8	98.8	98.4	96.1	-2.3	-2.7
Financial Management - Regions	94.2	92.1	92.1	92.5	91.4	-1.1	-7
Human Resources Management - Regions	99.8	99.3	99.3	98.5	98.5		-8
Administrative Management - Regions	184.0	190.4	190.4	187.1	193.9	6.8	3.5
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	955.9	952.3	952.3	947.6	958.0	10.4	5.7
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Resources Management - Regions	40.4	39.4	39.4	39.3	36.5	-2.8	-2.9
Contracts & Grants Management - Regions	134.7	139.2	139.2	138.9	148.1	9.2	8.9
Regional Counsel	102.8	101.0	101.0	100.0	102.7	2.7	1.7
Regional Management	257.5	192.1	192.1	192.9	190.8	-2.1	-1.3
Planning, Evaluation & Analysis - Regions	98.9	98.8	98.8	98.4	96.1	-2.3	-2.7
Financial Management - Regions	97.5	92.1	92.1	92.5	91.4	-1.1	-7
Human Resources Management - Regions	106.8	99.3	99.3	98.5	98.5		-8
Administrative Management - Regions	193.0	190.4	190.4	187.1	193.9	6.8	3.5
TOTAL WORKYEARS	1,031.6	952.3	952.3	947.6	958.0	10.4	5.7

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

REGIONAL MANAGEMENT

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $68,721,300 and 958.0 total workyears for 1995, an increase of $7,686,000 and 10.4 total workyears from 1994. Of the request, $67,863,900 will be for Program and Research Operations, and $857,400 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $7,960,500 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and a decrease of $274,500 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT - REGIONS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $2,342,900 supported by 36.5 total workyears, of which all will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation. This represents an decrease of $25,300 and 2.8 in total workyears from 1994. The reduction in workforce represents a realignment of resources to higher priority areas. This level of funding supports Regional resource management and control activities, including budget and operating plan development and workload analysis. These resources also provide for the implementation of the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act and further strengthen funds control, and audit follow-up as required by the Inspector General Act Amendment of 1988.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $2,368,200 supported by 39.3 total workyears for this program. These resources are being used to conduct budgeting and resource analysis functions and implement the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act and audit follow-up in the ten Regional offices.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENT

In 1992, the Agency obligated a total of $2,293,600 supported by 40.4 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation. These resources allowed Regional Administrators to effectively and efficiently manage their resources and operating plan processes.

CONTRACTS AND GRANTS MANAGEMENT - REGIONS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $7,823,600 supported by 148.1 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation. This represents an increase of $20,700 from the 1994 program 9.2 total workyears. The increase in Program and Research Operations reflects an enhanced grants administration program in the regions and increased salary needs. The grants program awards, administers and manages cooperative and interagency agreements and grants for program activities. Special emphasis will be placed on accountability and ensuring that every assistance award complies with regulatory and policy requirements and that recipients have the financial, procurement and property systems to account for and safeguard Federal funds. In addition, grant and small purchase support will continue to be provided at our Regional Offices.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $7,802,900 and 138.9 total workyears. These resources provide the Regional program offices with grant policy and procedural guidance to ensure that recipient of Agency assistance agreement performs in accordance with all applicable statutes, Agency grant regulations, OMB circular requirements and program special conditions from the time of application through close out of t;he legal agreement.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency allocated a total of $6,922,100 and 125.7 total workyears in the Program and Research Operations appropriation. These resources provided the Regional Staff with on-going contracts support to the Regional Program personnel. Regional Contracting Staff also provided support to Headquarters in responding to Congressional, GAO, Inspector General, and pub inquiries; maintained contract tracking systems; and assisted Project Offic and work assignments managers in negotiating work plans, receiving monthly vouchers and progress reports, and interpreting and understanding contract language. Grants Administration activities provide clear accountability for business administration responsibilities, promote the efficient utilization of resources by providing a core of business expertise and provide a "check and balance" relationship to assure achievement of both programmatic and administrative objectives necessary for program integrity.

REGIONAL COUNSEL

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $7,678,800 supported by 102.7 total workyears for the Offices of Regional Counsel (ORCs), $7,677,100 of which will be for the PRO appropriation, and $1,700 of which will be for the AC&C appropriation. This represents an increase of $652,700 in the PRO appropriation and a decrease of $2,000 in the AC&C appropriation and an increase of 2.7 total workyears from 1994. The increased PRO funding is the result of increased work force costs. The increase in total workyears will increase legal support for implementing the Clean Air Act (CAA) Amendment of 1990 in EPA's ten regional offices.

The ORCs will continue to handle defensive litigation involving principally Regional issues. They will: provide advice and counsel to Regional progra review Regional rule making actions; assist States by reviewing State program delegations and advising State agencies on obtaining adequate legal authorities; and support Agency contract and assistance programs through the resolution of grant appeals, bid protests, and debarment and suspension actions. The ORCs will utilize the 2.7 total workyear increase to support implementation of the CAA Amendment of 1990. The review of State program submissions is underway. Completion of these reviews, as well as assistance in support of States with legislative/regulatory needs is a top priority activity for the ORCs.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $7,028,100, supported by 100.0 total workyears for the ORCs, of which $7,024,400 is from the PRO appropriation, and $3,700 is from the AC&C appropriation. The ORCs handle defensive litigation involving principally Regional issues. They provide: advice and counsel to Regional programs; review Regional rule making actions; and assist States by reviewing State program delegations and advising State agencies on obtaining adequate legal authorities. Additionally, the ORCs continue to support Agency assistance and procurement programs through resolution of grant appeals, bid protest, and debarment and suspension actions.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $7,065,900 supported by 102.8 total workyears for the ORCs, $7,060,900 of which was from the PRO appropriation, and $5,000 of which was from the AC&C appropriation. In 1993, the ORCs supported Agency priorities by providing legal advice and support to Regional managers and defending the Agency in litigation. They also advised on actions such as grants, contracts, and personnel actions. Additionally, the ORCs activities including advising State agencies on the legal requirements for assuming environmental protection programs, assisting in drafting appropriate regulatory language, and helping to negotiate and document the terms of delegation agreements.

REGIONAL MANAGEMENT

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $21,537,200 supported by 190.8 total workyears for this program, of which $20,681,500 and 190.8 total workyears will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $855,700 will be from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation This represents an increase of $6,192,000 and a decrease of 2.1 total workyears in the Program Research and Operations appropriation and a decrease of $239,600 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation from 1994. The increase in Program and Research Operations and Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriations reflect increased personnel and support costs. The budget request will enable the Regional offices to continue to shape and articulate policy for state and local governments; respond to inquiries from Congress, the news media and the public; establish regular communications with public interest, environmental and business groups; maintain an effective Equal Employment Opportunity program, process Freedom of Information requests; issue critical news releases; and assist in Regional analytical activities.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $15,584,800 and 192.9 total workyears for this program, of which $14,489,500 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $1,095,300 is from the Abatement, Control, and Compliance appropriation. In 1994 we will continue to emphasize coordination and dissemination of the increasing number of information requests, including Freedom of Information requests, which are increasing by approximately 20 percent per year. The program will continue issuing critical news releases, maintaining a regional Equal Employment program, responding to Congressional inquiries, and coordinating EPA involvement in major state environmental issues.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated $21,530,000 and 257.5 total workyears for this program, of which $18,768,000 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $2,762,000 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This program provided support for the Regional Administrators and their immediate staffs, as well as for the basic staff functions of public affairs, Congressional and intergovernmental activities, the equal employment opportunity function, and responses to Freedom of Information Act requests.

PLANNING, EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS- REGIONS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $6,539,700 supported by 96.1 total workye all of which will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation. This represents an increase of $75,000 in Program and Research Operations to support projected salary and benefit costs, and a decrease of 2.3 total workyears, to comply with the government wide reduction that is part of the President's program to reduce the size of the Federal government.

The ten Regions will perform essential Regional planning, evaluation and analysis activities. Initial implementation of the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) in the Regions will focus on two major areas. The first area will develop and update Regional strategic plans and related annual budget initiatives. The Regional strategic plans will target resources to enhance risk reduction based on Regional and state comparative risk analyses and state strategic plans, while considering ecosystem protection needs. The second area will involve the Regions in the National Environmental Goals Project implementation, with each of the ten Regions working with state, local, and tribal officials, as well as representatives of environmental groups and industry, to identify key environmental goals and formulate specific strategies for achieving them. Both Regional strategic planning and involvement in the Goals Project will include elements of environmental and economic forecasting, sustainable development, pollution prevention, environmental justice, and cross-media planning to implement goals. Regional staff support for state comparative risk projects will continue. In addition, resources will be used to: prepare accountability reports; undertake program evaluations; conduct management and regulatory analyses; provide training in the areas of risk assessment, ri management, and risk communication for Regional and state personnel; and to manage pollution prevention programs in the Regions including strategy implementation, training and education, grant oversight, and support for state and local pollution prevention initiatives.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $6,464,700 supported by 98.4 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation.

The ten Regions are conducting essential Regional planning, evaluation, and analysis activities. For example, the Regions are developing four-year plans and one-year Regional strategies using comparative risk analyses to target resources and thereby optimize risk reduction. Increasingly, these activities are conducted in consultation with State program officials and other interested parties. Other activities include: preparing accountability reports; evaluating programs, conducting management and regulatory analysis; preparing risk assessment and risk management analyses; and conducting risk training/communication courses to build technical capability and institutional liaisons with states and other stakeholders. In addition, Regions perform functions related to cross-media pollution prevention. This includes implementation of EPA's Pollution Prevention Strategy and Regional pollution prevention plans; adoption of pollution prevention approaches in site-specific decisionmaking; training and education events for state and local governments, industry and citizen groups; oversight of state activities funded by pollution prevention grants; integration of pollution prevention into Regional risk management strategies; and support for multi-state Regional councils established specifically to deal with pollution prevention initiatives.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $6,150,900 supported by 98.9 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation.

The ten Regions performed essential planning, evaluation and analysis activities including strategic planning that relied on comparative risk analysis for the development of strategic options. The Regions also prepared accountability reports; program evaluations; management and regulatory analyses. To support the development and implementation of Regional risk strategies, risk assessment, management, and communication activities were undertaken. In addition, the Regions implemented pollution prevention plans; adopted pollution prevention approaches in site-specific decisionmaking; conducted training and education events for government, industry, and citizen groups; maintained oversight of pollution prevention state grant activities; integrated pollution prevention into Regional risk management strategies; and supported multi-state Regional councils established specifically to manage pollution prevention activities.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT - REGIONS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $5,433,100 supported by 91.4 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation. This represents an increase of $502,700 in the Program and Research Operations resources will provide for increased salary needs, and a decrease of $4,900 in Abatement, Control and Compliance resource. The 1.1 workyear decrease complies with the government-wide reduction in workforce that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government. This resource level will allow the Financial Management Offices to provide basic financial services and maintain on-going financial management activities. The Financial Management Offices will continue to provide services in support of accounts receivable and payable, grants and travel disbursements, payroll support, financial audit and follow-up, travel management, and cash management activities.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $4,935,300 supported by 92.5 total workyears for this program of which $4,930,400 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $4,900 from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. These resources are used to provide the Regions with financial management services including accounts receivable and payable, grants and travel disbursements, payroll support, financial reporting services, financial audit and follow-up, and cash management activities.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $ $4,692,800 supported by 97.5 total workyears for this program, of which 94.2 total workyears and $4,687,900 was from the Program and Research Operations Appropriation and $4,900 was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. With these resources, the Financial Management Officers provided core financial management services including accounts receivable and payable, grants and travel disbursements, payroll support, financial reporting services, assistance to states/grantees, financial policy development, financial review/audit and follow-up and cash management activities.

HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT - REGIONS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $6,364,200 supported by 98.5 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation. This represents an increase of $623,000. The increase in Program and Research Operations will provide for anticipated salary needs. The resources will allow Regional personnel offices to meet basic regulatory requirements. These services include processing recruitment and classification actions, processing personnel and payroll transactions, providing advisory services [illegible] reorganization reviews, administering the grievance system, negotiating with unions, managing the Performance Management and Recognition System, and providing employee development and training.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $5,741,200 supported by 98.5 total workyears for this program, of which all $5,741,200 and 98.5 total workyears is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation. These resources are being used to formalize local human resource management programs, provide for recruitment, staffing, and classification actions, conduct position management and pay administration, process personnel and payroll transactions, administer grievance system and disciplinary action procedures, provide employment development and training, consult and negotiate with local unions, conduct special studies, and advise Regional managers on the above functions.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $5,711,800 supported by 106.8 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation. With these resources, the Regional personnel offices provided on-going personnel services to support the accomplishment of the Regions' program operations and goals, provided better training programs for Regional employees, and initiated human resources management programs.

ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT - REGIONS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $11,001,800 supported by 193.9 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation. This represents an decrease of $80,300 and an increase of 6.8 total workyears in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, and a decrease of $28,000 in Abatement, Control and Compliance resources. The workyear increase will assist the Agency in promoting and managing environmental equity efforts in the regions. Resources will allow the Regions to provide administrative management services that include maintaining administrative information systems and minicomputer operations, ensuring ADP operations support for Regional programs, managing word processing equipment and ADP systems acquisition, and coordinating Regional records management. Development of state data management plans to ensure efficient and reliable methods of State/EPA data sharing will receive priority attention. In addition, this program will ensure the safety and security of Regional personnel, manage property and supplies, provide general office services, and provide program management for all support services.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $11,110,100 supported by 187.1 total workyears for this program of which $11,082,100 and 187.1 workyears is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation and $28,000 is from the

Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. These resources are being to provide the Regions with administrative management activities in the areas information management, specifically GIS activities, health and safety and environmental compliance, and facilities support. This program will continue to improve methods for EPA and states to share environmental data.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $10,618,900 supported by 193.0 total workyears for this program. Of this, $10,575,100 was from the Program and Research and Operations appropriation, and $43,800 was funded from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. With these resources, the Regions provided administrative management services and implemented information management plans to increase use of personal computers and integrate electronic telecommunications lines to achieve cost saving and productivity gains.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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SUPPORT COSTS
Support Costs

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

PROGRAM		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
Lab Support - Pesticides & Toxic Substances								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$304.6	$360.1	$358.0	$358.0	$360.1	$2.1	
	TOTAL	$304.6	$360.1	$358.0	$358.0	$360.1	$2.1	
Professional Training								
Program & Research Operations		$17.0						
Abatement Control and Compliance		$605.6	$1,256.3	$1,162.4	$1,162.4	$1,111.6	-$50.8	-$144.7
	TOTAL	$622.6	$1,256.3	$1,162.4	$1,162.4	$1,111.6	-$50.8	-$144.7
Nationwide Support Services								
Program & Research Operations		$1,782.5	$2,300.0	$2,300.0	$2,380.0	$2,435.7	$55.7	$135.7
Abatement Control and Compliance		$116,015.7	$128,614.8	$126,070.3	$123,897.4	$143,914.8	$20,017.4	$15,300.0
Office of Inspector General		$2,106.0	$1,426.1	$1,426.1	$1,426.1	$1,426.1		
FIFRA Revolving Fund		$2,201.0						
Oil Spills Trust Fund		$437.7						
	TOTAL	$122,542.9	$132,340.9	$129,796.4	$127,703.5	$147,776.6	$20,073.1	$15,435.7
Headquarters Support Services								
Program & Research Operations		$46.7						
Abatement Control and Compliance		$47,844.8	$51,962.7	$49,345.5	$48,589.1	$59,007.4	$10,418.3	$7,044.7
Office of Inspector General		$147.2	$613.0	$613.0	$613.0	$613.0		
FIFRA Revolving Fund		$540.5						
Oil Spills Trust Fund		$40.3						
	TOTAL	$48,619.5	$52,575.7	$49,958.5	$49,202.1	$59,620.4	$10,418.3	$7,044.7
Regional Support Services								
Program & Research Operations		$719.8			$580.3		-$580.3	
Abatement Control and Compliance		$47,782.0	$49,854.3	$46,790.0	$44,651.2	$54,954.5	$10,303.3	$5,100.2
Office of Inspector General		$476.3	$625.0	$625.0	$625.0	$625.0		
Oil Spills Trust Fund		$7.6						
	TOTAL	$48,985.7	$50,479.3	$47,413.4	$45,856.5	$55,579.5	$9,723.0	$5,100.2
Lab Support - Air And Radiation								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$2,731.6	$2,083.6	$2,054.8	$2,039.7	$2,083.6	$43.9	
	TOTAL	$2,731.6	$2,083.6	$2,054.8	$2,039.7	$2,083.6	$43.9	

SUPPORT COSTS
Support Costs

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
Automated Data Processing Support Services								
Abatement Control and Compliance		$50,051.7	$40,159.8	$39,155.9	$41,167.5	$48,889.6	$7,722.1	$8,729.8
Office of Inspector General		$130.0	$130.0	$130.0	$130.0	$130.0		
	TOTAL	$50,181.7	$40,289.8	$39,285.9	$41,297.5	$49,019.6	$7,722.1	$8,729.8
TOTAL:								
Program & Research Operations		$2,566.0	$2,300.0	$2,298.4	$2,960.3	$2,435.7	-$524.6	$135.7
Abatement Control and Compliance		$265,336.0	$274,291.6	$264,936.9	$261,865.3	$310,321.6	$48,456.3	$36,030.0
Office of Inspector General		$2,859.5	$2,794.1	$2,794.1	$2,794.1	$2,794.1		
FIFRA Revolving Fund		$2,741.5						
Oil Spills Trust Fund		$485.6						
Support Costs	TOTAL	$273,988.6	$279,385.7	$270,029.4	$267,619.7	$315,551.4	$47,931.7	$36,165.7
Nationwide Support Services								
FIFRA Revolving Fund		$2,201.0						
	TOTAL	$2,201.0						
Headquarters Support Services								
FIFRA Revolving Fund		$540.5						
	TOTAL	$540.5						
Support Costs	TOTAL	$2,741.5						

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

SUPPORT COSTS

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $315,551,400 for 1995 representing an increase of $47,931,700 from 1994. Of the request, $2,435,700 will be for Program and Research Operations, $310,321,600 will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and $2,794,100 will be from the Inspector General appropriation. This represents a decrease of $524,600 in the Program and Research Operations appropriation, an increase of $48,456,300 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation, and no change in the Inspector General appropriation.

LAB SUPPORT- PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $360,100 and no workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $2,100.

Resources will be used for basic facilities and operation and maintenance costs for the laboratories in Beltsville, Maryland and Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. These costs include utilities, security, communications, warehousing, custodial services, and building maintenance. These resources will also provide for the purchase of new laboratory equipment to replace equipment which is obsolete or no longer cost-effective to repair, and cover increasing maintenance costs for existing equipment. The resources will also provide for the purchase of equipment for building analytical capacity for biotechnology and other unique products which cannot be validated with traditional laboratory instruments.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $358,000 and no workyears for this program, all of which is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The 1994 program supports the facilities, operations, and maintenance costs for the laboratories in Beltsville, Maryland and Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. These costs include utilities, security, communications, warehousing, custodial services, building maintenance, purchase of new laboratory equipment to replace equipment which is obsolete or no longer cost-effective to repair, equipment maintenance, building biotechnology capacity, and analyzing unique products which cannot be validated with traditional analytical laboratory instruments.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $304,600 and no workyears for this program, all of which was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation.

The funds were used to provide general support and maintenance of the laboratories.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $1,111,600 for this program, all of which will be for the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents a decrease of $50,800 in the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation from 1994. The Agency will continue to offer training and development opportunities to EPA employees and managers. For supervisory and managerial development, the Agency will continue to emphasize assessment and career counseling activities and will provide access to core supervisory and managerial training courses. It will also support a career counseling initiative and assessment activities to identify development needs for candidates for supervisory and managerial positions. The EPA Institute will further streamline its training delivery systems and lead development of programs that support the core strategic curriculum. The Institute will continue to develop competency menus for major careers at E
It will also institutionalize the non-supervisory leadership program. EPA wi
continue supporting implementation of Total Quality Management (TQM) by making advanced TQM training available. The Agency will continue to implement recommendations of the Cultural Diversity Task Force. Current activities of the Presidential Management Intern Program and the Greater Leadership Opportunities Program for women and minorities will continue. The Agency will also continue to support the Career Advisory Committees and the Human Resources Council.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $1,162,400 for this program, of which $1,162,400 is from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. The Agency is continuing to offer training and development opportunities to EPA employees and managers. However, for some courses the tuition and expenses are being shared by the Agency program offices. For supervisory and managerial development, the Agency is continuing to emphasize assessment and career counseling activities and is providing access to core supervisory and managerial training courses. It is also adding basic skills training courses and sexual harassment seminars and is supporting a career counseling initiative and assessment activities to identify development needs for supervisory and managerial positions. The EPA Institute is streamlining its training delivery systems and offering self-paced instruction in its technology-based learning laboratory. The Institute is beginning to develop competency menus for major careers in EPA. It is also developing and implementing new course offerings identified in the core curriculum that support EPA's strategic direction. N supervisory leadership programs, including Greater Leadership Opportunities (GLO) and Goalsetters Reaching for Opportunities (GRO), will continue on a limited basis and with program office support. EPA is continuing to support implementation of TQM by maintaining quality TQM training to Agency and State environmental employees. In addition, advanced TQM training is being developed to provide quality management and team leadership/facilitation skills.

The Agency is beginning to implement recommendations generated from the Cultural Diversity Task Force. Activities of the Presidential Management Intern program are being maintained, however, on a smaller scale that in previous years. The Agency will continue to support the Career Advisory Committees and the Human Resources Council.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $622,600 for this program, of which $17,000 was from the Program and Resource Operations appropriation and $605,600 was from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. These funds were used to create and provide training and development opportunities for EPA employees and managers. As part of the implementation of the comprehensive management development program, the Agency emphasized assessment and career counseling activities. EPA made its core supervisory and managerial training courses available and continued to modernize these courses by incorporating elements on managing a culturally diverse workforce and strategic planning. The EPA Institute realigned its course offerings around the core curriculum to support the Agency's strategic direction. EPA supported expansion of the TQM effort by making training available to employees and managers throughout the Agency and State environmental organizations. The EPA Institute expanded its non-supervisory leadership program at Headquarters by offering the GRO program at the GS-4-10 levels. This program and GLO are targeted for leadership development of minorities and women. The Agency continued to work on the recommendations of the Cultural Diversity Task Force. Activities of the Presidential Management Intern Program, the EPA Management Intern program, and the GLO Program for women and minorities were maintained. The Agency also continued to support the career advisory committees and the Human Resources Council.

NATIONWIDE SUPPORT SERVICES

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $147,776,600 for this program, of which $2,435,700 will be for the Program Research and Operations appropriation, $143,914,800 will be for the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation, and $1,426,100 will be for the Inspector General appropriations. This represents an increase of $55,700 in the Program Research and Operations appropriation, an increase of $20,017,400 in the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation, and no change in the Inspector General appropriation from 1994. The increase in Abatement Control and Compliance provides for the escalation in GSA rent costs, and rate increases. The increase in the Program Research and Operations appropriation provides for increases to Worker's Compensation and Unemployment Compensation. These funds will pay for quality Agency-wide support costs including space rental, postage, FTS and telecommunications costs, natic security, Code of Federal regulations typesetting, unemployment compensatic, workmen's compensation, an Agency-wide safety, health, and environmental management program, and personnel support for Public Health Service commissioned officers, and the Integrated Financial Management System.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $127,703,500 for this program, of which $2,380,000 is from the Program Research and Operations appropriation, $123,897,400 from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation, $1,426,100 from the Inspector General appropriation. These funds pay for quality Agency-wide support costs including space rental, postage, FTS and telecommunications costs, national security, Code of Federal regulations typesetting, unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, an Agency-wide safety, health, and environmental management program, and personnel support for Public Health Service commissioned officers, and the Integrated Financial Management System.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $122,542,900 for this program, of which $1,782,500 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, $116,015,700 was from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation, $2,106,000 was from the Inspector General appropriation, $2,201,000 was from the Reregistration and Expedited Processing Revolving Fund, and $437,700 from the Oil Spills Trust Fund. These resources allowed the Agency to pursue several nationwide support efforts in the areas of space planning, telecommunicatio information security, personal property management, safety, health, a environmental management, including piloting the medal asbestos operations and maintenance plan.

HEADQUARTERS SUPPORT SERVICES

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $59,620,400 for this program, of which $59,007,400 will be for the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation and $613,000 will be for the Inspector General appropriation. This represents an increase of $10,418,300 in the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. This increase provides for cost escalations to security contracts, will cover anticipated utility rate increases, and provides for other contract rate increases. These resources will provide space planning and coordination services for the new Headquarters facility. These resources will also provide quality Headquarters Support services at Washington, RTP, and Cincinnati including motor pool, printing and copying, telephones, utilities, facilities operations and maintenance (specifically the needs associated with the Waterside Mall Complex), and ADP technical support. Data integration efforts will be strengthened through the Information Infrastructure for Integrated Environmental Management including Agency LAN service and cross-media information services in support of the Agency emphasis on compliance, enforcement, and pollution prevention strategies.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $49,202,100 for this program, of which $48,589,100 is from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation and $613,000 is from the Inspector General appropriation. These resources are being used to provide on-going office, building, and information management services to EPA operations in Washington, RTP, and Cincinnati. With this funding level the Agency will provide adequate on-going services necessary to operate and manage EPA Headquarters facilities, office supply/support services, and management information systems. Additionally, the Agency will continue to carry out its operating plans for delegation of authority for lease enforcement/building operations at Headquarters facilities, and will continue to refine procedures for property management/inventory control. We will initiate the first phase of interior space planning developing Agency specific space standards and conceptual layouts. In addition we are continuing our facility improvement and health and safety efforts at the Waterside Mall Complex and medical surveillance activities for Headquarters employees.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $48,619,500 for this program, of which $46,700 was from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, $47,844,800 was from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation, $147,200 was from the Inspector General appropriation, $540,500 was from the Reregistration and Expedited Processing Revolving Fund, and $40,300 was from the Oil Spills Trust Fund. These resources provided basic Headquarters Support services to EPA operations in Washington, RTP, and Cincinnati and funded the operational portion of our indoor air quality improvement initiative at Waterside Mall. Resources enabled the Agency to overlay previously developed requirements on the existing scheme proposed by the developer and recommend design changes to make the new Headquarters facility more responsive to our needs.

REGIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $55,579,500 for this program, of which $54,954,500 will be for the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation and $625,000 will be for the Inspector General appropriation. This represents an increase of $10,303,300 in the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation. The increase in Abatement Control and Compliance will provide for Regional moves. This level of resources will provide the ten Regional Offices with basic support services including printing and copying, minicomputer operations, utilities, mail, telephone, library operations, general training, office and laboratory facility maintenance, and technical support.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency requests a total of $45,856,500 for this program, of which $44,651,200 will be for the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation, $625,000 will be for the Inspector General appropriation, and $580,300 will be for the Program and Research Operations appropriation. These resources are be used to provide basic office, building, and information management services to the Regions. In addition, funding is provided to pay for Regional moves.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENT

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $48,985,700 for this program, of which $719,800 is from the Program and Research Operations appropriation, $47,782,000 was from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation, $476,300 was from the Inspector General appropriation, and $7,600 was from the Oil Spills Trust Fund. These funds provided ongoing support services in the Regions including improved property management and better safety for EPA employees.

LAB SUPPORT - AIR AND RADIATION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $2,083,600 for this program, all of which will be for the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. This represents an increase of $43,900 from 1994 and is the result of increased lab expenses. This program supports the National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory (NVFEL) in Ann Arbor, Michigan; the National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory (NAREL) in Montgomery, Alabama; and the Las Vegas radiation facility (LVF) in Nevada. The funds provide basic operation and maintenance support at these locations. The support provided includes security, janitorial, and maintenance services; utilities; General Services Administration vehicles; supplies and materials; and communications.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994 the Agency is allocating $2,039,700 to support the three laboratories, all from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. The 1994 program is providing the same types of activities described for 1995: basic laboratory operations, maintenance, and supplies. These activities are required on a continuing basis for effective and safe laboratory operation.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993 the Agency obligated a total of $2,731,600 for this program, all of which was from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation. These funds provided the basic facilities operations and maintenance costs necessary to operate the three laboratories.

AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING SUPPORT COSTS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $49,019,600 for this program, of which $48,889,600 will be for the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation and $130,000 from the Inspector General appropriation. This represents an increase of $7,722,100 in Abatement, Control and Compliance. The increase includes resources for mandatory contract rate increases and operations and maintenar of the Bay City Supercomputer. These resources will provide the mainframe computing capacity, telecommunications network, quality workstation support and operations to support the access and use of environmental and management data. Resources will also provide for a high speed communications link between RTP, North Carolina and the Agency's Supercomputer in Bay City, Michigan and support FCCSET (High Performance Computing and Communications) activities.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $41,297,500, of which $41,167,500 is from the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation and $130,000 from the Inspector General appropriation. These funds will be used to provide adequate computing and telecommunications resources to support the basic mission of the Agency. The National Data Processing Division (NDPD) basically will be supporting only the basic operations in its three data centers and the wide area data telecommunications network.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency allocated a total of $50,181,700 for this program, of which $50,051,700 was from the Abatement Control and Compliance appropriation and $130,000 from the Inspector General appropriation. These funds were used to maintain adequate services for demand on computing support for all Agency programs, exclusive of Superfund. The Agency's mainframe computing resources were expended to meet the increased use by the Agency and States in environmental data collection, use and sharing.

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BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
APPROPRIATION							
Buildings & Facilities	$53,203.6	$18,000.0	$18,000.0	$18,000.0	$43,870.0	$25,870.0	$25,870.0
TOTAL, Buildings & Facilitie	$53,203.6	$18,000.0	$18,000.0	$18,000.0	$43,870.0	$25,870.0	$25,870.0
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
OUTLAYS	$21,493.1	$79,894.0	$79,594.0	$79,594.0	$66,461.0	-$13,133.0	-$13,433.0
AUTHORIZATION LEVELS	Authorization is by virtue of the Appropriation Act.						

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	DIFFERENCE ENACTED VS PRES. BUD	DIFFERENCE EST. VS PRES. BUD	DIFFERENCE EST. VS ENACTED
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)					
APPROPRIATION						
Buildings & Facilities	$18,000.0	$18,000.0	$18,000.0			
TOTAL, Buildings & Facilitie	$18,000.0	$18,000.0	$18,000.0			
PERMANENT WORKYEARS						
TOTAL WORKYEARS						

BUILDING AND FACILITIES

OVERVIEW AND STRATEGY

The Buildings and Facilities appropriation funds the design, construction, repair and improvement of buildings occupied by EPA. The Agency currently has ten Regional offices with associated Regional laboratories, two large research and development laboratory complexes, a number of field stations with laboratory facilities, and a large Headquarters complex.

This program provides a safe and healthy work environment for EPA employees by providing for renovation upgrades and repair or replacement of our facilities. We are implementing intermediate and long-range plans which assess alternative housing options for EPA operations, as well as continuing a repair program that protects the Agency's investment in EPA real property holdings. We are also upgrading and modifying current facilities to more adequately and efficiently address the Agency's changing programs as well as implementing cost-effective energy and water conservation measures at EPA federally owned buildings. We will continue to emphasize environmental compliance and health and safety efforts in EPA facilities such as removing asbestos and PCB's, upgrading fire and life safety systems, and replacing HVAC systems to meet ventilation and CFC removal standards.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES
New Facilities

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

PROGRAM		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
New Facilities								
Buildings & Facilities		$40,683.0	$6,000.0	$6,000.0	$6,000.0	$30,770.0	$24,770.0	$24,770.0
	TOTAL	$40,683.0	$6,000.0	$6,000.0	$6,000.0	$30,770.0	$24,770.0	$24,770.0
TOTAL:								
Buildings & Facilities		$40,683.0	$6,000.0	$6,000.0	$6,000.0	$30,770.0	$24,770.0	$24,770.0
New Facilities	TOTAL	$40,683.0	$6,000.0	$6,000.0	$6,000.0	$30,770.0	$24,770.0	$24,770.0

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

NEW FACILITIES

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $30,770,000 for this program, all of which will be for the Buildings and Facilities appropriation. This represents an increase of $24,770,000 from 1994. FY 1995 funds will be used for the build-out of EPA's New Headquarters Building and the construction of the Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances phase of the Environmental Science Center at Ft. Meade, Md.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating $6,000,000 for this program, all of which is from the Buildings and Facilities appropriation. These funds are being used to continue the design of a consolidated facility at Research Triangle Park, North Carolina and to address critical technical and mission requirements in the consolidation of EPA's headquarters offices.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $40,683,000. These funds were used to design the new Region III Environmental Science Center, to further the design of a consolidated facility at Research Triangle Park, and for site investigation and appraisals for the Center for Ecology, Research and Training in Bay City, Michigan. Funds were also obligated for grants to the Christopher Columbus Center in Baltimore, Maryland, the University of Maine, the University of Utah, and Columbia University.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES
Repairs & Improvements

PROGRAM	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
Repairs & Improvements							
Buildings & Facilities	$12,520.6	$12,000.0	$12,000.0	$12,000.0	$13,100.0	$1,100.0	$1,100.0
TOTAL	$12,520.6	$12,000.0	$12,000.0	$12,000.0	$13,100.0	$1,100.0	$1,100.0
TOTAL:							
Buildings & Facilities	$12,520.6	$12,000.0	$12,000.0	$12,000.0	$13,100.0	$1,100.0	$1,100.0
Repairs & Improvements TOTAL	$12,520.6	$12,000.0	$12,000.0	$12,000.0	$13,100.0	$1,100.0	$1,100.0

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $13,100,000 for this program, all of which will be for the Buildings and Facilities appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,100,000 from 1994. These funds will provide engineering design, and construction related to the repair and improvement of buildings occupied by EPA. More specifically, these funds will be used to address critical repairs related to employee health and safety (fire protection installation); enhance environmental compliance efforts in EPA facilities (asbestos and underground storage tank removal and hazardous materials storage); continue energy and water conservation, greenlights, and CFC removal programs, and provide for a minimum of critical program alterations and repairs (electrical distribution, air conditioning, and roof repairs) for laboratory facilities. Our request contains $2 million for various energy and water conservation projects. As a result of one of the projects we recently completed, we now realize a $20,000 a month savings in our water bill at our Environmental Research Center in Cincinnati, Ohio. We accomplished this by installing a cooling tower with a recirculating glycol-water mix replacing the existing water cooling system.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $12,000,000 for this program, all of which is from the Buildings and Facilities appropriation. These resources are being used to provide facilities maintenance and repair in an effort to prevent further deterioration of EPA facilities, to continue environmental compliance activities such as acid neutralization and underground storage tank (UST) activities, to continue health and safety improvements and modifications to facilities, including fire safety abatement. Build-out associated with new space for the New York Regional Office and the Environmental Services Division, in Denver, Colorado will be funded and the Agency's nationwide facilities master planning will also continue. EPA developed and submitted to the Department of Energy its Agency-wide energy and water conservation strategy pursuant to the Energy Policy Act. In FY 1994, we will visit each of our owned facilities to provide informed conservation training, identify areas that would benefit from additional policy guidance, as well as to establish site specific conservation opportunities. Based on the Energy Policy Act and funding criteria, projects will be prioritized and implemented so that we can achieve the ten percent reduction of energy consumption by 1995 as required by the Act.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $12,520,600, all of which was from the Buildings and Facilities appropriation. These resources were used to complete health and safety improvements to protect EPA employees at 10 different locations, finish environmental compliance improvements at 5 locations, provide routine and emergency repairs at multiple sites throughout the nation and provide build-out for new office space in Dallas, New York, Denver, and Headquarters.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1995 Budget Estimate

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SUPERFUND

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
APPROPRIATION							
Office of Inspector General	$13,353.5			$16,278.6		-$16,278.6	
Haz Sub Resp-REIMB							
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund	1639,566.2	1496,400.0	1480,853.0	1480,853.0	1499,692.0	$18,839.0	$3,292.0
Inspector General - Trust Fund		$16,278.6	$16,278.6				-$16,278.6
TOTAL, Superfund	1652,919.7	1512,678.6	1497,131.6	1497,131.6	1499,692.0	$2,560.4	-$12,986.6
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	3,480.3	3,668.9	3,668.9	3,768.9	3,673.4	-95.5	4.5
TOTAL WORKYEARS	3,619.0	3,668.9	3,668.9	3,768.9	3,673.4	-95.5	4.5
OUTLAYS	1426,207.2	1614,664.4	1613,281.0	1623,213.9	1585,979.0	-$37,234.9	-$28,685.5

AUTHORIZATION LEVELS

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended, authorized a total of $5,100,000,000 for this program for 1992 through 1994.

SUPERFUND

	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	DIFFERENCE		
				ENACTED VS PRES. BUD	EST. VS PRES. BUD	EST. VS ENACTED
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)					
APPROPRIATION						
Office of Inspector General Haz Sub Resp-REIMB			$16,278.6		$16,278.6	$16,278.6
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund	1496,400.0	1480,853.0	1480,853.0	-$15,547.0	-$15,547.0	
Inspector General - Trust Fund	$16,278.6	$16,278.6			-$16,278.6	-$16,278.6
TOTAL, Superfund	1512,678.6	1497,131.6	1497,131.6	-$15,547.0	-$15,547.0	
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	3,668.9	3,668.9	3,768.9		100.0	100.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS	3,668.9	3,668.9	3,768.9		100.0	100.0

The following points list the major reasons that the dollars devoted to this media have changed from submission of the President's FY 1994 Budget Request to the FY 1994 Current Estimates.

SUPERFUND

- Extramural budgets were reduced by $45,000,000 as a result of Congressional action and restructuring of the account.
- Intramural accounts were reduced $29,900,000 as a result of Congressional action and Administrat redirections.
- Redistribution of funds within Agency.
- The Enforcement program increased 70.1 workyears and $8.5 million. The largest increases reflect the reorganization of the Agency's enforcement resources. Other increases include resources redirected to the Office of Criminal Enforcement and NEIC to support the continued implementation of the Pollution Prosecution Act. The increases were offset by several reductions that were taken to support other Agencywide priorities and the President's effort to streamline the Federal workforce.
- Increase associated Redefinition of Administrative Support Costs.
- Reductions made to meet the FY 1994 Congressional Appropriations. These reductions focused primarily on Surface Cleanup activities and on the congressionally specified Administrative Ceiling resources.
- Increases associated with Congressional Directives including earmarks for ATSDR and NIEHS.

SUPERFUND

OVERVIEW AND STRATEGY

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 and extended through 1994 by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act, charges the Agency with the responsibility of providing emergency response for hazardous substances released into the environment and the remediation of inactive hazardous waste sites. The Hazardous Substance Superfund finances these activities through taxes levied on petroleum and certain chemical feed-stocks, a corporate environmental tax, cost recoveries, fines, penalties and general revenues.

The Agency responds to releases of hazardous substances by either compelling potentially responsible parties (PRPs) to undertake the response action, or by conducting Early or Long-term response actions. Early actions or Removal actions, taken at both National Priorities List (NPL) sites and non-NPL sites, are generally short-term responses taken to abate an emergency or immediate threats posed by the uncontrolled release of hazardous substances. Long-term response actions (Remedial Actions) implement remedies to achieve final cleanup goals and are taken at NPL sites only. The program will continue to select sites for remedial action from the NPL and to undertake all response actions in accordance with the National Contingency Plan.

While EPA has the primary responsibility for implementing the program, the Agency works closely with a variety of other Federal agencies and the states to carry out the program. The Superfund program consists of five major organizational areas: Enforcement; Hazardous Substance Response; Interagency Support; Research and Development; and Management and Support. The effective implementation of these activities involves close cooperation among various EPA offices, the states, Indian tribes, and other Federal agencies.

The Administration is proposing legislation to reform the Superfund program. Reforms to the current liability system will reduce litigation and related transaction costs for the private sector, enhance the program's fairness, speed cleanups, and promote economic development. Reforms to the existing remedy selection process will reduce cleanup costs without sacrificing human health or the environment. Because the Administration was still finalizing Superfund legislation reforms when the 1995 budget was finalized, the current request does not reflect these reforms.

INCREASED EMPHASIS ON ACCELERATED CLEANUP AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS

The Response program has two major goals: to stabilize actual or potential threats from releases of hazardous substances and to ensure that environmental threats posed by uncontrolled hazardous waste sites are addressed quickly and effectively. The Agency's policy is to address the worst sites first.

In 1995, the Superfund program will continue to implement recommendations made as a result of the "Superfund 30-Day Task Force Report" of FY 1991. The Task Force looked at how the Superfund program can reduce risk more quickly at contaminated sites and how the overall process of addressing sites can be accelerated. The result of the study was the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM) which seeks to eliminate redundancy in, and shorten the duration of, cleanup activities at both PRP- and Fund-lead sites. This will be accomplished through streamlining efforts such as conducting integrated assessments and the use of presumptive remedies and soil screening levels. These efforts will enable Superfund to move sites through the cleanup pipeline at a quicker pace while ensuring protection of human health and the environment.

In 1995, EPA will continue to emphasize a high level of PRP involvement in the response cleanup process, thus assuring availability of funds for accelerated cleanups where viable PRPs have not been identified. The Agency will manage the level of new and ongoing cleanup activity within appropriated resource levels to reach an equilibrium in the Superfund pipeline, while continuing to emphasize meeting the Agency goal of construction completion at 650 NPL sites by the year 2000.

ENFORCEMENT-FIRST PROGRAM CONTINUES

The Agency's "enforcement-first" strategy is designed to compel PRPs to conduct cleanup actions at sites for which they are responsible. A crucial step in implementing this policy is initiation of PRP searches and negotiations in the initial stages of site remediation. The Agency will continue to maximize PRP response through negotiated settlements for removal actions, remedial investigation/feasibility studies (RI/FS), remedial design/remedial action (RD/RA); through compliance with Agency unilateral administrative orders (UAOs); or through litigation.

The Agency will also emphasize addressing all cost recovery actions with 1995 Statute of Limitations (SOL) expiration dates, using Alternative Dispute Resolution to more efficiently resolve costs owed.

PRP responses resulting from settlements and judgments will be monitored for compliance. Where negotiations are unsuccessful, UAOs may be issued. Where a Fund-financed response is conducted following the issuance of a UAO, the Agency is authorized to pursue the recovery of government costs plus treble damages. In cases where PRPs do not respond in a timely manner or fail to comply with the provisions of a Consent Decree, enforcement actions are taken. In some cases, a CERCLA Section 106 judicial action may follow to compel a privately-financed response. The Agency can seek recovery of all government costs incurred as a result of a Fund-financed action. Furthermore, non-settling PRPs will be vigorously pursued for cost recovery, with the focus on large cases and cases subject to a statute of limitation deadline. Efforts to identify additional PRPs will continue throughout the stage prior to remedy selection.

The Agency will continue to encourage state involvement in the Superfund program. The Agency will provide technical assistance as the states compel PRP response under state authorities and oversee privately funded response actions.

The Federal Facilities Enforcement Program will provide support for oversight of CERCLA Section 120 agreements with Federal agencies to conduct cleanup of environmental contamination at Federally owned facilities and ensure that Federal agencies meet and comply with all environmental standards required by SARA. Major priorities include: establishing a national priorities system for Federal facilities cleanups in consultation with other Federal agencies, states, and the public; providing technical assistance to Federal agencies; maintaining the Federal facilities Hazardous waste Docket; and, assisting the Department of Defense (DOD) in expediting environmental reviews and cleanup at military base closures.

The Criminal Enforcement Program will use the felony provisions of SARA to prosecute parties who illegally dispose of waste, fail to report hazardous substance releases, destroy records, or submit false information on claims.

The Agency will also provide specialized support for the Enforcement program through laboratory analysis of high hazard samples, field investigations, technical assistance in the negotiations of consent decrees, and evidence audits to assure the accuracy of records and analyses.

ENFORCEMENT FAIRNESS

In 1995, the Agency will emphasize the use of allocation tools to ensure fairness in enforcement approaches. The Agency will continue to pursue *de minimis* and *de micromis* settlements, evaluate and refine allocation tools, and enhance negotiation strategies to improve the fairness in allocating liability. By using alterative dispute resolution techniques, prospective purchaser agreements, and mixed funding settlements, the Agency will maximize the fairness of responsibility allocation, and will create the framework for equitable settlement resolution. These strategies are particularly crucial for small volume contributors.

MILITARY BASE CLOSURE

In 1995, EPA will assist the Department of Defense in site assessment activities, selection of appropriate remedies, and cleanup to facilitate transfer of Federal properties for economic redevelopment.

The Agency will work to accelerate cleanup at closing and realigning military bases, prior to their use by the private sector, pursuant to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990. Reimbursable workyears from the Department of Defense will be used to create the Model Accelerated Cleanup (MAC) program. The MAC teams will work with DOD and the state to support the President's Fast Track Cleanup for the bases.

NPL CONSTRUCTION COMPLETIONS

A key goal for Superfund is achieving 650 NPL construction completions by the year 2000. In 1995, the Agency will establish a comprehensive list of potential construction completion candidates and track the status of these sites on a regular basis. The Agency is also clarifying the requirements and procedures for completions.

CONTRACTS MANAGEMENT

The Agency will use contract support chiefly for implementation of site evaluations and cleanups and to provide technical support for functions such as information management. In 1995, the Agency will continue to refine and implement the Superfund Long-Term Contracting Strategy to assure the most efficient and cost effective utilization of contractor resources. Anticipated results of the strategy include smaller contracts, personnel managing the contracts in the offices where the work is conducted, and the opportunity for smaller firms to compete for these contracts.

Actions to promptly and effectively correct contracts management control weaknesses remain a top priority of the Superfund program. In 1995, Superfund will continue to monitor and verify the numerous corrective action measures currently in place to ensure that any mismanagement of resources and fraud are avoided. Financial management efforts will focus on the financial integrity of Superfund site-specific cost accounting data and on providing timely and accurate reports to program managers.

The Agency's Office of Inspector General will also continue to investigate cases of fraud, waste and abuse in Superfund Federal Assistance and procurement programs and promote economy efficiency and effectiveness through an aggressive program of performance and finance audits and investigations. The Office of Inspector General will focus on ensuring the integrity of Superfund contracts, grants, assistance agreements, financial statements, and the administration of extramural resources and research.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

In 1995, Superfund will continue efforts to ensure that citizens receives comparable protection under CERCLA and equitable benefits from cleanup activities, regardless of ethnicity or economic status. The Agency will continue with activities to better assess potential areas of inequity and identify appropriate solutions.

The Agency will develop a proactive strategy for environmental justice at Superfund sites using the results of a review of all Superfund sites (NPL and non-NPL) where equity issues have been raised. Site project managers and community relations staffs will improve the flow and quality of information to culturally diverse communities. The Agency will simplify instructions for applying for Technical Assistance Grants, and continue to provide translation services, among other activities.

ENHANCEMENT OF STATE ROLE

The Agency will provide technical and financial support for the development of State capability and expand State participation in cleanup and site screening activity in 1995. State deferral will encourage qualified, interested States to address sites now in EPA's NPL listing queue, thereby accelerating cleanup and streamlining State/Federal efforts at sites.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

The Superfund Research program provides the scientific and technical information necessary to resolve technical problems which inhibit the effective implementation of removal and remedial actions at Superfund sites. Research emphasis will continue on the development of innovative treatment technologies for use in cleanup actions under the Superfund Innovative Technology (SITE) program, and on the evaluation of bioremediation's ability to degrade hazardous substances in a cost effective and environmentally sound manner. The research program will also provide site-specific technical support for risk assessment, site characterization, and selection of remedial alternatives.

SPECIAL EXPERTISE OF OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

The Agency integrates the efforts of the Departments of Health and Human Services, Justice, Transportation, Commerce, Interior, Labor, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency as required under CERCLA. The activities of other Federal agencies are divided into two basic categories: specific site or spill response actions, and the support of activities which are not incident-specific. The latter include: developing program policies and guidance; conducting health research; training response personnel; litigating civil and criminal cases; and providing scientific and technical advice to EPA on-scene coordinators.

The Department of Health and Human Services provides the largest supporting element to Superfund activities through the work of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) and the National Institute for Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS). ATSDR will provide health assessments at NPL and non-NPL sites, enhance and maintain toxicology data bases for chemicals found at sites, and provide health consultations for emergency responses. NIEHS will maintain a worker safety training program and will continue its basic research program.

The Department of Justice conducts litigation and provides legal advice to achieve PRP actions or cost recovery; the U.S. Coast Guard responds to spills of hazardous substances in the coastal zone and Great Lakes waters and maintains the National Response Center. NOAA provides technical support to EPA on identifying and assessing risks to coastal resources. DOI assists with natural resource damage assessments and trains State and local governments in emergency preparedness and response. FEMA trains local officials in emergency management and OSHA evaluates safety and worker health measures at sites.

CONSULTING SERVICES

The Agency requires private consultants to perform essential support in cases where it is not economically effective to possess the specialized, expert personnel services required. The Agency will utilize the services of consultants chiefly for implementation of site evaluations and cleanups as well as to provide technical support of other basic functions such as information management systems.

Program descriptions do not reflect any increase in workyears that may result from the 900 additional workyears that EPA received for contractor conversion.

SUPERFUND

Program Activities Incremental Outputs	Actual 1993	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995	Increase or Decrease 1995 vs. 1994
ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS				
Response Enforcement				
106 Civil Actions......	36	62	62	+0
Remedial Administrative Orders	50	44	44	+0
Other Administrative Orders	184	260	244	-16
Criminal Referrals	2	1	2	+1
Criminal Investigations	2	1	2	+1
Cost Recovery				
107 Referrals..........	41	28	57	+29
Administrative *.......	21	36	38	+2
RESPONSE ACTIONS (New Sites Only)				
Early Actions (Removal Actions) **				
Fund Financed..........	206	175	200	+25
PRP Response...........	64	62	100	+38
Site Screening/Assessment Actions				
Removal Investigations	635	635	635	0
Preliminary Assessments	1,104	860	827	-33
Site Inspections.......	713	713	712	-1
Remedial Investigations	-----	-----	30	N/A
Long-Term Response Actions				
Feasibility Studies				
Fund Financed..........	33	17	15	-2
PRP Response...........	22	24	30	+6
Remedial Designs				
Fund Financed..........	28	10	21	+11
PRP Response...........	43	42	56	+14
Remedial Actions				
Fund Financed..........	8	22	11	-11
PRP Response...........	49	58	63	+5
Construction Completions (NPL)	68	65	65	0

* This activity includes administrative plus voluntary cost recoveries and cost recoveries resulting from demand letters.

** Removal actions include NPL and non-NPL starts.

SUPERFUND

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES Cumulative Outputs	ACTUAL 1993	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE OR DECREASE 1995 VS. 1994
ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS				
Response Enforcement				
106 Civil Actions......	407	469	531	+62
Remedial Administrative Orders	294	338	382	+44
Other Administrative Orders	1,438	1,698	1,942	+244
Criminal Referrals	3	5	7	+2
Criminal Investigations	14	16	18	+2
Cost Recovery				
107 Referrals..........	587	615	672	+57
Administrative *.......	454	490	528	+38
RESPONSE ACTIONS (New Sites Only)				
Early Actions (Removal Actions) **				
Fund Financed..........	2,078	2,253	2,453	+200
PRP Response...........	634	696	796	+100
Site Screening/Assessment Actions				
Removal Investigations	1,270	1,905	2,540	+635
Preliminary Assessments	34,248	35,108	35,935	+827
Site Inspections.......	16,651	17,364	18,076	+712
Remedial Investigations	------	------	30	N/A
Long-Term Response Actions				
Feasibility Studies				
Fund Financed..........	1,020	1,037	1,052	+15
PRP Response...........	592	616	646	+30
Remedial Designs				
Fund Financed..........	296	306	327	+21
PRP Response...........	386	428	484	+56
Remedial Actions				
Fund Financed..........	210	232	243	+11
PRP Response...........	249	307	370	+63
Construction Completions (NPL)	216	281	346	+65

* This activity includes administrative plus voluntary cost recoveries and cost recoveries resulting from demand letters.

** Removal actions include NPL and non-NPL starts.

SUPERFUND
Hazardous Substance Research

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM								
Hazardous Substances Research								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$63,662.5	$59,130.4	$62,614.6	$62,560.4	$59,872.0	-$2,688.4	$741.6
	TOTAL	$63,662.5	$59,130.4	$62,614.6	$62,560.4	$59,872.0	-$2,688.4	$741.6
TOTAL:								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$63,662.5	$59,130.4	$62,614.6	$62,560.4	$59,872.0	-$2,688.4	$741.6
Hazardous Substance Research	TOTAL	$63,662.5	$59,130.4	$62,614.6	$62,560.4	$59,872.0	-$2,688.4	$741.6
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Hazardous Substances Research		125.8	131.7	131.7	131.5	128.4	-3.1	-3.3
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		125.8	131.7	131.7	131.5	128.4	-3.1	-3.3
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Hazardous Substances Research		129.0	131.7	131.7	131.5	128.4	-3.1	-3.3
TOTAL WORKYEARS		129.0	131.7	131.7	131.5	128.4	-3.1	-3.3

SUPERFUND

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES RESEARCH

PRINCIPAL OUTPUTS

1995

- Provide Congress the annual Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) report.
- Complete up to ten new SITE evaluations and update the technology profiles document.
- Report on behavior of pump and treat systems in fractured rock settings.
- Report on surfactant remediation of a Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids (DNAPL) spill.
- Provide technical support to the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) for the development of remediation guidance.
- Provide technical support to On-Seen Coordinators, states and local communities on surface cleanup and groundwater technologies, evaluations, and monitoring techniques.
- Provide, in collaboration with the U.S. Air Force, a design manual on bioventing of soils contaminated with fuel hydrocarbons.
- Provide reports on pilot-scale anaerobic/aerobic treatment of solids contaminated with recalcitrant hazardous wastes.

1994

- Provide Congress the annual Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) report.
- Complete the Technology Profiles seventh edition of individual demonstrations from the SITE program. Up-dating for such technologies as air sparging, bioventing and in-situ volatilization.
- Complete report on requirements for remediation of aquifer contamination by solvent flushing.
- Complete report on available in-situ treatment technologies for remediation of ground-water contamination from DNAPLs.
- Provide technical support to On-Seen Coordinators, states and local communities on Surface Cleanup and Groundwater technologies, evaluations, and monitoring techniques.

- Combine monitoring programs, analysis techniques for stressor-specific exposures and hazards related to Superfund sites, and develop ecorisk guidelines for Agency-wide use in ecological risk assessment.
- Complete field and pilot demonstration of biofiltration and vacuum extraction for control of volatile organic chemicals in soils.
- Provide reports on treatment effectiveness of soil slurry bioreactors for selected hazardous wastes.
- Develop national database on use of bioremediation for remediation of CERCLA, RCRA, UST and non-regulated sites.

1993

- Completed SITE evaluations on 14 technologies including membrane technology for treatment of wood preserving contamination, and on combining treatment technologies to focus on a variety of pollutants such as hydrocarbon and metals.
- Provided the Regions and On-Seen Coordinators site-specific monitoring for alternatives. Scientists provided site-specific monitoring for the Regions and the program offices in soil sampling, photographic interpretation, and topographic and planimetric maps for site assessment, and groundwater methods.
- Reported on the anaerobic degradation of heterocyclic compounds found in the ground water at the American Creosote Site, Pensacola, FL.
- Developed "Handbook of Bioremediation" published through Lewis Publishers.
- Completed reports on the treatment of volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds using the anaerobic, expanded-bed, granular activated carbon reactor.

SUPERFUND

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES RESEARCH

BUDGET REQUEST

1995 BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $59,872,000 supported by a total of 128.4 workyears for 1995, all of which will be for Hazardous Substance (Superfund) research. This represents a decrease of $2,688,400 and 3.1 workyears from the 1994 level. The reduction results from completion of the portion of the research and development funded by Congressional earmarks, partially offset by an increase in technical support supporting surface cleanup. The decrease in workyears reflects the government-wide reduction that is part of the President's Initiative to reduce the size and cost of government and internal realignments supporting new priorities.

1994 BUDGET

The Agency is allocating a total of $62,560,400 supported by a total of 131.5 workyears for this research program element all of which will be from the Hazardous Substance Appropriation.

1993 BUDGET

The Agency obligated a total of $63,662,500 supported by 129.0 total workyears for this research program element all of which was from the Hazardous Substance Appropriation.

RESEARCH ISSUES

The sections below describe research program issues by each fiscal year,

ECOSYSTEMS PROTECTION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The EPA's Office of Research and Development will restructure its ecological planning issues to reflect the transition from a single species, single stressor, ecotoxicological research orientation to an integrated ecological perspective, that focuses on ecosystems protection and management. This integrated ecological approach will allow the Agency to monitor more effectively, understand ecological processes and impacts, and predict risks related to the cumulative effects from both natural and anthropogenic stresses upon ecosystems. Research will include a geographic approach with a primary focus on watersheds. To carry out the ecosystem protection research, scientists will use current scientific knowledge and understanding to develop an innovative, holistic, integrated program designed to provide a new generation of computer-based analysis and decision tools tailored to the information needs and responsibilities of Federal, State, and local ecological resource managers and regulatory officials.

The three scientific needs of monitoring, understanding ecosystem response, and predicting risks will be addressed by three components in the ecosystem protection research program. The Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) component will seek to monitor nationally the status and trends of ecosystems. The Geographic Integration component will seek to understand, describe, and characterize the response of ecological systems to anthropogenic stressing ecosystem response, and predicting risks will be addressed by three components in the ecosystem protection research program. The Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) component will seek to monitor nationally the status and trends of ecosystems. The Geographic Integration component will seek to understand, describe, and characterize the response of ecological systems to anthropogenic stress, and to develop strategies for restoration of ecological systems. The Ecological Risk Assessment component will seek to predict the risks to ecosystems from various stressors. Hazardous Waste research is contained in the Ecological Risk Assessment component of ecosystems protection research.

Ecological Risk Assessment. The primary goal of the ecological risk assessment component is to ensure that research develops the methods necessary to conduct ecological risk assessments for multiple scales and purposes. Scientists will continue research on the programs initiated in 1994, which will become part of the ecosystems protection research program. Additional resources will also be used to expand ecological risk assessment research from a national focus to also include more specific research on representative watersheds in key ecoregions of the country, such as the Pacific Northwest and the Great Lakes. Ecological risk assessments will continue to include the effects of hazardous substances.

1994 PROGRAM

The Ecosystems Protection research issue is new in 1995 and consolidates nine research issues carried out under several ORD media program elements (PEs). The nine issues that will be consolidated into the Ecosystems Protection issue are Coastal and Marine, Large Lakes and Rivers, Wetlands, Contaminated Sediments, Aquatic Ecocriteria, Nonpoint Sources, Ecorisk Methods, Habitat/Biodiversity, and EMAP. Within the Hazardous Waste PE, the issue being consolidated is Ecorisk Assessment Methods. Information on the 1994 research related to Ecorisk Methods is available in the "1994 Program" section of that issue.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Ecosystems Protection research issue is a new research issue in 1995 that consolidates nine 1993 research issues carried out under several ORD media program elements (PEs) Within the Hazardous Waste PE, the issue being consolidated is Ecological Risk Assessment Methods. Information on the 1993 research related to Ecological Risk Assessment Methods is available in the "1993 Accomplishments" section of that issue.

ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT METHODS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

In 1995, Ecological Risk Assessment Methods research will be conducted and described as part of the Ecosystems Protection research issue.

1994 PROGRAM

Research is being conducted on methods to assess the likelihood that adverse effects (e.g., mortality, population or reproductive decrease) will occur as a result of exposure to the release of a hazardous substance. The framework for analysis is rural watersheds at a variety of geographic scales, from local drainage basins through major watersheds. ORD is combining monitoring programs, analysis techniques for stressor-specific exposures and hazards related to Superfund sites, and the development of ecorisk guidelines for Agency-wide use in ecological risk assessment.

Research is using current scientific knowledge to develop a new holistic and integrated program designed to utilize a new generation of computer-based analysis and decision tools tailored to the information needs and authorities of Federal, State, and local resource managers. Researchers are examining the synergy between eutrophication, toxicity, and habitat loss. They are designing a new generation of ecologically-capable watershed models grounded in geographic information systems (GIS) technology and individual-based ecological approaches that will evaluate stressors in a whole-system perspective. Scientists will put Superfund sites into ecological perspective relative to other sources of stress within a watershed.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

EPA provided site-specific technical support to the Regions and States for risk assessment, site characterization, and the selection of remedial alternatives. Scientists provided site-specific monitoring for the Regions and the program offices in soil sampling, photographic interpretation, topographic and planimetric maps for site assessment, and groundwater methods.

GROUNDWATER

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Approximately seventy five percent of all Superfund National Priority List sites identify pollution of groundwater as one of the major problems that must be overcome. Current understandings of the underlying science issues and cost effective treatment options are still in their infancy. EPA will conduct additional research on long-term projects to evaluate the behavior of pump-and-treat systems in fractured rock, and the use of surfactant to enhance removal of dense nonaqueous-phase liquids (DNAPLs). Scientists and engineers will accelerate research on scientifically defensible soil cleanup standards and other site closure criteria, innovative methods for site characterization, and field testing of enhanced aquifer remediation methods at DNAPL sites. ORD will continue to provide state-of-science technical support to Agency personnel working on Superfund sites through an active technical assistance and technology transfer program.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD Superfund groundwater research is focusing on remediation, monitoring and characterization, and transport and transformation. Scientists are continuing to support the Surface Cleanup and Mobilization Processes (SCAMP) program, providing technical support, focusing on geophysical methods with the production of guidance manuals, and developing and evaluating models and test methods.

Scientists are completing an evaluation of the use of surfactants for enhancing the remediation of Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids (DNAPL) contamination in the subsurface. ORD is further evaluating in place remediation technologies with the emphasis on DNAPL contamination and pump-and-treat strategies. ORD groundwater research is emphasizing technical support to On Scene Coordinators, States, local communities and the private sector.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Scientists provided support to improve characterization at Superfund sites. A manual for summarizing the current state of knowledge for evaluation of sites suspected of contamination by dense non-aqueous liquids (DNAPLs) was completed and distributed to the EPA program and regional offices. Researchers provided data through an ongoing project on waste sites in fractured rock which has the potential to improve the characterizations tools use at Superfund sites. A report was issued on the use of electromagnetic sounding for subsurface characterization. Researchers completed a modeling study of the factors limiting the success of conventional pump and treat method. The study provided quantitative data on the significant role played by subsurface heterogeneity in limiting the success of pump and treat. ORD continued to provide technical support to OSWER and the regional offices, and provided support to OSWER for the development of the "technical impracticability" guidance and the development of soil screening levels. ORD continued to provide a high level of site-specific technical support to the regional offices in dealing with problems related to the remediation of ground-water contamination.

SURFACE CLEANUP

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

ORD will provide techniques and procedures to allow On-Scene Coordinators and Remedial Project Managers to quickly evaluate the degree of hazard posed by waste sites. The Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) program will continue to evaluate promising processes, techniques, and technologies offered by vendors. Researchers will evaluate new concepts on equipment processes or techniques operating at nearly full-scale for separation, recycling and incineration. Scientists and engineers will investigate issues associated with source separation, recycling, thermal reduction and ash residues, special waste (medical, sludge) and land disposal. Researchers will evaluate the integration of all aspects of hazardous materials management as more accurate costs are determined for various alternatives.

ORD will produce and distribute the 6th Edition of Technology Profiles and the Seventh SITE Annual Report to Congress. The Agency will initiate a report on cost requirements and capabilities of in-situ mixing systems and complete evaluation on directional drilling and other methods for delivery and recovery in normally consolidated soils. Additional accomplishments will include field evaluation of portable open-path infrared (IR) system technology, and a state-of-the-art report on above ground storage tank leak detection methodologies.

1994 PROGRAM

Researchers are developing, evaluating, and demonstrating analytical protocols, sampling techniques, and data interpretation approaches useful for characterizing Superfund sites. These methods include air monitoring techniques, sample preparation methods, automated data transfer techniques, geophysical methods, and land remote sensing techniques.

Scientists are furnishing site specific technical support to the Regions and States for risk assessments, site characterization, and the selection of remedial alternatives. ORD is evaluating new and promising treatment technologies under the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) program to encourage the commercialization of innovative and alternative treatment and monitoring technologies. The goal is to provide environmental decision-makers with new, viable treatment options that have performance or cost advantages compared to traditional treatment technologies.

Engineers and scientists are providing technology and assistance on issues relevant to the Superfund cleanup program office, EPA Regions, and States. ORD is conducting workshops on bioremediation of hazardous waste, in-situ treatment technologies, and recovery of products.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program completed soil-washing field tests with the Volume Reduction Unit (VRU) in cooperation with the Emergency Response Team (ERT), Region 4, and Region 8. Researchers produced and distributed a Guide for Conduction Treatability Studies under CERCLA: Biodegradation Remedy Selection and a guide on the "Use of Chemical Dispersants for In-land Spills . Site characterization, monitoring, quality assurance, technical assistance, and remediation technology testing and evaluation continued throughout FY 1993 in cooperation with the states and EPA regional offices to focus on Superfund site cleanups.

BIOREMEDIATION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Bioremediation is an engineered process using microorganisms to decompose toxic and hazardous materials. Remediation using these processes are usually non-toxic, non-hazardous and significantly less invasive to the environment than current cleanup methods. Successful development of bioremediation as a cleanup alternative could significantly impact the cost of, and options available for site remediation.

Scientists and engineers will take the bioremediation process to the pilot plant and field testing stages. Several large scale field demonstrations will be initiated on sites contaminated with BTEX, petroleum products, and chlorinated solvents (TCE). While the research on microbial biodegradation processes will continue, ORD will place a high priority on research and development that provides practical field approaches. Researchers will improve the efficacy of using direct introductions of microorganisms for field bioremediation through genetic manipulation. The research team will conduct the first field trial of a genetically engineered microorganism in 1995.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD research is using biodegradation process studies to drive the development of technology, and is using existing contaminated areas, particularly Superfund sites, as experimental field laboratories to address problems of reactor design, process control, engineering operation, and integration with other technologies. This research is being integrated with mathematical models to give a predictive framework for assessing effective and safe use of bioremediation. The chemicals of greatest concern are creosote and other wood-preserving wastes, organic solvents, PCBs, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), and metals.

Researchers are developing field test procedures. Pilot scale research is developing innovative engineering approaches that lead to full-scale field testing. Scientists are initiating additional cooperative projects with the SITE program.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Scientists are completing a demonstration of several bioremediation technologies in field demonstration including bioventing, anaerobic removal of BTEX, and creosote degradation in bioreactors.

HUMAN EXPOSURE

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

ORD will produce a series of compendia of methods for monitoring and assessing human exposure and the resulting body burden, using biomarkers at Superfund sites.

1994 PROGRAM

Researchers are developing and field-testing biological techniques (biomarkers) for estimating human exposure and the resulting body burden in workers and populations living near Superfund sites.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Scientists investigated use of breath, tissue, and body fluids as vehicles for measuring exposures. This research enabled the Agency to improve exposure estimates on populations exposed to waste sites.

HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT METHODS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Research to Improve Health Risk Assessments (RIHRA) will continue to improve methods used in the risk assessment process. Research will focus on improvements in exposure assessment, quantitative relationships between exposure and dose, and the biological bases for dose-response relationships. Scientists will provide a report on the pharmacokinetic modeling of trichloroethylene metabolites. Emphasis will be placed on chemical or issue-specific documentation and risk information dissemination. EPA will continue the development of chemical specific, site specific, and issue-specific assessments and guidance documents. Continued emphasis will be given to guidance on the assessment of chemical mixtures. Researchers will produce a final report on the reassessment of dioxin.

1994 PROGRAM

EPA is carrying out a comprehensive program to enhance the Agency's scientific capabilities to detect, assess, and evaluate risks to human health from hazardous substances, as well as to provide technical support to Agency offices in the areas of site and situation assessments. Examples include the development of pharmacokinetic models for use in risk assessment and computer programs to help conduct exposure and risk assessments for the Superfund program. Researchers are preparing a report on the analyses of slope factors for soil or dust lead to blood lead relationships, as well as a final report on the U.S. Lead Abatement study. Researchers are conducting a major reassessment of the health and ecological effects of dioxin.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Risk assessment methods research for hazardous substances was carried out in seven major research areas: (1) integrated exposure assessment, (2) physiologically based biologically based dose response models, (3) biologically-based dose response models, (4) analysis of uncertainty in risk assessment, (5) chemical and site-specific assessments, (6) guidance, and (7) information dissemination. This research defined methodologies to detect, assess, and evaluate risk to human health from hazardous materials. Research continued to provide guidance on the assessment of hazardous materials, on-line informational systems and software to assist those evaluating chemical and site-specific risks. Staff also provided assistance to the Regions and States regarding specific Superfund sites.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

As mandated by Public Law 102-564, the Small Business Innovative Research Program (SBIR) will allocate 2.0 percent of the Agency's extramural Superfund research appropriation to support the small businesses engaged in the development of equipment for abatement and control of contaminated Superfund sites. The Agency will use this program to take advantage of unique solutions developed by the private sector to remediate Superfund sites.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD carries out Public Law 102-564, the Small Business Innovation Research Program (SBIR) through the allocation of 1.5 percent of the Agency's extramural research appropriation to the support the Small Businesses engaged in the development of equipment for pollution abatement and control and process instrumentation. Under this program, the Agency is taking advantage of unique solutions to Superfund remediation issues that may be offered by the private sector.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

As mandated by Public Law 102-564, the Small Business Innovation Research Program (SBIR), EPA allocated 1.5 percent of the Agency's extramural research appropriation to support small businesses engaged in the development of equipment for pollution abatement and control and process instrumentation.

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

ORD will develop and disseminate technical information to the Regions, States, local communities, private sector, and the international community. Staff will conduct seminars on treatment technologies for nuclear sites, and on treatment technologies for contaminated sediments. Researchers will prepare a handbook for treatment of contaminated sediments, and will support various activities to foster the application of bioremediation techniques at Superfund sites.

1994 PROGRAM

The ORD Center for Environmental Research Information is developing and disseminating technical information to the Regions, States, local communities, private sector, and the international community. This information relates to both current and previously developed data useful in understanding the problems at Superfund sites, and to specific cleanup options which have or are currently being evaluated. ORD is preparing handbooks on the treatment of landfill leachates and groundwater from Superfund sites, enhanced delivery and recovery systems, and on recycling and reuse of waste material on Superfund sites. ORD is providing workshops on mining waste remediation.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ORD developed and disseminated technical information on evaluating technologies for treating landfills leachates and groundwater from Superfund sites, Quality Assurance/ Quality Control (QA/QC) for CERCLA waste management facilities, controlling oil spills, and assessing the effectiveness of bioremediation technologies.

EXPLORATORY GRANTS AND CENTERS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The exploratory grants and certe⁻s issue will include resources for both the Minority Academic Institutions program and the Hazardous Substances Research Centers.

The ORD Minority Academic Institutions Research program will continue to develop curriculum and training materials, provide mechanisms for the development of students and faculty in environmental fields, and conduct basic and applied research and development, technology transfer, and outreach programs associated with Hazardous Substance (Superfund) research and technology.

The competitive Hazardous Substances Research Centers (HSRC) program will continue supporting the five Centers and their 25 member universities. The HSRC will fund approximately 220 research and technology transfer projects, and support approximately 240 graduate and post doctoral students working on the research projects of the centers. A number of these research projects will be in the field demonstration phase at Superfund sites across the country.

1994 PROGRAM

The Minority Academic Institution program is focusing on environmental education, policy and research while promoting the capabilities of minority activities and increasing the participation of minorities in environmental careers.

The competitive hazardous substance grants and centers program is supporting five multi-university centers. The centers operate across the country investigating a variety of hazardous substances problems and concerns. The lead institution research theme for each research center are the following: New Jersey Institute of Technology for incineration and in-situ remediation technology; University of Michigan for bioremediation, including engineered systems; Louisiana State University for sediment contamination; Kansas State University for contamination of soils by metals and non-point sources of organic pollutants; and Stanford University for groundwater cleanup and site remediation. A national Bioremediation Field Demonstration Site is being established at the former Wurtsmith Air Force Base in northeast Michigan.

Congressional Directive. The 1994 Appropriations provided $3,500,000 for minority institutions under the Hazardous Substances Research Centers program, and $2,500,000 for the Gulf Coast Hazardous Substances Research Center. Both of these directives are funded within this Superfund issue.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Several important new efforts were undertaken. The South/Southwest HSRC explored the ability of plant enzymes to biotransform trinitrotoluene (TNT) in munitions wastes. The Northeast HSRC successfully field-demonstrated a process (pneumatic-fracturing and vapor extraction) which is 3-5 times as effective as traditional methods of removing contaminants from subsurfaces. The Great Plains/Rocky Mountain HSRC demonstrated the ability of densely planted poplar trees to remediate soil contaminated with agricultural chemicals.

INFRASTRUCTURE

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Adequately funded infrastructure is critical to ORD's success in conducting the quality science needed to assure that the Agency's decisions are scientifically sound. The most critical part of ORD's infrastructure is its staff. The assumption underlying all our research activities includes a productive workforce.

ORD established this cohesive, cross-cutting issue for infrastructure based upon the importance of this activity to planned and ongoing research activities. Funding for the Hazardous Substance (Superfund) Program Element has been centralized within the infrastructure issue to provide improved management in ORD's salaries, travel and related costs associated with managing research programs.

Workyears assigned to this issue represent a consolidation of existing research functions which had previously been allocated across multiple issues. This realignment provides greater accuracy in accounting for workforce usage, enabling management to utilize better information in decision-making and planning purposes. Consolidated activities include: science policy and program development; technical evaluation, review, and guidance to EPA program/regional offices, Federal/State Agencies, and foreign governments; research quality assurance and program review; extramural resource management; technology transfer of scientific information; ADP technical program development of environmental data systems; regulatory mission support; facilities maintenance and oversight; health and safety, and environmental compliance; research planning and program development; operational research oversight; policy and procedure development; program planning and operations; resource planning and review; document production; and secretarial/clerical support and personnel staffs.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD's current infrastructure program provides compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers. ORD's workforce carries out scientific research programs in support of the Agency's mission.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ORD funded its workyears in scientific support of the Agency's mission, providing the personnel compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers.

CROSS PROGRAMS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

ORD's Superfund Technical Liaison Program (STLP) will continue providing technical support to Regional Superfund staff and managers. This program is designed to establish a more interactive relationship between ORD laboratory scientists and the Regional Superfund staff. Technical Liaison staff work with Remedial Project Managers, On-Scene Coordinators, and their managers to help define Regional scientific and engineering needs, identifying the appropriate laboratories and individuals within ORD to respond to those needs, and work with those laboratories and individuals to ensure that the needs are addressed in a timely and effective manner.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD staff continue to provide technical support to Regional Superfund staff and managers through the Superfund Technical Liaison Program.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Superfund Technical Liaison Program established a baseline network for needed interactive work between the laboratory scientists and the Regional staff over the past year. This baseline will allow for the continued flow of information for those working in Superfund field activities.

SUPERFUND
Hazardous Substance Response

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM								
Hazardous Spill & Site Response								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		1132,921.2	1022,130.1	$976,904.1	$979,905.4	$972,259.2	-$7,646.2	-$49,870.9
	TOTAL	1132,921.2	1022,130.1	$976,904.1	$979,905.4	$972,259.2	-$7,646.2	-$49,870.9
TOTAL:								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		1132,921.2	1022,130.1	$976,904.1	$979,905.4	$972,259.2	-$7,646.2	-$49,870.9
Hazardous Substance Response	TOTAL	1132,921.2	1022,130.1	$976,904.1	$979,905.4	$972,259.2	-$7,646.2	-$49,870.9
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Hazardous Spill & Site Response		1,238.8	1,247.8	1,247.8	1,263.8	1,242.8	-21.0	-5.0
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		1,238.8	1,247.8	1,247.8	1,263.8	1,242.8	-21.0	-5.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Hazardous Spill & Site Response		1,290.3	1,247.8	1,247.8	1,263.8	1,242.8	-21.0	-5.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS		1,290.3	1,247.8	1,247.8	1,263.8	1,242.8	-21.0	-5.0

SUPERFUND

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESPONSE - ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

HAZARDOUS SPILL AND SITE RESPONSE

1995 BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $972,259,200 for Hazardous Substance Response. Of these resources, $99,690,700 will be for salaries and administrative expenses to support 1,242.8 total workyears and $872,568,500 will be for extramural support. This resource level represents a decrease of $7,646,200 and 21.0 total workyears from 1994. The resource decrease is due primarily to the decline in funding for site screening and assessment as greater efficiencies have been achieved and as more sites move into later phases of cleanup. The workforce request reflects the government-wide initiative to reduce the Federal workforce and streamline operations.

The Superfund Response Program can be classified into five categories: Site Assessment, Early Actions, Long Term Media Restoration, Response Management, and direct support for site activities. This direct support includes policy and guidance development, program evaluation and coordination, information management, contract management, site assessment support, remedial support, and removal support.

The 1995 budget priorities focus on addressing worst sites first through accelerated cleanups. Priority funding is provided to site assessment and removal and remedial action activities. The budget also supports military base closures by allocating resources for Headquarters technical oversight support. In addition, Headquarters support for enforcement lead removal and remedial investigations and feasibility studies (RI/FS) projects is now provided in this account, pursuant to the Enforcement reorganization.

Over the last two years, Superfund has developed momentum towards meeting the 650 NPL construction completion goal by the year 2000. The 1995 budget provides resources to continue progress towards meeting the goal.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $979,905,400 for Hazardous Substance Response. Of these resources, $89,233,000 are for salaries and administrative expenses to support 1,263.8 total workyears and $890,672,400 are for extramural support.

In 1994, the Agency will focus on implementing a number of administrative initiatives designed to streamline the cleanup process and facilitate community involvement.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $1,132,921,200 for Hazardous Substance Response. Of these resources, $83,766,100 was for salaries and administrative expenses to support 1,290.3 total workyears and $1,049,155,100 was for extramural support.

In 1993, the primary focus of the response program was on meeting the Agency's goal to complete cleanups at 200 sites. The Agency completed cleanup construction at 217 sites, exceeding the target by 17.

SITE SCREENING/ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $142,101,500 for this program from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. Funding for site screening and assessment has declined significantly from 1993 levels as greater efficiencies have been achieved and as more sites move into later phases of cleanup.

Uncontrolled releases at hazardous waste sites will be identified by the program in a timely manner through preliminary assessments (PA), removal investigations, site inspections (SI) and remedial investigations (RI). In addition, increased employment of the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM) integrated assessments will facilitate early action at high risk sites. Based on site assessment results, the Agency will score a site to determine whether it is eligible to be placed on the National Priorities List (NPL). The program plans to add 40 non-Federal and 10 Federal facility sites to the NPL, resulting in a steady flow of projects into the remedial pipeline.

In 1995, the Agency will begin implementing the Delivery of Analytical Services (DAS) strategy to streamline site sampling, in part by moving management of analytical resources from headquarters to the regional offices. In 1995, EPA will also emphasize quality assurance for the Contract Lab Program (CLP) and overall contractor oversight responsibilities.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $156,313,200 for site screening assessment from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. During 1994, the Agency is reducing the SI backlog, streamlining the site assessment process, and completing response activities. These efforts include full implementation of SACM and the integrated assessment approach to site assessment. Support resources are divided among the quality assurance (QA) program, which provides support to the CLP, site assessment and health and ecological assessments.

The program is conducting 1,480 site inspection prioritizations (SIPs) and 118 expanded site inspections (ESIs) to address the SI backlog. The program is also conducting 810 PAs and 713 SIs to assess new sites as they are discovered.

EPA is placing a high priority on conducting PAs at all sites within one year of entry into CERCLIS, performing SIs at all sites recommended for further evaluation based on their potential environmental impact, and implementing listing site inspections at the highest priority sites (i.e., those most likely to score above the revised Hazard Ranking System (HRS) cutoff).

In 1994, the site assessment program continues its responsibilities for sample analysis and data review for all phases of the site assessment, remedial, and removal programs. The DAS analysis, recommendations and implementation plan will be completed this year.

The program has placed a high priority on providing training programs to the site assessment staff, state and Tribal personnel, and appropriate contractors; evaluating the Multi-Site Cooperative Agreements (e.g., contracts with states and/or Indian Tribes to develop the capacity to perform response activities), and encouraging state and Indian Tribe participation in the development of site assessment guidance.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $187,518,600 from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation for this program. A total of 37,885 sites were listed in CERCLIS at the end of 1993. EPA completed 1,104 PAs during 1993; only 4.9 percent of CERCLIS sites still required PAs at the end of 1993. In addition, the Agency completed 713 SIs during 1993.

The pilot year for the SACM initiative was 1993. Integrated assessments were a key component of the model's streamlining approach. During 1993, several regional integrated assessments pilots were undertaken.

The Agency continued to focus special attention on improving federal facility compliance with CERCLA requirements. Federal facility sites make up 4 percent of sites in CERCLIS.

As of September 30, 1993, there were 71 proposed sites and 1,197 final NPL sites for a total of 1,268. By the end of 1993, the Agency had deleted 51 sites from the NPL.

EARLY ACTION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests $170,817,300 for the removal program for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation, an increase of $3,022,200 from 1994 levels. The additional funds will allow the Agency to increase the number of early actions consistent with the SACM initiative. The resources will support the Environmental Response Team's (ERT) expanded role in on-site technical advice and training for cleanup personnel. Support resources will be used to manage removal contracts which provide on-site technical assistance (e.g., release notifications, site investigations, and on-scene response monitoring) through the Technical Assistance Team (TAT) contract.

Resources will be used to perform site cleanup at approximately 25 emergencies and time-critical removals at NPL sites and 165 removals at non-NPL sites. Top priority is given to worst sites first: emergencies involving incidents where response is generally necessary within a matter of hours (e.g., threats of fire or explosion), time-critical removals at sites on the NPL (tc make these sites safe from immediate threats while they await remedial action), and time-critical removals at non-NPL sites posing major health and environmental threats. Resources will also be used to improve the efficiency of the Emergency and Rapid Response Services (ERRS) contracts by decentralizing their management to the Regions.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating $167,795,100 for the removal program from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This level of resources is supporting 183 removal actions and the work of the ERT at removal sites. The Agency continues to use removal authorities to conduct emergency and time critical actions at non-NPL sites. The removal program also addresses NPL sites where significant threats exist. Support dollars are being used to maintain the 1993 level of release notifications, release investigations, and on-scene monitoring of hazardous substances responses. The Agency is awarding new ERRS contracts in 1994.

In 1994, the regulatory and guidance framework are being completed for the removal program, including the use of revised removal authorities and promulgation of final regulations on the notification, reportable quantities (RQ), and designation of additional hazardous substances.

In the vast majority of removals, the potentially responsible party (PRP) or state or local government takes the lead in addressing the problem. In situations where more than one state is involved, or where there is an unusually complex problem, the Federal government coordinates the response. EPA and the U.S. Coast Guard maintain an emergency response capability, which is also used to provide engineering and scientific advice to Federal, state, and local officials during hazardous substance response actions.

The Agency continues to implement management initiatives to improve the recruitment and training of On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) and Regional Project Managers (RPMs) in order to enhance their management of Superfund sites.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $254,851,200 for removal actions and ERT technical assistance from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. These resources were used to initiate a total of 206 removal actions of which 30 were initiated at NPL sites. Of these total removal starts, nearly one-quarter were conducted in emergency situations; the rest were of a time-critical nature.

Since the inception of the program, the Agency has undertaken 2,538 fund-financed removal actions. Of these actions, over one-fifth were conducted in response to emergency situations. About 80% of the remaining actions were classified as time critical removals. Of the 1,320 sites on the NPL, 552 have been addressed by a removal action. These efforts enabled the Agency to take immediate action to protect public health and the environment.

In addition, Support dollars were used to manage an estimated 9,994 release notifications, 550 release investigations, and on-scene monitoring of hazardous substances at 160 sites. The program continued efforts to conduct removal assessments at all NPL sites.

During 1993, 19 early action projects were conducted as SACM pilots. The accelerated cleanup strategy, seeks to eliminate redundancy and facilitate early action at sites.

LONG TERM ACTIONS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $490,284,000 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation for site work in the Feasibility Study (FS), Remedial Design (RD), and Remedial Action (RA) stages of the Remedial Program, including $365,000,000 for fund-financed remedial actions. This level of resources will support 15 new fund-financed FSs, 33 fund-financed RDs, and 27 fund-financed RAs. Of the total amount requested, $38,300,000 is included for oversight of potentially responsible parties (PRPs) at 101 remedial design projects and 101 RAs. Support resources are also included for technical assistance for remedial projects, technical oversight for removal and RI/FS, guidance development and implementation, and grants to states, tribes, and local groups.

Superfund's highest priorities in 1995 are to focus efforts on addressing the worst sites first through accelerated cleanup and continue progress toward the Agency's goal of 650 NPL construction completions by the year 2000. Long term actions will result in meeting the goal of 65 NPL construction completions in 1995.

In 1995, the Agency will implement management initiatives related to the remedial program. These initiatives include implementing improvements to expedite the remedial design and construction process, expanding support to Regional contracting programs, establishing contracting cost controls, activating the Remedial Action Contracts (RACs), ensuring adequate administrative support for RPMs, including training.

In 1995, the Agency will continue pursuing its goal of increasing PRP participation in conducting Superfund cleanups. This will be achieved through effective use of negotiated settlements and unilateral administrative orders. When these mechanisms fail, the Superfund Trust Fund will promptly assume responsibility and then seek cost recovery.

The program will emphasize the use of innovative technology in the remedy selection process. In addition, the program will conduct an analysis of Records of Decision (RODs) issued in 1994 to assess improvements to the remedy selection process and consistency of the final remedy determination. Efforts will also be made to streamline policies and procedures for conducting five year reviews at sites after the cleanup process has been completed pursuant to SARA. The program will also work to employ soil screening levels and presumptive remedies developed and documented during 1993 and 1994.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the Bureau of Reclamation (BUREC) also contribute to the direct cleanup process of Superfund sites. USACE and BUREC implement most high-cost fund-financed remedial actions, provide on-site technical expertise, and ensure that project management is consistent between fund and PRP financed projects.

In 1995, the Remedial Support program will also work to improve participation in the Superfund process. The program will manage Core Program Cooperative Agreements, encourage the merging of Fund and enforcement efforts at the state level, and assist states and Indian tribes in developing multi-year work plans and strategies for addressing hazardous wastes at Superfund sites.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $494,442,900 for FS and RD/RA activities from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. The Agency is initiating 23 fund-financed FSs. Additional resources are also targeted at technical enforcement functions transferred into the response program.

Fund-financed RDs are taking place at 19 remedial projects. PRPs are financing the design at 65 remedial projects. The program is starting 132 RAs; PRPs are conducting 97 of these actions. The Agency is also performing long-term activities at sites, after the RA is completed, to ensure that the hazardous condition(s) are addressed.

In addition, resources are being used to ensure that states provide assurance, through the Capacity Assurance Plan process, that sufficient hazardous waste capacity would exist to manage wastes generated in the state during the next 20 years. The Agency also promotes the maximum involvement of Indian Tribes in planning and implementing all response activities.

The Agency is also increasing its efforts to improve public confidence by initiating dialogue with national interest groups and local community groups. This dialogue is focusing on "Superfund Revitalization" initiatives to streamline cleanup activities, communicate the program's successes and explore risk-management issues of concern to various stakeholders (including the states) in the Superfund program.

In 1994, the Agency is also continuing to provide grants to local communities through the Technical Assistance Grants (TAG) Program, and is administering Core Grants to the states. Activities are also underway promoting state deferral pilot projects. The program continues to perform treatability studies. These studies are an important part of the RI/FS and RD because they ensure that adequate data exist to effectively evaluate each technology prior to design.

The program is in the process of finalizing the next generation of the remedial action contracts, RACs.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $533,839,000 for FS and RD/RA activities from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. At the end of

1993, remedial cleanup activities were underway at 94 percent of the sites on the NPL. The Agency initiated 56 FSs. During 1993, 47 RODs were signed at fund-financed NPL sites. Designs began for 45 fund-financed remedial projects and PRPs financed the design at 85 projects.

The program started remedial actions at 119 projects; PRPs conducted 94 of these actions while 25 were fund-financed. As of September 30, 1993, construction activities were completed at 218 sites and construction activities were underway at a total of 393 sites. For 225 sites, designs were in progress and RI/FS activities had been initiated at another 309. Of the remaining 144 sites on the NPL, 98 have a remedy selected or have already had a removal action conducted. All NPL sites were evaluated by the end of 1993.

The Agency instituted several changes to the TAG program in an effort to generate greater public participation. These changes included reducing the 35 percent citizen match of TAG project costs to 20 percent. The 15 percent cap on administrative costs was eliminated, the Superfund TAG Handbook was updated, the procurement procedures were streamlined, and the $50,000 waiver criteria were issued.

Analysis for the ARCS contract replacement, RACs, began. RACs contracts are expected to be finalized in 1994 and begin employment in 1995 as the ARCS contracts expire.

RESPONSE MANAGEMENT

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $69,365,700 for the Response Management Program from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. These resources support chemical emergency prevention and preparedness activities, technology innovation efforts, budget analysis and formulation, strategic planning, technical training, policy and program evaluation, management information systems, financial accounting and tracking, and administrative services. Program management costs under the ARCS and ERRS contracts are also funded through this account. Resources are also included for program and financial management of the newly acquired responsibilities from the Offices of Waste Programs Enforcement (OWPE) and Federal Facilities Enforcement (OFFE).

The OSC/RPM Support Program will ensure that new Superfund personnel receive appropriate training in a timely manner. In 1995, training will be expanded to cover the latest information on remedy selection and innovative technology.

The Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention program, will consult with the National Response Team/Regional Response Teams, other agencies, the private sector, and international organizations to define roles and build consensus on prevention of chemical releases. The program will promote inspection methodologies, hazard assessment techniques, and communication tools, and will coordinate responses to major chemical incidents.

The Agency will work to promote innovative treatment technology at CERCLA sites. The program will assess new technologies for the treatment of hazardous waste in order to develop permanent remedies. Demonstration program sponsor pilot and full scale treatability studies at Superfund sites, and promote streamlined processes to accelerate cleanup response.

The Response Program will address Superfund contracts management weaknesses. The long-term contracting strategy identifies the long-term contracting needs of the program and designs a portfolio of Superfund contracts to meet those needs over the next ten years. During 1995, implementation of the strategy will involve continued phase-in of new contracts, and continued efforts to strengthen controls on the ARCS contract management and to reduce the potential for fraud in the Contract Lab Program.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating $70,583,600 from the Hazardous Substance Superfund Appropriation for the Response Management Program. These resources support the management of information systems, emergency preparedness activities, technology innovation efforts, budget formulation and execution process, training programs, and program management activities. Program, financial and information management activities supporting newly transferred responsibilities from OWPE and OFFE as part of the enforcement reorganization are included in this resource level.

Through CERCLIS and the associated Local Area Network (WasteLAN), the program provides critical information to managers and staff. A major component of this database is information from the Superfund Comprehensive Accomplishments Plan (SCAP) which aids management of remedial and removal activities. The SCAP is the central mechanism for planning, tracking and evaluating Superfund Program activities. In 1994, environmental indicators data is being tracked in CERCLIS and included in quarterly reports. Pilot studies for new indicators are continuing and studies are being conducted to determine populations affected by Superfund sites.

In 1994, the Responsive Electronic Link and Access Interface (RELAI) system is fully operational. RELAI consolidates site information from various systems and incorporates results of data collected from site managers across the country. RELAI is providing answers to many of the questions posed by Congress and the public concerning Superfund sites, such as contaminant and technology information as well as cleanup milestones and schedules.

In addition, the program is continuing the "Superfund Revitalization" effort to accelerate cleanups and communicate program progress to the public. The program is piloting innovative management approaches in all Regions for streamlining and accelerating cleanup activities consistent with National Contingency Plan (NCP) requirements. These include standardizing remedy-selection procedures, integrating site assessment activities, and identifying early action opportunities.

The Response Management program is continuing to ensure that new technology training programs and technology transfers from the Office of Research and Development (ORD), other Federal agencies, and the private sector are available to OSCs, RPMs, state employees, and Superfund contractors. Activities include:

using aerial imagery and photography for site identification and assessment; providing chemical-specific fate/transport data; providing site-specific support on technology selection; and providing advice and guidance on the use and limitations of mathematical models.

The Technology Innovation program is also accelerating the development, demonstration, and use of innovative treatment technologies, especially emerging technologies. The program's focus is on bench scale evaluation, identification of promising projects, and efforts to prepare selected technologies for evaluation in the demonstration phase.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $72,946,300 to the Response Management Program from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. The program focused significant effort on preparing the program for the first full implementation year of SACM. This included developing meaningful measures of success, a comprehensive data management system and a communications strategy. Efforts were also focused on improving the Environmental Indicators information and pursuing environmental justice analyses.

In addition to promoting the use of innovative treatment technologies, the technology innovation program promoted joint EPA/private sponsorship of full scale technology evaluations. Results were provided to OSCs, RPMs, and state employees through project reports, brochures, seminars, and conferences.

SUPERFUND
Hazardous Substance Response - Support

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM								
Hazardous Substance Response - OW								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$4,668.2	$1,942.6	$4,899.9	$5,044.0		-$5,044.0	-$1,942.6
	TOTAL	$4,668.2	$1,942.6	$4,899.9	$5,044.0		-$5,044.0	-$1,942.6
Hazardous Substance Response - OAR								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$3,029.4	$3,197.9	$3,071.3	$3,304.7	$3,284.9	-$19.8	$87.0
	TOTAL	$3,029.4	$3,197.9	$3,071.3	$3,304.7	$3,284.9	-$19.8	$87.0
TOTAL:								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$7,697.6	$5,140.5	$7,971.2	$8,348.7	$3,284.9	-$5,063.8	-$1,855.6
Hazardous Substance Response - Support	TOTAL	$7,697.6	$5,140.5	$7,971.2	$8,348.7	$3,284.9	-$5,063.8	-$1,855.6
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Hazardous Substance Response - OW		20.2	23.4	23.4	22.9		-22.9	-23.4
Hazardous Substance Response - OAR		20.6	20.0	20.0	21.0	19.6	-1.4	-4
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		40.8	43.4	43.4	43.9	19.6	-24.3	-23.8
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Hazardous Substance Response - OW		21.1	23.4	23.4	22.9		-22.9	-23.4
Hazardous Substance Response - OAR		20.8	20.0	20.0	21.0	19.6	-1.4	-4
TOTAL WORKYEARS		41.9	43.4	43.4	43.9	19.6	-24.3	-23.8

SUPERFUND

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESPONSE - SUPPORT

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESPONSE - OFFICE OF WATER

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

No resources are requested for this program in 1995. These efforts will continue under the authorities found in the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Clean Water Act.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994 the Agency is allocating a total of $5,044,000 supported by 22.9 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the Hazardous Substance Response appropriation.

The Regional drinking water program continues to support Superfund site remediation efforts through participation in workplan development meetings and reviewing Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Studies (RI/FS) and Records of Decision (ROD). They assist in the process of characterizing the relative health risk and the urgency for remedial alternatives and to analyze the necessity for providing alternative water supplies.

In accordance with the 1992 EPA-Natural Resources Defense Council Consent Decree and as required by Section 304 (m) of the Clean Water Act, the Agency is developing effluent guidelines and standards for the waste treatment industry. Proposal of Phase I of the waste treatment rule is planned in 1994. The Agency continues to develop the rule for the Phase II (landfills and incinerators) portion of the industry. In addition, EPA supports the development of sediment criteria and provide site-specific technical assistance to Superfund sites with contaminated sediment problems, including data and sample analyses and sediment toxicity testing. The program transferred funding to the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry to conduct studies of the human health impacts of consuming contaminated fish.

Congressional Directives. A total of $3,000,000 is for the Congressionally directed project, Human Health Study for the Impacts of Contaminated Fish.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993 the Agency obligated a total of $4,668,200 supported by 21.1 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Hazardous Substance Response appropriation.

To ensure safe drinking water, the Regions provided cases-by-case support for Superfund Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Studies (RI/FS) and Records of Decision (ROD). This ensured selection and documentation of the appropriate response actions for contaminated water supplies, including providing alternate water supplies. Action plans were reviewed to ensure that Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) and/or Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLG) were applied. When

MCLGs/MCLs had not been established for a particular contaminant, toxicological data was used in the process of characterizing the relative health risk and the urgency for remedial action. EPA continued to develop effluent guidelines and standards for the waste treatment industry, which accepts wastes from waste generators and leachate from Superfund sites and other landfills.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESPONSE - OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $3,284,900 all of which is from the Superfund appropriation supported by 19.6 total workyears for 1995. This represents a decrease of $19,800.0 in the Superfund appropriation and a decrease of 1.4 total workyears from 1994. The decrease of 1.4 total workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government.

During FY 1995, support will continue for remediation, removal, and enforcement activities at radioactively contaminated Superfund sites. This will include laboratory support, sample analysis, and field support available from the National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory through the Superfund Technical Support Center program, as well as site specific technical assistance for risk assessment and remediation technologies. Development of technical and policy documents to support headquarters and field activities will continue. Significant changes to the Superfund Program due to the incorporation of Superfund Accelerated Clean-up Model (SACM) concepts and other necessary alterations will require both revision of guidance documents and development of additional material to address problems unique to radioactive contamination. Development of Directives pertaining to radioactively contaminated sites will continue. Support for site-specific issues in the regions will continue. The Radiation Safety and Health Protection Program will be fully operational in all Regions and EPA laboratories will be incorporated into the program. The central radiation dosimetry database will be available on line and accessible throughout the Agency. Up to 1500 employees will be enrolled.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $3,304,700 all of which is from the Superfund appropriation supported by 21.0 total workyears.

In 1994, the Agency continues to provide sample collection, analysis, and data interpretation for remediation, removal, and enforcement activities at Superfund sites. The Agency is also developing guidance and criteria and reviewing reports, survey plans, and site assessments for radiation and sites with mixed waste contamination.

Work continues on demonstration, testing and evaluation of various remediation technologies. Development and revision of Superfund documents continues, reflecting the SACM concepts. Revised procedures stemming from SACM are being incorporated into the Site Investigation Manual for radiation sites. Development of treatability studies for soil at radioactively contaminated sites will continue. In coordination with the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER), we will continue to develop radiation specific OSWER Directives to assist regional staff in site specific clean-up. The Radiation Safety and Health Protection Program expands to Phase III, full implementation in all regions. It is anticipated that 750 to 1000 EPA employees will be enrolled in the program by the end of the fiscal year. An evaluation of Phase II is being completed, and the results are being incorporated into a quality improvement program.

In 1994, the program continues to support the Regional Radiation Program and Hazardous Waste Divisions by providing technical assistance for clean-up activities, including site specific risk assessment support. Regional support includes the operation of specialized field equipment such as the mobile radiation laboratories, and the scanning van.

The laboratory, technical assistance, field support, and development of regulatory criteria and guidance for the Superfund program is continuing in 1994. In 1994, the National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory continues to operate as a Superfund Technical Support Center.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $3,029,400 all of which is from the Superfund appropriation supported by 20.8 total workyears.

In 1993, the Agency provided sample collection, analysis, and data interpretation for remediation, removal, and enforcement activities at Superfund sites. The Agency also developed guidance and criteria and reviewed reports, survey plans, and assessments from sites where radiation and mixed waste was present or suspected.

The remediation technology effort continued to develop and refine soil washing, chemical extraction, and magnetic separation remediation techniques. In addition, increased training assistance was provided to the EPA regions on radioactivity hazards, transport, and safety procedures as they relate to clean-up at Superfund sites containing radioactive materials.

Development of an EPA national "reference laboratory" for Agency-wide mixed waste analysis included the establishment of mixed waste field sampling, screening, handling and shipping procedures. Radioanalytical procedures used by the Agency, other federal agencies, states, and the private sector for analysis of soil and water contamination were evaluated, revised, and updated. Standardized Agency-wide radioanalytical protocols were established and site audit procedures for radionuclides developed. During FY 1993, Phase II of the Radiation Safety and Health Protection Program was undertaken. This program is an integrated radiation health monitoring program for EPA employees. The program included radiation health and safety training, standard dosimetry, and development of a central EPA database to develop reports. Over 200 EPA employees participated in the program. The Agency evaluated potential disposal techniques and technology and review remedial action plans prior to implementation.

The laboratory, technical assistance, field support, and development of regulatory criteria and guidance for the Superfund program was continued in 1993. In 1993, the National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory operated as a Superfund Technical Support Center.

SUPERFUND
Hazardous Substance Response - Interagency

PROGRAM		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
Superfund Interagency Department of Health & Human Services (ATSDR)								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$55,984.6	$42,036.0	$64,036.0	$64,036.0	$53,000.0	-$11,036.0	$10,964.0
	TOTAL	$55,984.6	$42,036.0	$64,036.0	$64,036.0	$53,000.0	-$11,036.0	$10,964.0
Superfund Interagency Department of Health & Human Services (NIEHS)								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$51,915.0	$27,915.0	$52,915.0	$52,915.0	$41,846.3	-$11,068.7	$13,931.3
	TOTAL	$51,915.0	$27,915.0	$52,915.0	$52,915.0	$41,846.3	-$11,068.7	$13,931.3
Superfund Interagency Department of Justice								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$33,324.4	$32,324.0	$32,324.0	$32,324.0	$32,324.0		
	TOTAL	$33,324.4	$32,324.0	$32,324.0	$32,324.0	$32,324.0		
Superfund Interagency United States Coast Guard								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$4,801.0	$4,801.0	$4,801.0	$4,801.0	$4,801.0		
	TOTAL	$4,801.0	$4,801.0	$4,801.0	$4,801.0	$4,801.0		
Superfund Interagency National Oceanographic & Atmospheric Administration								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$1,118.7	$1,106.0	$2,212.0	$2,212.0	$2,212.0		$1,106.0
	TOTAL	$1,118.7	$1,106.0	$2,212.0	$2,212.0	$2,212.0		$1,106.0
Superfund Interagency Department of Interior								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$724.2	$608.0	$608.0	$608.0	$608.0		
	TOTAL	$724.2	$608.0	$608.0	$608.0	$608.0		
Superfund Interagency Federal Emergency Management Agency								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$833.7	$912.0	$1,824.0	$1,824.0	$912.0	-$912.0	
	TOTAL	$833.7	$912.0	$1,824.0	$1,824.0	$912.0	-$912.0	
Superfund Interagency Occupational Safety & Health Administration								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$248.6	$350.0	$350.0	$350.0	$350.0		
	TOTAL	$248.6	$350.0	$350.0	$350.0	$350.0		

SUPERFUND
Hazardous Substance Response - Interagency

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
TOTAL: Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund	$148,950.2	$110,052.0	$159,070.0	$159,070.0	$136,053.3	-$23,016.7	$26,001.3
Hazardous Substance Response - Interagency TOTAL	$148,950.2	$110,052.0	$159,070.0	$159,070.0	$136,053.3	-$23,016.7	$26,001.3

SUPERFUND

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESPONSE - INTERAGENCY

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $136,053,300 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation for Interagency activities in 1995, a decrease of $23,016,700 from the 1994 Congressional Appropriation levels. The decrease occurs in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) in the National Institute of Environmental and Health Sciences (NIEHS) and in the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). These decreases will bring these agencies' budgets more in line with the overall declining budget of the Superfund program over the past several years. The requested funding will also finance the ongoing Superfund program activities of the United States Coast Guard, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Justice, and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration at 1994 levels.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (HHS)

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $94,846,300 ($53,000,000 for ATSDR and $41,846,300 for NIEHS) for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This request represents a decrease of $22,104,700 ($11,036,000 for ATSDR and $11,068,700 for NIEHS) from the 1994 appropriated levels. The decrease is due to a constrained overall program level forcing reductions in ATSDR and NIEHS in favor of higher priority direct site cleanup activities.

In 1995, ATSDR will continue to provide technical support and expertise as required under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended, to protect public health and to determine the toxicological and human health impacts associated with hazardous substances. Emphasis will continue to be placed on expanding state responsibilities and involvement.

In 1995, ATSDR will conduct fewer Federal health assessments and review more final health assessments and consultations for National Priorities List (NPL) sites as states increase the number of health assessments they conduct. The increased state participation offsets the reduction in ATSDR conducted health assessments and helps build a significant role for states in the State-Federal Superfund partnership. Health consultations to states, local governments, and EPA will continue in 1995.

Health assessments and related follow-up work involve conducting health studies at NPL sites; investigating complaints of illness or disease related to exposure to hazardous substances; developing appropriate biological testing for exposed individuals; and developing and maintaining registries of exposed individuals. CERCLA requires ATSDR to perform a health assessment within one year from the date of an NPL site proposal.

ATSDR will initiate draft versions of toxicological profiles. ATSDR will also continue to: maintain and update the existing sub-registry of the National Exposure Registry; continue four existing site-specific surveillance projects; operate four state based surveillance projects; and continue one surveillance project on hazardous waste workers as well as nine surveillance projects on emergency events. Technical assistance will continue to the health community by maintenance of automated directories and information systems such as the Toxicological Network (TOXNET) and the Environmental Health Information Resources Directory.

In 1995, NIEHS will support the Superfund program by continuing to: provide basic research grants for the development of methods and technologies to detect hazardous substances in humans and environmental media; advance techniques to assess and evaluate risks effects from hazardous substances; develop methods to assess the risks to human health presented by hazardous substances; and conduct basic biological, chemical and physical research to reduce the amount and toxicity of hazardous substances. Biomedical and non-biomedical research will be conducted by interdisciplinary teams of scientists. Graduate students and post-doctoral researchers will assist and be trained in research conducted at NIEHS-supported universities.

The NIEHS worker safety training grants program will continue its efforts to ensure that grantees are providing a program of high quality instruction to workers targeted by the program (i.e., laborers and emergency responders). Reductions to NIEHS were taken in activities other than the high priority worker safety training grants.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $116,951,000 ($64,036,000 for ATSDR and $52,915,000 for NIEHS) from the Hazardous Substance Superfund Appropriation. An additional $3,000,000 for NIEHS is shown under the Office of Water section and is for the Congressionally directed project, Human Health Study for the Impacts of Contaminated Fish.

In 1994, ATSDR is: maintaining a 24-hour hotline for reports of CERCLA releases; responding to requests for information from Federal agencies; conducting health assessments; providing health consultations to states, local governments and the Agency; developing a research program to help fill data gaps on toxicological profile chemicals; continuing epidemiological and exposure studies and various surveillance projects, maintaining and updating three sub-registries; preparing and disseminating health education information; reporting to Congress on health-related activities; continuing to participate in National Response Team activities; expanding the minority Environmental Health Initiative to address Environmental Justice; and continuing an initiative to prevent lead toxicity in young children.

In 1994, NIEHS is enhancing its basic research grants programs. Research projects are being funded at United States universities and institutions. Through scientific conferences and workshops, NIEHS communicates research findings. NIEHS pilots new technologies, integrates research findings, and identifies continuing research gaps. Emphasis on technology transfer continues in 1994.

In the worker safety training grants program, NIEHS is continuing implementation of the recommendations from the evaluations of the training grant programs. The evaluations were conducted to ensure that the grantees are providing a program of high quality instruction to workers targeted by the program and to ensure that the training received is being used by workers engaged in activities related to hazardous substance removal and containment. NIEHS expects the cumulative number of trainees to increase to at least 345,000.

Congressional Directives. A total of $47,000,000 is for Congressionally directed projects: $22,000,000 for ATSDR and $25,000,000 for the NIEHS university-based basic research grants.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, $107,899,600 was obligated from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation by HHS ($55,984,600 for ATSDR and $51,915,000 for NIEHS).

During 1993, ATSDR significantly changed its approach for conducting health assessments. The major areas of expansion included community involvement, public health action plans and a public comment period. In 1993, ATSDR prepared the following public health assessment documents: preliminary (23 initial release documents, 14 public comment release documents, 13 final release documents); full (16 initial release documents, 73 public comment release documents, 51 final release documents); and petition (13 initial release documents, 15 public comment release documents, and 8 final release documents).

In compliance with CERCLA Section 104(i) (3); which requires ATSDR to prepare toxicological profiles on the first 275 most hazardous substance found at Superfund sites, ATSDR produced a total of 162 profiles (12 draft profiles during 1993). ATSDR also initiated the substance-specific data gaps research program in cooperation with the Minority Health Professions Foundation.

In 1993, ATSDR initiated 13 new human health studies, continued 50, and completed 6. This includes 8 new, 16 continued and 3 completed comprehensive health studies to specifically evaluate the relationships between exposures to hazardous substances and adverse health effects; 42 health outcome studies were ongoing, 34 health outcome studies were continued, 5 new studies were initiated, and 3 were completed; 13 research projects were initiated at 7 Minority Health Profession Foundation member institutions.

In addition to human health studies, ATSDR added the second site in the benzene subregistry to the National Exposure Registry, added the 13th site to the trichloroethylene (TCE) subregistry, and maintained the 4 sites on the dioxin subregistry in 1993.

In addition to human health studies and the National Exposure Registry, ATSDR conducts surveillance of human health effects of exposure to hazardous substances. As a part of the ATSDR comprehensive surveillance plan, 3 site specific projects were continued and 1 was initiated; 250 site specific emergency health consultations and emergency technical assists were performed. Three state-based surveillance projects were completed and 3 were continued. The Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance System (HSEESS) was expanded from 11 to 12 states in 1993.

ATSDR's health education activities during 1993 included: the continuation of training for state and local health officials on the use of TOXNET and other on-line systems operated by the National Library of Medicine; the development of environmental health case studies (29 case studies completed; 69,119 copies distributed) for use by the medical community; 5,000 health care providers trained; a cooperative agreement with Association for State and Territorial Health Officers/Association for State and Territorial Health and Risk Assessors (ASTHO/ASTHRA); 6 risk communication workshops; 17 cooperative agreements with states for education of health professionals; medical management guidelines for use by emergency department personnel for 28 chemicals; 11 clinical fellowships for physicians; and education activities through the environmental and occupational health clinic network.

In 1993, 18 institutions received funding from NIEHS to conduct 142 separate basic research projects in a grants program designed to fulfill the requirements of the Superfund Basic Research and Professional Training Plan. The Plan was developed by NIEHS and approved by the HHS Advisory Council on Hazardous Substances Research and Training, as required by Section 311(a) of SARA.

NIEHS supported 18 grantees through its worker safety training grant program in 1993. These grantees represent a consortium of over 70 organizations including universities, labor organizations, and local government units. The cumulative number of trainees in these programs has increased to 345,000. NIEHS also maintained a clearing house established by and for its grantees to assure the communication and coordination of a nationwide training effort in Superfund worker training.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (DOJ)

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $32,324,000 for DOJ from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. There is no change from the 1994 appropriated level.

In 1995, DOJ will maintain its support to the Agency in reviewing consent decrees, de minimis settlements, enforcement of information requests, and access cases. In addition, DOJ will impose civil penalties in instances where PRPs: violate notification requirements of CERCLA; deny access to sites; destroy records; violate financial responsibility regulations; or violate administrative and judicial settlement agreements. DOJ will pursue criminal cases and continue to provide support to EPA's cost recovery efforts. DOJ will also defend the Agency against citizen suits, pre-enforcement review cases, reimbursement claims, and challenges to EPA administrative civil penalty decisions.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $32,324,000 from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation for DOJ. DOJ is providing civil and criminal enforcement litigation which includes counseling on and enforcing administrative orders, instituting suits to compel removal and remedial actions, recovering response costs incurred by the Fund, and giving warrants for entry.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, $33,324,400 was obligated from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation by DOJ. These resources were used for litigation and other enforcement related activities. Key accomplishments included the filing of 9 settlement/injunctive (CERCLA Section 106) cases and 39 cost recovery (CERCLA Section 107) cases. In addition to the cases filed, DOJ supported 52 Section 106 and 185 Section 107 ongoing cases in 1993. DOJ also concluded 10 Section 106 cases and 30 Section 107 cases by consent decrees.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD (USCG)

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $4,801,000 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation for the USCG. There is no change from the 1994 appropriated level.

In 1995, the USCG will continue to work to reduce the occurrence and effects of releases of hazardous substances by enforcing applicable sections of CERCLA, as amended. Included in the activities, the USCG will: issue and check Certificates of Financial Responsibility; investigate hazardous substance spill reports; and determine penalties and prepare liability assessments for the PRPs.

In an effort to minimize the effects of releases of hazardous substances into the coastal environment, the USCG will provide an adequately equipped and properly trained workforce to investigate releases and to monitor or supervise removal actions. The USCG will also ensure the effective management of the CERCLA program within its purview, while providing necessary assistance to On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) in successfully dealing with CERCLA incidents.

Responsibilities also include: providing a central point of contact for receiving reports of releases of hazardous substances and notifying the predesignated Federal OSC; providing assistance in assessing the hazards of released substances; and supporting the National Response Team (NRT) and Regional Response Teams (RRTs). The USCG will also continue the medical monitoring system to minimize the possibility of harmful effects to USCG enforcement or response personnel from exposure to hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $4,801,000 from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation for the USCG.

The USCG provides a central point of contact for receiving reports of releases of hazardous substances and notifies the pre-designated OSC and other appropriate governmental and/or private entities. In addition, the USCG provides assistance in the assessment of the hazards of released pollutants. The USCG also supports the NRT and RRT components of the National response mechanism.

In support of its mission, the USCG develops and maintains information systems for program management analysis and the necessary chemical assessment data systems for proper response to hazardous substance incidents.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, $4,801,000 was obligated from the Hazardous Substance Response appropriation for the USCG. These resources were used to conduct response training for USCG personnel, upgrade the capabilities of the National Response Center (NRC), maintain safety equipment, and support field data systems that aid response programs and minimize the possibility of harm to personnel from exposure to hazardous substances. In addition, 45 response actions were started and 8 were completed. The funds also supported active participation by the USCG on the NRT and RRTs.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION (NOAA)

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $2,212,000 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation for NOAA. There is no change from the 1994 appropriated levels.

In 1995, these resources will allow NOAA to provide technical assistance to on-scene coordinators (OSCs) in dealing with releases of hazardous substances in coastal and marine areas. NOAA will continue to develop and improve information sources such as the Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operacions (CAMEO) program, to minimize risk and improve the effectiveness of response operations. In addition, NOAA will continue to provide technical support to the Agency during hazardous waste site investigations to identify and assess risks to coastal resources. NOAA will also act as technical liaison with the Agency and other Federal, state, and local agencies on coastal resource issues of common interest.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating $2,212,000 from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation for NOAA. NOAA provides technical support for activities associated with hazardous waste site removal and remedial actions affecting coastal and marine resources. NOAA also develops and conducts field testing of advanced chemical sampling analytical equipment used for response operations; and provides policy support to the NRT/RRTs and to state and local entities in the areas of contingency planning, community relations, communications, preparedness evaluation, and training.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, $1,118,700 was obligated from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation by NOAA. These resources were used to support NOAA's ongoing efforts to provide technical assistance to OSCs in addressing releases in coastal and marine areas. Activities included the purchase, development, and field testing of state-of-the-art sampling and analytical equipment necessary for efficient and safe response to hazardous waste releases. Funds were also used to support the computer-based communication and information systems to provide identification of likely accident location, trajectory analysis of spilled hazardous materials, potential human and environmental impacts of accidents, and training of response personnel via spill simulation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (DOI)

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $608,000 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation for DOI. There is no change from the 1994 appropriated level.

DOI will continue to: provide natural resources expertise during NRT/RRT preparedness and training activities; provide coordination of its range of natural resource and other scientific/ technical expertise to Headquarters personnel in agencies participating in the NRT; and provide guidance and training to states and local governments on emergency preparedness and response planning. DOI will also provide staff support functions to the administration of the National Response System and provide direction and technical information to field units with respect to releases of hazardous substances, whether they occur at Superfund sites or as emergency incidents.

In addition, DOI will conduct training sessions and workshops, develop guidance, and provide consultation in its area of expertise. Technical assistance to develop and enhance state and Federal trustee officials' capacity to conduct natural resource damage assessments will be emphasized. These efforts result in effective claims for compensation of natural resource losses or injuries from releases of hazardous substances, from Superfund sites or during emergency incidents.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $608,000 from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation for DOI. DOI participates in preparedness and training activities, as well as administrative work group activities. To ensure that proper consideration is given to natural resources and sensitive environments, DOI is providing guidance, consultation, technical assistance, and training to states and local governments. DOI is also conducting training sessions and workshops, developing guidance, and providing consultation and technical assistance to enhance state and Federal trustee officials' capacity to conduct natural resource damage assessments.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, $724,200 was obligated from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation by DOI. These resources enabled DOI to participate in NRT/RRT preparedness and training activities, continue its involvement in state and local emergency preparedness, and provide technical expertise as it relates to Natural Resource Damage Assessments.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $912,000 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation for FEMA. A reduction of $912,000 is due to not continuing a Congressional directive.

In 1995, FEMA will continue to support the Superfund program in the management and coordination of training programs for local officials through the Emergency Management Institute and the National Fire Academy. These courses assist local officials in addressing emergency incidents in their communities. Resources will also be used to maintain the National Response System by providing local, state, and Federal emergency preparedness and administrative support to Regional Response Teams (RRTs). Resources will also continue to fund the distribution of educational materials at state and local levels, and to support the training and team building necessary to enhance specialized response capabilities.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $1,824,000 of which $30,000 is supporting temporary and permanent relocations from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation.

In 1994, FEMA continues to provide technical assistance to state and local governments through improved coordination with the RRT for all preparedness activities. FEMA is providing support to the NRT initiatives for information exchange. In 1994, the temporary and permanent relocation program is being returned to the Agency.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, $833,700 was obligated from the Hazardous Substance Superfund by FEMA. These resources were used to: support FEMA's development of relocation guidelines and regulations; provide management oversight for temporary and permanent locations; provide preparedness guidance and technical assistance to state and local governments; enhance coordination of hazardous materials issues with the public and private sector; and provide continued support for NRT/RRT initiatives.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (OSHA)

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $350,000 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation for OSHA. There is no change from the 1994 appropriated level.

In 1995, OSHA will conduct compliance assistance visits to review site safety and health plans and programs. OSHA will also provide technical assistance to EPA and other Federal agencies, and develop guidelines and procedures in the composition of manuals for assessing safety and health at hazardous waste sites. In addition, OSHA will continue to participate in response activations of the NRT and RRT by providing technical assistance to other team members.

OSHA will continue its implementation of the Hazardous Waste Standards (HWS) by developing a training certification program for hazardous waste and emergency response operations, and will conduct 5 technical evaluations during 1995.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $350,000 from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation for OSHA

OSHA continues to conduct safety and health inspections at Superfund sites and provide assistance at the sites to the NRT/RRTs. The resources allow OSHA to support: technical assistance at hazardous waste sites; worker safety inspections and enforcement at sites where Superfund remedial actions are underway; and assistance to the NRT/RRT in preparedness and training activities. Funds are also applied to support information sharing activities; the review and development of contingency plans; participation in simulation exercises; and training activities. OSHA uses resources to develop required standards for the certification of training for employees engaged in hazardous waste operations.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, $248,600 was obligated from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation by OSHA. The funds were used to train OSHA inspectors; maintain a special inspection program for Superfund sites; provide technical assistance to EPA; provide support for the activities of the NRT/RRTs, and enforce a required worker protection standard.

SUPERFUND
Hazardous Substance Response-Enforcement

PROGRAM		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
Hazardous Substance-Technical Enforcement								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$109,030.4	$112,485.8	$110,719.2	$94,796.2	$100,709.5	$5,913.3	-$11,776.3
	TOTAL	$109,030.4	$112,485.8	$110,719.2	$94,796.2	$100,709.5	$5,913.3	-$11,776.3
Hazardous Substance-Legal Enforcement								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$27,908.0	$30,221.8	$29,588.2	$23,565.5	$25,810.3	$2,244.8	-$4,411.5
	TOTAL	$27,908.0	$30,221.8	$29,588.2	$23,565.5	$25,810.3	$2,244.8	-$4,411.5
Hazardous Substance-Criminal Enforcement Program								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$2,428.0	$2,057.0	$1,907.9	$2,620.2	$2,681.6	$61.4	$624.6
	TOTAL	$2,428.0	$2,057.0	$1,907.9	$2,620.2	$2,681.6	$61.4	$624.6
Hazardous Substance Technical Support								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$7,969.2	$8,996.9	$8,035.3	$7,689.9	$8,531.5	$841.6	-$465.4
	TOTAL	$7,969.2	$8,996.9	$8,035.3	$7,689.9	$8,531.5	$841.6	-$465.4
Hazardous Substance Federal Facilities Enforcement								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$27,921.9	$30,246.6	$30,039.5	$28,664.5	$30,053.9	$1,389.4	-$192.7
	TOTAL	$27,921.9	$30,246.6	$30,039.5	$28,664.5	$30,053.9	$1,389.4	-$192.7
Hazardous Substance Site Remediation Enforcement								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund					$17,493.4	$20,178.0	$2,684.6	$20,178.0
	TOTAL				$17,493.4	$20,178.0	$2,684.6	$20,178.0
TOTAL:								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$175,257.5	$184,008.1	$180,290.1	$174,829.7	$187,964.8	$13,135.1	$3,956.7
Hazardous Substance Response-Enforcement	TOTAL	$175,257.5	$184,008.1	$180,290.1	$174,829.7	$187,964.8	$13,135.1	$3,956.7

SUPERFUND
Hazardous Substance Response-Enforcement

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Hazardous Substance-Technical Enforcement	770.5	836.4	836.4	750.7	737.1	-13.6	-99.3
Hazardous Substance-Legal Enforcement	378.1	417.4	417.4	369.9	359.0	-10.9	-58.4
Hazardous Substance-Criminal Enforcement Program	23.8	18.8	18.8	23.4	23.1	-3	4.3
Hazardous Substance Technical Support	43.7	44.5	44.5	44.2	41.7	-2.5	-2.8
Hazardous Substance Federal Facilities Enforcement	199.6	234.4	234.4	228.8	221.0	-7.8	-13.4
Hazardous Substance Site Remediation Enforcement				118.9	117.7	-1.2	117.7
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	1,415.7	1,551.5	1,551.5	1,535.9	1,499.6	-36.3	-51.9
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Hazardous Substance-Technical Enforcement	801.2	836.4	836.4	750.7	737.1	-13.6	-99.3
Hazardous Substance-Legal Enforcement	404.4	417.4	417.4	369.9	359.0	-10.9	-58.4
Hazardous Substance-Criminal Enforcement Program	24.1	18.8	18.8	23.4	23.1	-3	4.3
Hazardous Substance Technical Support	45.7	44.5	44.5	44.2	41.7	-2.5	-2.8
Hazardous Substance Federal Facilities Enforcement	203.6	234.4	234.4	228.8	221.0	-7.8	-13.4
Hazardous Substance Site Remediation Enforcement				118.9	117.7	-1.2	117.7
TOTAL WORKYEARS	1,479.0	1,551.5	1,551.5	1,535.9	1,499.6	-36.3	-51.9

SUPERFUND

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESPONSE - ENFORCEMENT

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $187,964.800, supported by 1,499.6 workyears for 1995 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation for technical, administrative and legal enforcement activities.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE TECHNICAL ENFORCEMENT

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. The Headquarters enforcement resources for Superfund Technical Enforcement can now be found in Multimedia.

The Agency requests a total of $100,709,500 ($48,952,500 extramural, $51,757,000 intramural) and 737.1 workyears from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This represents an increase of $5,913,300 and a decrease of 13.6 workyears. The increase in dollars is due to full funding of the workforce in 1995. The workforce reduction is due to the government-wide effort to reduce the Federal workforce and streamline operations.

In 1995, the Agency will provide funding for negotiations with potentially responsible parties (PRPs) to obtain response actions consistent with the National Contingency Plan (NCP). As the PRPs conduct work, the Agency will provide oversight to ensure that they are in compliance with settlements and orders. Where negotiations fail, the Agency will either take unilateral enforcement actions or use Trust Fund dollars to remediate sites. Cost recovery actions will then be taken against PRPs to recover Trust Fund expenditures.

As the Agency continues to implement the accelerated cleanup model promoting early risk reduction, the enforcement program will focus on identifying PRPs early to assure a continued high level of PRP participation. As a result of the Agency's success in achieving private response at Superfund sites, additional attention will be placed on monitoring compliance with settlements and orders. Where a PRP is in non-compliance, the Agency will use administrative and judicial actions and assess penalties as appropriate.

In 1995, continued focus will be placed on conducting expeditious PRP Searches to maximize the potential for early and equitable PRP response. Where appropriate, enforcement orders will be issued to obtain early action by PRPs. This emphasis on early establishment of liability will result in earlier reduction of risk at sites and a reduction in transaction costs to the PRPs. Where long-term action is required, a more comprehensive remedial investigation and feasibility study will be conducted, and maximum efforts will be made to get responsible parties to conduct the long-term response actions.

The program will continue to emphasize settlements for small contributions of hazardous substances (de minimis settlements) and will conduct oversight to facilitate these settlements. Resources will support program planning and contract oversight with particular attention given to quality assurance and conflict of interest concerns. The program will continue its efforts to improve existing information systems and on building integrated enforcement data systems with the Department of Justice (DOJ) to assist the overall management of the Agency's case load on a priority basis.

1994 PROGRAM

As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. The Headquarters enforcement resources for Superfund Technical Enforcement can now be found in Multimedia.

The Agency is allocating a total of $94,796,200 ($48,886,500 extramural, $45,909,700 intramural) and 750.7 workyears from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation.

The Technical Enforcement program will continue its cost documentation efforts in support of cost recovery actions. These enable the Agency to be in a stronger position when negotiating or litigating cost recovery cases. The program is also continuing its emphasis on early de minimis settlements and is focusing its attention on PRP compliance with settlement agreements. Emphasis on early and comprehensive PRP searches supports the early de minimis effort and also serves to help the program maintain its high PRP participation. The Agency continues to use available administrative and judicial enforcement tools in obtaining PRP response actions, and to focus on managing and bringing to successful closure PRP response and enforcement actions already underway. PRPs not responding to requests for information are subject to enforcement actions. The enforcement program will oversee PRP conduct of response actions, and will issue orders and/or stipulated penalties when PRPs are not in compliance with settlement agreements.

The Agency is issuing administrative orders, and may in some cases pursue litigation for injunctive relief where settlements are not achieved. The program is also pursuing non-settling PRPs, and following with aggressive cost recovery actions when the Trust Fund is used for removal and remedial response actions. The Agency is seeking the recovery of government costs plus treble damages when PRPs do not comply with unilateral orders. Cost recovery activities will focus on large cases and cases constrained by the statute of limitations as well as administrative cases. An aggressive cost recovery program creates incentives for early PRP participation in the cleanup process.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $109,030,400 ($60,129,500 extramural, $48,900,900 intramural) supported by 801.2 total workyears from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation to secure and oversee PRP response at National Priorities List (NPL) sites and other priority sites and to pursue cost recovery actions.

The Agency continued to strengthen its enforcement program by placing increased focus on finding PRPs early in the process and using all available enforcement tools before initiating a fund-financed action. Where PRPs failed to adequately respond to information requests, prompt enforcement followed. To encourage settlements, the Agency pursued de minimis and mixed funding agreements. Where negotiations failed to achieve settlement, the Agency took actions against non-settling PRPs by issuing unilateral orders to achieve response and to establish treble damage claims for cost recovery.

When responsible parties undertook the response action, strong Agency oversight coupled with prompt enforcement action was used to prevent delays at the remedy selection and implementation phases. Stipulated or statutory penalties were issued where the PRPs were not in compliance with the administrative order, consent decree, or judgment.

The program pursued administrative or judicial cost recovery actions where Fund-financed action had been undertaken. Aggressive cost recovery-actions against non-settling PRPs provided an incentive for PRPs to settle.

During 1993, PRP remedial response accounted for 72% of the remedial actions initiated. The program also concluded remedial design/remedial action (RD/RA) negotiations, issued administrative orders, and referred cases to DOJ resulting in 36 Consent Decrees and 50 Unilateral Administrative Orders for RD/RA. Of the 50 unilateral orders, compliance was achieved with 42 orders during 1993. Agreements and orders in compliance resulted in binding commitments to perform remedial work valued at nearly $800 million. For the entire program, the value of PRP settlements was over $910 million. The value of cost recovery settlements in 1993 was over $220 million. Funds received in 1993 as a result of cost recovery actions exceeded $185 million.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LEGAL ENFORCEMENT

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $25,810,300 and 359.0 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This represents an increase of $2,244,800 and a decrease of 10.9 total workyears from 1994. The workyear reduction reflects the Administration's efforts to streamline the Federal workforce. This resource level represents exclusively Regional resources. The corresponding Headquarters component is included in a transfer of 41.4 workyears to the new Hazardous Substance Site Remediation enforcement program as part of the Agency's Enforcement program reorganization.

The Regional Superfund legal enforcement program will continue to implement the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM), which accelerates the technical aspect of clean up activities. The model requires a significant investment at the beginning of its implementation but will reduce its resource needs as the program becomes fully operational.

The Superfund administrative improvements initiative will be fully in place in 1995. Activities in 1995 will build on prior year work, including policy review, policy development and the planning and selection of pilot cases for: 1) greater use of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) and binding allocation; 2) increased de minimis and de micromis settlements; 3) criteria for greater use of mixed funding settlements; and 4) addressing environmental justice issues. The administrative improvements also include continuation of other initiatives such as maximizing responsible party participation in site cleanup, compliance monitoring and improved cost recovery.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $23,565,500 supported by 369.9 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. The Headquarters resource level $3,875,800 and 41.9 workyears has been transferred to the new Office of Site Remediation Enforcement as part of the Agency's Enforcement program reorganization.

Implementation of the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM) is continuing in 1994 to increase the volume and pace of site cleanup. The Hazardous Substance Legal Enforcement program is placing greater emphasis on conducting expeditious PRP searches to maximize the potential for early and equitable PRP response and takeovers. Where appropriate, enforcement orders is being issued to obtain early action by PRPs. This is resulting in earlier reduction of risk at sites and a reduction in transaction costs to the PRPs. Where long-term action is required, a more comprehensive remedial investigation and feasibility study is being conducted.

Implementation of the Superfund administrative improvements initiative is continuing in 1994. This initiative is including: 1) greater use of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) and binding allocation; 2) increased de minimis and de micromis settlements; 3) policy review and greater use of mixed funding settlements; and 4) conducting case studies and developing a strategy to address environmental justice concerns The administrative improvements also include continuation of other initiatives such as maximizing PRP participation in site cleanup, compliance monitoring and improved cost recovery.

Regional legal enforcement work continues on a number of major Section 106 and 107 cases, many of which are expected to reach successful resolution. Intense legal involvement early in enforcement actions is improving the Agency's negotiating position and is leading to achievement of stronger settlements. Judicial actions are being pursued where administrative enforcement tools do not succeed in securing response action, where remedial settlements need to be embodied in a court-approved document, and where costs associated with Fund-financed site cleanups require recovery. Efforts are being made to improve and expedite the Section 107 litigation process through use of a computer model for calculation of payable interest by defendants in cost recovery proceedings.

Regional legal enforcement work also continues on significant Federal facilities negotiations which are expected to result in IAGs for cleanup of Federally-owned Superfund NPL sites. Regional legal resources are supporting Federal Facilities enforcement efforts in addressing modifications to existing IAGs, ongoing IAG negotiations, particularly with DOD and DOE, and initial efforts to deal with military base closure.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated $27,908,000 and 404.4 total workyears for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. These resources reflect both Headquarters and Regional accounts, prior to the Agency's Enforcement reorganization. The direction, scope, and accomplishments of the 1993 legal enforcement program were still strongly influenced by the 1989 Superfund Management Review (SMR) which served as the major blueprint for the "enforcement first policy" for obtaining site cleanup by PRPs.

During 1993, the program worked to fully implement the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM), designed to increase the pace of site cleanup through better targeting and management of short-and-long-term cleanup decisions. Legal enforcement support was integral to this strategy, especially in areas such as PRP search and access. Aggressive legal support enabled the program to sustain high levels of PRP participation in cleanup.

In 1993, the program also began implementation Superfund Administrative Improvements Initiative. This included planning and selection of pilot cases for: 1) greater use of alternative dispute resolution (ADR); 2) increased de minimis and de micromis settlements; 3) greater use of mixed funding settlements; and 4) addressing environmental justice issues. The Administrative Improvements also included continuation of other enforcement priorities, such as maximizing PRP participation in site cleanup, compliance monitoring and improved cost recovery.

Program accomplishments in 1993 reflected continued emphasis on enforcement. Aggressive use of enforcement tools allowed the Agency to sustain its high rates of PRP participation in site cleanup. The Agency referred 77 Superfund civil judicial cases to the Department of Justice. The cases primarily sought injunctive relief for hazardous waste site cleanup by PRPs, recovery of response costs, and securing access to sites for obtaining information. In addition, the Agency issued 255 unilateral administrative orders for remedial activities and other activities (e.g. cost recovery, site access, etc.).

Headquarters activities focused on coordination with the Regions for SACM implementation and the Superfund Administrative Improvements Initiative. In addition, HQ activities expanded capability for the National Enforcement Training Institute (NETI), which serves as OE's primary institution to develop and train enforcement personnel.

In the Regions, in addition to settlement negotiations and targeted strategies to provide repose for small parties, legal work continued on a number of previously filed Section 106 and 107 cases. In addition to actions against potentially responsible parties, Regional legal enforcement staff were heavily involved in significant Federal Facility negotiations.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE CRIMINAL ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $2,681,600 supported by 23.1 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This represents an increase of $61,400 and a decrease of 0.3 workyears in the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. The workyear change reflects the President's effort to streamline the Federal workforce.

The Criminal Enforcement program will act to forcefully deter criminal violations of environmental laws and regulations by demonstrating to the regulated community that knowing and willful statutory violations will be met with harsh sanctions in terms of both fines and jail sentences. The Office of Criminal Enforcement (OCE) will continue to take enforcement actions against those individuals and facilities that violate the criminal provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The criminal investigative program will pursue investigative leads of CERCLA/SARA violations, develop information to support grand jury inquiries and decisions, refer leads and cases to other enforcement agencies or pursue joint investigations as warranted. The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center will provide training on the investigation and prosecution of CERCLA/SARA criminal cases to Federal. state, local and tribal law enforcement officials.

Criminal referrals and indictments will continue to grow due to: increases in the number of multi-media investigations with CERCLA aspects; growth in National Priority List sites; and increased commitment to Federal facility enforcement. Under CERCLA/SARA criminal sanctions have changed from misdemeanors to felonies (punishable by a maximum of three years imprisonment, five years for subsequent convictions) and potential fines have increased for: failure to report or submitting false information on releases of hazardous substances; destruction or falsification of records; or submitting false information in a clean up. The publicity generated by criminal cases such as David Dellinger, et al. (sentenced to 27 months imprisonment -- longest prison term awarded to a Federal environmental defendant in New England), and Electrochemical Co, Inc, et al. (company owner sentenced to 15 months imprisonment) will create a ripple effect of voluntary compliance.

The Criminal Enforcement program will target the most significant and egregious violators. Highest priority will be given to investigations having the greatest potential for preventing environmental harm and protecting public health, as it did in the Chesapeake Bay initiative. OCE will continue to work in close cooperation with state environmental crimes units, other Federal law enforcement agencies, and the military investigative services, effectively multiplying the visibility and deterrence of criminal enforcement in the environmental protection arena.

The Criminal Enforcement program will develop and implement national criminal CERCLA/SARA enforcement policies to ensure appropriate application of Superfund laws. OCE will also draft and comment on proposed legislation and regulations relative to Superfund to ensure enforceability and consistency with criminal safeguards.

In 1995, there are 18.3 criminal investigator workyears contained in the Hazardous Substance Superfund request and 136.2 criminal investigator workyears contained in the Program and Research Operations appropriation request for a total of 154.5 criminal investigators workyears to fund 160 agents. The Pollution Prosecution Act of 1990 requires the Agency to have 160 criminal investigators on-board by September 30, 1995.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency has allocated a total of $2,620,200 supported by 23.4 total workyears for this program all of which is from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation.

OCE is initiating and conduct criminal investigations under CERCLA/SARA and is taking the lead in prosecuting Superfund criminal cases. The program is also promoting investigative aspects of CERCLA/SARA criminal case development by establishing and implementing training programs for Federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement personnel.

Referral and indictment activities have grown over the last several years. The basic goal of deterrence is achieved by the initiation and conduct of criminal investigations under CERCLA. This program takes the lead in prosecuting criminal cases of national significance with precedent-setting potential. The program also promotes investigative aspects of CERCLA criminal case development by establishing and implementing training programs for Agency personnel.

Many investigations begun as CERCLA investigations, with potential use of Fund resources for cleanup at apparently abandoned sites, are subsequently prosecuted under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). This results in the Agency's record-keeping systems understating the level of effort for CERCLA-related cases. These types of RCRA cases with related CERCLA/SARA offenses account for approximately 50 percent of field agents' caseloads and manpower commitments.

The Office of Criminal Enforcement is continuing to focus attention on Federal facilities compliance. To date, there have been 34 cases involving Federal facilities, or contractors at Federal facilities, of which 14 (4 with CERCLA aspects) are currently open and actively being investigated.

In 1994, there are 17.6 criminal investigator workyears contained in the Hazardous Substance Superfund request and 99.9 criminal investigator workyears contained in the Program and Research Operations appropriation request for a total of 117.5 criminal investigators workyears to fund 123 agents. This is allowing EPA to meet the Pollution Prosecution Act requirement that the Agency have 123 criminal investigators on-board by September 30, 1994.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $2,428,000 supported by 24.1 total workyears for this program from the Hazardous Substances Superfund appropriation.

In 1993, the Criminal Enforcement program took the lead in prosecuting criminal cases of national significance, or with precedent setting potential. Special agents and prosecuting attorneys often combined CERCLA investigations with RCRA investigations. The program also provided several training courses for Agency and state personnel in CERCLA criminal case investigations.

In 1993, there were 19.6 criminal investigator workyears contained in the Hazardous Substance Superfund request and 69.8 criminal investigator workyears contained in the Program and Research Operations appropriation request for a total of 89.4 criminal investigators workyears which funded 110 agents. EPA met the Pollution Prosecution Act requirement that the Agency to have 110 criminal investigators on-board by September 30, 1993.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE TECHNICAL SUPPORT

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $8,531,500 and 41.7 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This represents an increase of $841,600 and a decrease of 2.5 total workyears from 1994. The decrease in total workyears reflects the Administration's efforts to streamline the Federal workforce. As a result of the current reorganization of the enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. This program will transfer $106,600 and 1.2 total workyears to the Headquarters Hazardous Substance - Site Remediation Enforcement program to support the National Enforcement Training Institute.

The National Enforcement Investigations Center (NEIC) will continue providing technical support to Superfund civil and criminal cases. NEIC support of high priority cases includes use of national expertise in areas such as information systems, engineering and analytical chemistry. NEIC also will continue to conduct investigations at Federal facilities, including evaluation of past on-site hazardous waste management practices (including disposal). This information will be used to determine site clean-up priorities and develop evaluation procedures and remedial programs applicable at other facilities. To build upon its basic mission and invest in current agency priorities, NEIC will expand its role in criminal investigations. In addition to enhanced technical services in FY 1995, the NEIC will provide technical leadership to criminal investigations support personnel in Regional offices. NEIC will work with Regions to establish benchmarks for consistent case practices, defensible quality and uniform approaches for technical support across regions.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $7,689,900 and 44.2 total workyears for this program, all of which is for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. As a result of the current reorganization of the enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. This program is transferring $106,600 and 1.2 total workyears to the Headquarters Hazardous Substance - Site Remediation Enforcement program to support the

National Enforcement Training Institute.

In 1994, NEIC is expanding its abilities to provide technical support to the criminal enforcement program by hiring additional engineers and chemists. The NEIC is work to develop the capability to provide direct technical support in the Regions. NEIC offers the following support services and expertise for superfund civil and criminal enforcement: information analysis and data reviews; field investigations; pollution source and process evaluations, financial investigation and analysis; evidence audit support; preparation of technical reports and other documents to support case preparation and enforcement action; supplemental technical analyses including in-depth on-site inspections and pollution impact evaluations; fully defensible evidence and work products; fact and expert technical testimony; analyses on the enforceability of regulations, and expertise in negotiating the technical aspects of consent decrees.

NEIC is continuing to provide support in the emerging capabilities such as computer fraud area, corporate financial evaluations, integration of risk and geographic data into enforcement targeting systems, and "fingerprinting" hazardous wastes to specific pollution sources with innovative applications of technology such as electron microscopy.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated $7,969,200 and 45.7 total workyears for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation.

In 1993, NEIC provided specialized field, technical, and laboratory support to litigation, financial analysis, and information services for CERCLA civil and criminal enforcement actions, case preparation, and settlement negotiations. Increased technical support to the criminal enforcement program was provided for CERCLA cases. NEIC provided support for: on-site inspections to collect evidence of facility/source operations and/or conditions; analytical and technical support to determine violations; case development; factual and expert testimony; and litigation support services tnac conform to confidentiality and chain-of custody requirements.

Additionally, NEIC provided: financial assessments of the ability of Potentially Responsible Parties to pay clean-up costs; characterization of hazardous waste; CERCLA requirements in evaluating compliance at major Federal facilities; and contractor evidence audit litigation support programs used widely by the Regions. NEIC also provided extensive technical assistance to EPA and States on:

- laboratory analytical procedures;
- preparation and handling of highly hazardous samples;
- disposal of hazardous laboratory waste;
- sample shipping procedures;
- training of personnel regarding site inspections and safety procedures;

- in-depth studies of chemical hazards to laboratory and field personnel engaged in hazardous waste investigations.

During FY 1993, NEIC continued its support and promotion of the National Enforcement Training Institute (NETI). NETI provides enforcement training for State, Federal, and local technical experts and civil investigators. Course offerings included a wide range of environmental enforcement topics such as "Enforcement for Laboratory Personnel," and "Environmental Science for the Enforcement Team."

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE FEDERAL FACILITIES ENFORCEMENT

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $30,053,900 supported by 221.0 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,389,400 and a decrease of 7.8 total workyears from 1994. The decrease in workyears reflects the Administration's efforts to streamline the Federal workforce.

As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. This program will transfer 4.9 workyears and $1,009,700 to the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, to support the remedial program efforts related to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERFA).

These resources will support new and ongoing EPA technical oversight and assistance at primarily Department of Energy (DOE), Department of Defense (DOD), and Department of Interior (DOI) Superfund National Priorities List (NPL) site cleanups under Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) §120 Interagency Agreements (IAGs)/Federal Facility Agreements (FFAs). As of October 1, 1993, there are 146 proposed and final Superfund Federal installations on the NPL, of which 120 have IAGs and FFAs in place. EPA exercises formal oversight only at sites with an IAG/FFA. EPA also has concurrence or consultation responsibilities on transfer of Federal property, by deed or lease, on both NPL and non-NPL Federal facilities under the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) of 1992.

EPA will continue to promulgate Federal facility sites for the NPL. As many as 30 sites could be listed during 1995. Regions, with Headquarters assistance, negotiate IAGs/FFAs, as mandated under §120, at these sites. In some cases Headquarters may have to assume the lead on the negotiation. In addition, OE's Superfund Federal Facilities program anticipates that a number of IAGs/FFAs will require re-negotiation especially at DOE facilities. Headquarters will continue to provide support to the Regions in developing their operating plans for compliance monitoring of existing §120 IAGs/FFAs. EPA staff are often consulted by DOE, DoD and other Federal agencies on evolving issues as IAGs may be amended or modified.

As other Federal agencies, especially the Department of Interior (DOI), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and National Aeronautical and Space Agency (NASA), continue to assess sites under their environmental cleanup programs, EPA anticipates an increased need to provide technical assistance and training to these agencies. This will enable them to build their capacity to address hazardous waste sites.

In the information management area, work will continue on developing Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) management reports. A lesser priority will be placed on examining the potential of data integration with other Federal agencies working at Superfund sites. The Federal Facility Tracking System (FFTS) and Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket will continue operation. Contract funds will provide for the Federal Facilities Hotline and the Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket. Contract resources also support CERCLIS data management.

The Office of Federal Facilities Enforcement (OFFE) also responds to request for information under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), as well as requests from the Congress, state and local entities and other Federal agencies.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $28,664,500 and 228.8 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. This program is transferring 5.0 workyears and $950,000 to the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, to support the remedial program efforts related to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERFA).

Superfund Federal facility enforcement resources is supporting ongoing EPA technical oversight and technical assistance at primarily DOE, DoD, and DOI Superfund NPL sites under CERCLA §120 IAGs/FFAs. The Agency has oversight responsibilities at approximately 146 NPL sites plus some additional facilities that are being added during the year.

EPA to promulgate Federal facility sites for the NPL. As many as 30 sites could be listed in the upcoming year. With Headquarters assistance, Regions generally negotiate the IAGs/FFAs, as mandated under §120 for these sites. In some cases Headquarters may have the lead on the negotiation. In addition, OE's Superfund Federal Facilities program anticipates that a number of IAGs/FFAs is requiring re-negotiation especially at DOE facilities. Headquarters is continuing to provide support to the Regions in developing their operating plans for compliance monitoring of existing §120 IAGs/FFAs. EPA staff are often consulted by DOE, DoD and other Federal agencies on evolving issues as IAGs may be amended due or modified.

The Community Environmental Response and Facilitation Act (CERFA) was enacted in 1993. CERFA requires that DoD identify "uncontaminated parcels", with concurrence by EPA, for Base Closure and Realignment Act (BRAC) I and II bases on the NPL, by April 1994. "Uncontaminated" parcels are those where no hazardous substances and no petroleum products or their derivatives have been stored for one year or more, known to have been released, or disposed of. CERFA clarifies CERCLA §120(h)(3) to allow transfer by deed at the point when the successful operation of an approved remedy has been demonstrated to EPA. This demonstration is required for all transfer of real property by deed. This requirement extends

EPA's role in transfer of Federal of real property beyond NPL sites arena to include transfers of non-NPL sites.

In 1994, OFFE is developing, in conjunction with the Regions a formal policy setting out procedures for dispute resolution cases including those elevated to Headquarters for decision by the Administrator.

The OFFE and its regional program is continuing the process of procuring its own services for oversight support.

In the information management area, work is continuing on developing CERCLIS management reports. A lesser priority is being placed on examining the potential of data integration with other Federal agencies working at Superfund sites. The Federal Facility Tracking System (FFTS) and Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket is continuing operation. Contract funds is providing for the Federal Facilities Hotline and the Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket. Contract resources is also supporting CERCLIS data management.

The Federal Facilities Environmental Restoration Dialogue Committee (FFERDC) is holding at least two plenary sessions in 1994 to continue work on developing principles for priority-setting at Federal facilities. In addition, the committee is monitoring implementation of public participation recommendations.

Contract resources is supporting development and delivery of Superfund Federal facility training programs. Particular emphasis is being placed on educating Federal inspection teams on Federal facility cleanup issues and site safety. Contract dollars is also supporting the development of training videotapes and logistical support for EPA/DOD/DOE/state Federal Facility workshops.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $27,921,900 supported by 203.6 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation.

During 1993, 15 additional Federal facility CERCLA interagency agreements (IAGs) were executed. Of the 146 proposed and final facilities listed on the NPL, 120 facilities are now covered by enforceable agreements, and EPA concentrated its efforts on their implementation. The number of accomplishments reported by the Regions reflects that work has proceeded into the implementation phase. For example, the Regions have reported 58 Records of Decision (RODs) signed in 1993. In addition, they have reported 43 remedial design (RD) starts, 30 RD completions, 23 remedial action (RA) starts and 15 RA completions. The Federal facilities Superfund program also supported an ongoing workload of 468 Remedial Investigation (RI)/Feasibility Study (FS), 49 RDs and 48 RAs during 1993.

Pursuant to Congressional mandate, numerous military bases are undergoing realignment or complete closure. The timely reutilization of these installations was essential if the economic consequences to the community of losing military and civilian jobs were to be minimized. EPA was involved at over seventy of these installations. The statutory mandates to close bases (Base Closure and Realignment Acts of 1988, 1991 and 1993), satisfy environmental concerns (CERCLA §120), and identify "uncontaminated" property and expeditiously make property available for reuse (CERFA), created new demands and placed new pressures on EPA in 1993.

EPA's Base Closure Team has worked to develop and implement a Fast Track Cleanup Program to meet the demands associated with base closure. The Fast Track Cleanup Program was one of the pillars of the Administration's Five Point Plan, announced July 2, 1993, to speed economic recovery at closing military bases. In order for EPA to implement the President's Fast Track Cleanup Program, the Base Closure Team developed the Model Accelerated Cleanup Program (MAC) and guidance to execute the MAC. The MAC establishes environmental teams to provide EPA's technical expertise to streamline and accelerate the cleanup of closing and realigning bases. The MAC was led by a senior project manager who was empowered to make decisions locally and the MAC was relying on EPA expertise, breaking from traditional reliance on contractors for technical assistance.

In furtherance of the Administration's goal to expeditiously return closing bases to productive uses, the Base Closure Team worked to bring together competing interests to accommodate and balance both environmental and economic goals. A key component of this process has been to improve coordination between the cleanup efforts and the reuse efforts. The Base Closure Team recognized that by working with DoD and the states as partners, it is possible to diffuse the conflict sometimes attributed to tension between economic interests and environmental protection. The team constantly looks for efficiencies to ensure that environmental restoration does not become a bottleneck in the process.

The team prepared an informational briefing attended by over 100 Congressional staffers to convey the message that EPA, DoD, and the states are working together as partners to accelerate cleanup at closing bases while protecting public health and the environment.

The Base Closure Team sponsored two conferences, "Military Base Closure: Accelerating Environmental Restoration," in Boston, MA and Austin, TX. The focus of the conferences was to develop methods for accelerating the cleanup process at closing military installations in order to facilitate the reuse of those installations.

In February 1993, the Federal Facilities Environmental Restoration Dialogue Committee (FFERDC) published its Interim Report, providing consensus recommendations to the federal government for improving priority-setting decisions at federal sites. Several public forums were held across the nation to discuss recommendations with affected community members, and to receive feedback on the recommendations.

The State of Washington, the DOE and EPA reached an agreement in principle on September 30, 1993 which guide environmental cleanup at the former nuclear weapons production facility in southeastern Washington. Highlights to the major renegotiations include: discontinuing the entire grouping system designed to put low level radioactive waste into a cement vault; making almost half the Hanford Site available for other uses by October 1994; and strengthening the enforcement provisions and streamlining the dispute resolution process.

In 1993, two updates to the docket were published in the Federal Register. The purpose of the docket is to identify Federal facilities that engage in hazardous waste activity or have the potential to release hazardous substances into the environment, to compile and maintain the information submitted to EPA on those facilities, and to provide a mechanism to make the information available to the public. At the end of 1993, there were 1,930 Federal facilities listed on the docket, an increase of 221 from 1992.

In January 1993, OFFE awarded a contract to a minority-owned small business. This contract is utilized to support OFFE in the areas of data management, preparation of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) A-106 report, meeting support and communications. The contract has subsequently been extended for two additional years.

OFFE is working with the National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG), EPA and DOE under a cooperative agreement to foster better communications and understanding of DOE environmental compliance issues.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SITE REMEDIATION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $20,178,000 and 117.7 total workyears for this program, all of which will be from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This represents an increase of $2,684,600 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation and a decrease of 1.2 total workyears. The increase in the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation reflects increased administrative ceiling to cover personnel costs. As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. The Headquarters resources previously identified in the Hazardous Substance Technical Enforcement and Hazardous Substance Legal Enforcement program have been transferred into this program. Regional resources which support this program can be found in the Hazardous Substances Regional Technical Enforcement program and the Hazardous Substances Legal Enforcement Program.

In 1995, EPA will continue its efforts to maximize PRP participation in site cleanup, while working aggressively to reduce inappropriate transaction costs associated with enforcement of these cleanup responsibilities and alleviating early the problems created by the liability scheme for small contributors, innocent landowners and other peripheral players.

In 1995, the Agency will negotiate with Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) to obtain response actions consistent with the National Contingency Plan (NCP). As the PRPs conduct work, the Agency will provide oversight to ensure that the PRPs are in compliance with settlements and orders. Where negotiations fail, the Agency will either take unilateral enforcement actions or use Trust Fund dollars to remediate sites. Cost recovery actions will then be taken against PRPs to recover Trust Fund expenditures from these PRPs.

As the Agency continues to implement the accelerated cleanup model which promotes early risk reduction, the enforcement program will focus on identifying PRPs early to assure a continued high level of PRP participation. As a result of the Agency's success in achieving PRP response at Superfund sites, additional attention will be placed on assuring compliance with settlements and orders. Where a PRP is in non-compliance, the Agency will use administrative and judicial actions and assess penalties as appropriate. The Agency will also maintain an aggressive cost recovery program in cases where Trust Fund dollars must be used to clean up sites.

The program will continue to emphasize vigorous PRP searches, early identification of PRPs for cleanup negotiations, and timely settlements for small contributors of hazardous substances, as tools which are central to the companion goals of maximum PRP participation and minimum transaction costs. settlements.

Resources will also support program planning, guidance development, and contract oversight with particular attention given to quality assurance and conflict of interest concerns. The program will continue its efforts to improve existing information systems and to build integrated enforcement data systems with the Department of Justice to assist the overall management of the Agency's case load on a priority basis.

In 1995, the Enforcement Capacity and outreach program will continue in its efforts to keep external stakeholders current on EPA enforcement activities and its successes in settlement actions. The EPA National Enforcement Training Institute (NETI) will conduct enforcement training for civil investigators, technical personnel, criminal investigators and attorneys. State and Local environmental personnel will also be provided with training opportunities via NETI's facilities in Washington D.C., and the western campus at the National Enforcement investigations Center (NEIC) in Lakewood, Colorado.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $17,493,400 and 118.9 workyears for this program, all of which is from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. The Headquarters resources previously identified in the Hazardous Substance Technical Enforcement and Hazardous Substance Legal Enforcement program have been transferred into this program. Regional resources which support this program can be found in the Hazardous Substances Regional Technical Enforcement program and the Hazardous Substances Legal Enforcement Program.

The Site Remediation Enforcement program continues to use available administrative and judicial enforcement tools in obtaining PRP response actions, and to focus on managing and bringing to successful closure PRP response and enforcement actions already underway. PRPs not responding to requests for information are subject to enforcement actions. The enforcement program is overseeing PRP conduct of response actions, and is issuing orders and/or stipulated penalties when PRPs are not in compliance with settlement agreements.

The program is also continuing its emphasis on early de minimis settlements and is focusing attention on PRP compliance with settlement agreements. Emphasis on early and comprehensive PRP searches supports the early de minimis effort and also serves to help the program maintain its high PRP participation in light of Superfund's efforts to accelerate cleanups and to reduce risk early in the process.

The program is continuing its cost documentation efforts in support of cost recovery actions. This enables the Agency to be in a stronger position when negotiating or litigating cost recovery cases. Improvements in this important system is enabling the Agency to use cost recovery in a more timely, strategic manner and safeguard its responsibility to meet all statute of limitations deadlines.

The Agency is negotiating consent decrees, issuing administrative orders, and may in some cases pursue litigation for injunctive relief where settlements are not achieved. The program is also pursuing non-settling PRPs, and following with aggressive cost recovery actions when the Trust Fund is used for removal and remedial response actions. The Agency is seeking the recovery of government costs plus treble damages when PRPs do not comply with unilateral orders. Cost recovery activities is focusing on large cases and cases constrained by the statute of limitations as well as administrative cases. This strategy results in the return of needed resources to the Trust Fund and, in the long run, increased compliance with Superfund enforcement actions as PRPs are more likely to settle to conduct the cleanup than face costly cost recovery actions.

In 1994, the Enforcement Capacity and outreach program is continuing in its efforts to keep external stakeholders current on EPA enforcement activities and its successes in settlement actions. The EPA National Enforcement Training Institute (NETI) is conducting enforcement training for civil investigators, technical personnel, criminal investigators and attorneys. State and Local environmental personnel is also being provided with training opportunities via NETI's facilities in Washington D.C., and the western campus at the National Enforcement investigations Center (NEIC) in Lakewood, Colorado.

The Site Remediation enforcement program is supporting Superfund enforcement data management, budget and financial management and other program oversight activities.

SUPERFUND
Management and Support

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM								
Hazardous Substance Financial Management - Headquarters								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$8,699.3	$7,643.2	$7,008.8	$6,567.8	$7,609.9	$1,042.1	-$33.3
	TOTAL	$8,699.3	$7,643.2	$7,008.8	$6,567.8	$7,609.9	$1,042.1	-$33.3
Hazardous Substance - Financial Management - Regions								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$7,176.3	$7,565.5	$6,993.8	$8,112.7	$7,621.8	-$490.9	$56.3
	TOTAL	$7,176.3	$7,565.5	$6,993.8	$8,112.7	$7,621.8	-$490.9	$56.3
Hazardous Substance Administrative Management - Headquarters								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$3,023.4	$3,430.5	$3,414.5	$2,910.3	$3,094.6	$184.3	-$335.9
	TOTAL	$3,023.4	$3,430.5	$3,414.5	$2,910.3	$3,094.6	$184.3	-$335.9
Hazardous Substance Administrative Management - Regions								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$5,046.9	$3,702.5	$3,651.7	$4,368.7	$3,494.1	-$874.6	-$208.4
	TOTAL	$5,046.9	$3,702.5	$3,651.7	$4,368.7	$3,494.1	-$874.6	-$208.4
Hazardous Substance Contracts and Grants Mgmt - Headquarters								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$8,180.9	$7,828.1	$7,827.3	$8,321.6	$9,345.3	$1,023.7	$1,517.2
	TOTAL	$8,180.9	$7,828.1	$7,827.3	$8,321.6	$9,345.3	$1,023.7	$1,517.2
Hazardous Substance - Contracts and Grants Mgmt - Regions								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$4,851.1	$5,162.9	$5,147.8	$5,136.5	$5,575.9	$439.4	$413.0
	TOTAL	$4,851.1	$5,162.9	$5,147.8	$5,136.5	$5,575.9	$439.4	$413.0
Hazardous Substance - Headquarters\Nationwide Support Services								
Office of Inspector General		$1,196.0			$1,494.6	$1,494.6		$1,494.6
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$36,637.0	$42,089.9	$32,221.8	$31,992.1	$48,069.6	$16,077.5	$5,979.7
Inspector General - Trust Fund			$1,494.6	$1,494.6				-$1,494.6
	TOTAL	$37,833.0	$43,584.5	$33,716.4	$33,486.7	$49,564.2	$16,077.5	$5,979.7

SUPERFUND
Management and Support

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
Hazardous Substance Support Services Regions								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$21,663.0	$19,699.1	$9,321.8	$9,538.9	$20,776.5	$11,237.6	$1,077.4
	TOTAL	$21,663.0	$19,699.1	$9,321.8	$9,538.9	$20,776.5	$11,237.6	$1,077.4
Hazardous Substance Automated Data Processing Support Services								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$5,821.5	$7,396.5	$7,396.4	$7,396.4	$7,496.5	$100.1	$100.0
	TOTAL	$5,821.5	$7,396.5	$7,396.4	$7,396.4	$7,496.5	$100.1	$100.0
Hazardous Substance Legal Services - Headquarters								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$908.8	$1,171.1	$1,157.6	$1,157.5	$1,252.1	$94.6	$81.0
	TOTAL	$908.8	$1,171.1	$1,157.6	$1,157.5	$1,252.1	$94.6	$81.0
Hazardous Substance Legal Services - Regions								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$1,301.8	$1,644.6	$1,643.8	$1,667.4	$1,788.6	$121.2	$144.0
	TOTAL	$1,301.8	$1,644.6	$1,643.8	$1,667.4	$1,788.6	$121.2	$144.0
Hazardous Substance-Office of the Inspector General								
Office of Inspector General		$12,157.5			$14,784.0		-$14,784.0	
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund						$13,574.7	$13,574.7	$13,574.7
Inspector General - Trust Fund			$14,784.0	$14,784.0				-$14,784.0
	TOTAL	$12,157.5	$14,784.0	$14,784.0	$14,784.0	$13,574.7	-$1,209.3	-$1,209.3
Hazardous Substance - Mission & Policy - OIG								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund						$314.7	$314.7	$314.7
	TOTAL					$314.7	$314.7	$314.7
Hazardous Substance-Office of Policy, Planning And Evaluation								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$2,886.6	$3,057.4	$2,888.3	$2,884.4	$3,121.9	$237.5	$64.5
	TOTAL	$2,886.6	$3,057.4	$2,888.3	$2,884.4	$3,121.9	$237.5	$64.5

SUPERFUND
Management and Support

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
Hazardous Substance- Office of the Comptroller								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$858.8	$1,007.4	$1,000.2	$1,257.4	$1,025.4	-$232.0	$18.0
	TOTAL	$858.8	$1,007.4	$1,000.2	$1,257.4	$1,025.4	-$232.0	$18.0
Hazardous Substance- Office of the Administrator								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$1,202.6	$1,234.1	$1,371.4	$1,870.5	$1,290.6	-$579.9	$56.5
	TOTAL	$1,202.6	$1,234.1	$1,371.4	$1,870.5	$1,290.6	-$579.9	$56.5
Hazardous Substance - Management and Support Development - ORD								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$1,130.8	$1,552.4	$1,212.9	$1,211.7	$1,557.3	$345.6	$4.9
	TOTAL	$1,130.8	$1,552.4	$1,212.9	$1,211.7	$1,557.3	$345.6	$4.9
Analytical Environmental Services Superfund								
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$1,688.4	$1,753.7	$1,744.9	$1,744.9	$1,753.7	$8.8	
	TOTAL	$1,688.4	$1,753.7	$1,744.9	$1,744.9	$1,753.7	$8.8	
TOTAL:								
Office of Inspector General		$13,353.5			$16,278.6		-$16,278.6	
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund		$111,077.2	$115,938.9	$100,935.3	$91,981.2	$140,257.8	$48,276.6	$24,318.9
Inspector General - Trust Fund			$16,278.6	$16,278.6				-$16,278.6
Management and Support	TOTAL	$124,430.7	$132,217.5	$110,281.6	$112,417.4	$140,257.8	$27,840.4	$8,040.3

SUPERFUND
Management and Support

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
			(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)				
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
Hazardous Substance Financial Management - Headquarters	80.5	56.7	56.7	66.4	68.0	1.6	11.3
Hazardous Substance - Financial Management - Regions	88.7	97.2	97.2	97.0	96.1	-9	-1.1
Hazardous Substance Administrative Management - Headquarters	39.7	44.5	44.5	34.3	32.5	-1.8	-12.0
Hazardous Substance Administrative Management - Regions	86.8	66.2	66.2	66.2	60.9	-5.3	-5.3
Hazardous Substance Contracts and Grants Mgmt - Headquarters	109.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	117.0	-1.2	-1.2
Hazardous Substance - Contracts and Grants Mgmt - Regions	81.3	81.3	81.3	81.3	90.4	9.1	9.1
Hazardous Substance Legal Services - Headquarters	10.5	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.6	-1	-1
Hazardous Substance Legal Services - Regions	18.4	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.0	-3	-3
Hazardous Substance-Office of the Inspector General	101.5	154.5	154.5	154.5	139.5	-15.0	-15.0
Hazardous Substance-Mission & Policy - OIG					4.0	4.0	4.0
Hazardous Substance-Office of Policy, Planning And Evaluation	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.0	-3	-3
Hazardous Substance-Office of the Comptroller	12.5	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.0	-2	-2
Hazardous Substance-Office of the Administrator	8.5	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.3	-3	-3
Hazardous Substance - Management and Support Development - ORD	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	-1	-1
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	651.1	694.5	694.5	693.8	683.0	-10.8	-11.5

SUPERFUND
Management and Support

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
Hazardous Substance Financial Management - Headquarters	82.6	56.7	56.7	66.4	68.0	1.6	11.3
Hazardous Substance - Financial Management - Regions	92.1	97.2	97.2	97.0	96.1	-9	-1.1
Hazardous Substance Administrative Management - Headquarters	40.0	44.5	44.5	34.3	32.5	-1.8	-12.0
Hazardous Substance Administrative Management - Regions	92.3	66.2	66.2	66.2	60.9	-5.3	-5.3
Hazardous Substance Contracts and Grants Mgmt - Headquarters	111.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	117.0	-1.2	-1.2
Hazardous Substance - Contracts and Grants Mgmt - Regions	83.6	81.3	81.3	81.3	90.4	9.1	9.1
Hazardous Substance Legal Services - Headquarters	10.6	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.6	-1	-1
Hazardous Substance Legal Services - Regions	21.1	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.0	-3	-3
Hazardous Substance- Office of the Inspector General	102.2	154.5	154.5	154.5	139.5	-15.0	-15.0
Hazardous Substance- Mission & Policy - OIG					4.0	4.0	4.0
Hazardous Substance- Office of Policy, Planning And Evaluation	12.6	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.0	-3	-3
Hazardous Substance- Office of the Comptroller	12.5	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.0	-2	-2
Hazardous Substance- Office of the Administrator	8.7	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.3	-3	-3
Hazardous Substance - Management and Support Development - ORD	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	-1	-1
TOTAL WORKYEARS	670.7	694.5	694.5	693.8	683.0	-10.8	-11.5

SUPERFUND

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $140,257,800 and 683.0 total workyears in 1995, an increase of $27,840,400 and a decrease of 10.8 workyears from 1994. Of the total appropriation request, $15,384,000 is for the Office of the Inspector General. This represents a decrease of $894,600 and 11 workyears for the Inspector General.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT - HEADQUARTERS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $7,609,900 supported by 68.0 total workyears for this program. This represents an increase of $1,042,100 and 1.6 total workyears in the Hazardous Substance Superfund Appropriation. The major focus of this program will be to support the cost accounting, financial requirements, and cost recovery needs of the Agency, focusing on the needs of the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, the Office of Enforcement, and Regional Program Offices. The continuing activities of the program are the compilation of cost documents supporting Superfund site costs, enhancing automated cost recovery systems (SCRIPS and SCORE$) for improved efficiency, computing the Agency's indirect cost rates, and incorporating contractor program management costs into the cost recovery process. New activities required of this program are the result of the CFO Act, the National Performance Review, and Government Performance and Results Act. The implementation of these acts will require additional cost accounting capabilities and cost accounting information by the Agency with the resultant need for system changes, development of policies and procedures, and training of Agency personnel.

In addition, this program provides for the Superfund portion of core financial services: payroll support; contractor invoice and voucher processing; development and preparation of the CFO's audited financial statements and five-year plan; financial systems development and operations; and quality assurance.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $6,567,800 and 66.4 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. These resources provide for the cost accounting, financial requirements, and cost recovery needs of the Agency. They support the operation, maintenance, and enhancement of Agency cost recovery systems necessary to keep pace with the increased demand for Superfund cost documentation and cost recovery litigation. They also provide for the allocation of the Agency's Superfund indirect costs into the cost recovery process, including contract program management costs, which had previously been excluded. A major emphasis this fiscal year is support of the Superfund reauthorizatiion efforts. In addition, the work required to complete and implement the Agency's proposed cost recovery regulation is expected to consume considerable resources. Another key initiative of the FY 1994 program will be to update and streamline many of the Agency's Superfund financial management policies and procedures. Finally, a significant amount of resources provided will support continuing core financial services - payroll and travel voucher processing, commercial payment invoice processing, development and preparation of the CFO's audited financial statements and five-year plan, and financial systems operation and development.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $8,699,300 supported by 82.6 total workyears for this program. These resources provided for site-specific accounting support for the Agency's cost recovery program. The cost recovery systems were installed nationwide and software enhancements were incorporated into those systems. The Agency began the allocation of contractor program management costs into the cost recovery process and was successful in court challenges.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT - REGIONS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $7,621,800 supported by 96.1 total workyears for this program. This represents an decrease of $490,900 and .9 total workyears in the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation The decrease complies with the government-wide reduction in workforce that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government. This program provides for the implementation of Superfund accounting requirements, financial needs, and cost recovery support within the Regions. This program will continue to develop, reconcile, and prepare Superfund cost documents for the cost recovery program. In partnership with headquarters, the Regions will continue to develop and enhance the Agency cost recovery systems and its financial management systems. With increased effectiveness in the cost recovery program, the Regions will continue to increase and improve their oversight billings, tracking and ensuring collection of Superfund receivables, and implementation of improved cost accounting. The Regional core financial services will continue with payroll and voucher processing, funds control, and reporting for management and program purposes.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $8,112,700 supported by 97.0 total workyears for this program. These resources support the Agency's cost recovery process through its development, reconciliation, and production of cost recovery packages. In addition, improved oversight billing was implemented.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $7,176,300 supported by 92.1 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. With these resources, the Regional financial management offices provided site-specific accounting support and gathered Regional cost documentation as requested by Regional counsel when cases entered the negotiation of litigation phases. Also provided were basic financial services for the Regional Superfund program, such as payroll and invoice processing and reporting.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT - HEADQUARTERS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $3,094,600 supported by 32.5 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Response Superfund appropriation. This represents a decrease of $184,300 and 1.8 total workyears from 1994. The workyear decrease complies with the Administration's commitment to streamline government. The Safety Health and Environmental Management Division (SHEMD) will continue to develop and update its health, safety, and environmental management policy, guidelines and training materials for Superfund activities. The Facilities Management and Services Division (FMSD) will continue to furnish administrative support services such as photocopying, physical and document security, and engineering and technical assistance at both Headquarters and field offices. The Management and Organization (M & O) Division will be able to provide management and organization services for already identified and planned initiatives and clients. Approximately twenty percent of the use of Automated Data Processing (ADP) resources as well as the personnel to manage the ADP resources and the program management of the Superfund Cost Recovery Implementation Planning Systems (SCRIPS) programs are funded through this Program Element.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $2,910,300 supported by 34.3 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the Hazardous Substance Response Superfund appropriation. We continue to effectively manage automated systems, provide recruitment, staffing, classification, and training activities, provide sufficient facilities management to support the overall Superfund program, and provide management and organizational analyses to strengthen the Superfund management processes. We continue to develop health and safety programs and training courses, implement specialized medical monitoring programs, and verify through technical support and environmental audits that Superfund waste handled by EPA Laboratories is disposed in accordance with the off-site disposal requirements of the statute.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $3,023,400 supported by 40.0 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Hazardous Substance Response Superfund appropriation. These resources enabled the program to provide centralized administrative, management, and support services to Superfund activities. We provided human resource services including recruitment, staffing, classification and training support, management and organizational analyses to strengthen Superfund management processes, and program support services including property and space management, printing and security. These resources are used to provide technical support, guidance, training, and oversight to ensure that Superfund waste from EPA labs is properly managed and that employees are protected from occupational risks. We created a database on protective clothing to enhance the health and safety of our employees. Resources were used to revise or develop information systems including systems to track hazardous substance release at Federal Facilities, and the administrative/financial systems were used to manage the Superfund Program.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT - REGIONS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $3,494,100 supported by 60.9 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This represents a decrease of $874,600 and 5.3 total workyears from 1994. The workyear decrease reflects a disinvestment in Regional information management activities and complies with the Administration's commitment to streamline government. Regional administrative management activities will include: information processing and management, records management, general office services, property and procurement management, and health and safety activities such as training, safety plan reviews, medical monitoring coordination, fire safety reviews, and oversight of laboratory waste management. This program also provides all personnel services for the Superfund Program.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $4,368,700 supported by 66.2 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. These resources provide Regional Superfund administrative support services for continuing recruitment of personnel to work in the area of hazardous waste, assuring a reliable health and safety and environmental compliance program, providing adequate ADP technical assistance to support the site-specific record keeping requirements of the Superfund program and improved information systems for EPA and state operations.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $5,046,900 supported by 92.3 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. These resources provided a full complement of administrative management services to the Regional Superfund program, including contracting and procurement, personnel, health and safety, and information management activities. The program placed special emphasis on efforts to recruit properly qualified personnel and to provide for the intense and specialized training needs of Superfund employees. Increased efforts are also underway in the area of information resources management to efficiently respond to increasing program demands for staff support.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE CONTRACTS AND GRANTS MANAGEMENT - HEADQUARTERS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $9,345,300 supported by 117.0 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This represents an increase of $1,023,700 and a decrease of 1.2 workyears. These resources will provide for award and management of a large number of complex contracts, grants, cooperative and interagency agreements, as well as provide support for Superfund enforcement efforts and continued implementation of the Superfund long-term contracting strategy. Quality control over contracts with increasingly high obligation amounts includes the development and implementation of strong conflict of interest guidelines and procedures. Resources will allow continued improvements in Superfund contract management initiatives and provide effective assistance and contracts management through greater outreach to the Regions and states; ensure a more aggressive Superfund cost-recovery documentation effort; provide critical financial monitoring; support more oversight, training and technical assistance to our Federal partners; and develop and refine policy guidance and procedures for more complex procurement needs and cooperative and interagency agreements and new grant programs. In Grants management, we will also continue to increase efforts to combat fraud, waste and abuse in Superfund Federal assistance and procurement programs and implement the training curriculum for Regional grant personnel.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $8,321,600 supported by 118.2 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. We will continue to effectively award and manage increasing numbers of contracts as well as assure quality control over contracts with high obligation amounts and provide critical financial monitoring. In grants management, we will continue to award and manage Superfund cooperative agreements, grants and Superfund Interagency Agreements, develop suspension and debarment cases, and provide training to Regional grant management and program staff and State recipients on all administrative requirements applicable to the Superfund Program.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency allocated a total of $8,180,900 supported by 111.2 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. The major accomplishments in this program area included improvements in contract planning, award, management, and automated processing of grants and interagency agreements, and small purchases and the formulation of the long-term contracting strategy. Formulation of the Superfund long-term contracting strategy will result in a complete restructuring of the Superfund Contracting Program over the next several years. Resources were used to provide more oversight training and technical assistance to our Federal partners. In addition, we continued to increase our efforts to combat fraud, waste and abuse in Superfund Federal Assistance.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE CONTRACTS AND GRANTS MANAGEMENT - REGIONS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $5,575,900 supported by 90.4 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This represents an increase of $439,400 from 1994 and an increase in 9.1 workyears. The additional workyears and dollars will implement the Agency's Contract Management Improvement Strategy and provide for increased salary needs. Superfund Regional Contracting Offices (RCOs) award and administer removal and remedial contracts, responding to the Regional site clean-up needs. RCOs also provide immediate contract assistance to Regional staff. The Regional Grants Management Offices (GMO) award and manage all Superfund cooperative agreements for pre-remedial, remedial, and enforcement activities. In addition, the GMOs award and manage all technical assistance grants, core grants, and interagency agreements. They are responsible for ensuring that each award complies with all EPA administrative requirements and that the recipients comply with all requirements in the award documents. The GMOs also perform State reviews to assure procurement, property, and financial systems of recipients are in compliance with EPA's Superfund regulation. The grants offices continue to implement the Regional Automated Grant Document System (RAGDS) to ensure the integrity of assistance information in the Agency's database.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocated a total of $5,136,500 and 81.3 total workyears from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. The Superfund Regional Contracting Officer program will continue to provide the Regional Superfund Program offices with essential contracting expertise needed to manage the existing contracts and place new contracts for the emergency and remedial response programs. Documentation and strong management and financial controls will be critical for enforcement and cost recovery efforts. The grants program awards, administers, and manages complex Superfund cooperative and interagency agreements and grants for emergency and remedial response activities. Special emphasis will be placed on accountability and ensuring that every Superfund assistance award complies with regulatory and policy requirements and that recipients have the financial, procurement, and property systems to account for and safeguard Federal funds.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $4,851,100 and 83.6 total workyears from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. These resources provided the Regional Superfund program offices with procurement and contracts management support for the remedial and removal programs and grants management to effectively award, administer and manage Superfund cooperative and interagency agreements.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPPORT SERVICES - NATIONWIDE/HEADQUARTERS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $49,564,200 for this program, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund Appropriation. This includes funds to provide support services to the Inspector General. This represents an increase of $16,077,500 in the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation from 1994 for the Office of Inspector General. However, 1994 resources in this area will be augmented with carryover resources, making the true increase approximately $6,000,000. The increase provides for the Superfund portion of the GSA rent increases, and contract rate increases in other areas. This also provides for ICMS development. These resources will fund the Hazardous Substance Response program's share of Headquarters and Agency-wide costs. These costs will include: long distance telephone services to the Agency through GSA's Federal Telecommunication Services facilities; support of the national teletype, telegram, and facsimile operations in the Agency; rent costs; utility services; and other support services.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $33,486,700 for this program, which includes resources for support to the Inspector General. These resources will fund the Hazardous Substance Response program's share of Headquarters and Agency-wide costs. These costs will include: facilities rental, Federal Telecommunications System, revisions and development of information systems, utilities, local telephone services, printing and copying, postage, other building and office services, and health and safety training.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $37,833,000 for this program, all of which is funded in the Superfund appropriation. These resources funded Agency-wide support costs such as facilities rental, FTS, utilities, local telephone, and other related services.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPPORT SERVICES - REGIONS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $20,776,500 for this program, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund Appropriation. This represents an increase of $11,237,600 from 1994. However, 1994 resources will be augmented with carryover in this area to offset large reductions taken during the implementation of the 1994 enacted budget. The remaining increase is estimated to be approximately $1,000,000 and will provide for contract rate increases and Regional moves. These resources will continue to support the operation of the Hazardous Substance Response program. This includes: office services--costs of common supplies, common equipment maintenance, motorpool--; building services--funds for telecommunications, utilities, security services, employee health units--; and information management--support dollars for supplies, library services, information retrieval services, and automated data processing technical support.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $9,538,900 for this program, all of which is from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This program provides for utilities, local telephone service, printing and copying, minicomputer operations, equipment maintenance, and all other support services related to the Superfund program activities in the Regions.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $21,663,000 for this program, all of which was from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This program provided for utilities, local telephone service, printing and copying, minicomputer operations, equipment maintenance, and all other support services related to the Superfund program activities in the Regions.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING SUPPORT

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $7,496,500 for this program, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This represents an increase of $100,100 in the Hazardous Substance Superfund for mandatory support increases. These resources will provide computing services to the Hazardous Substance Response Program by the Agency's National Computer Center in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina and the Data Center in Cincinnati, Ohio. These fund a portion of the Center's costs for equipment, telecommunications, operating software purchases, maintenance and facility operations.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1993, the Agency is allocating $7,396,400 for this program. This represents a reduction in funding and will limit the program's ability to use the Agency's computing and telecommunications resources.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1992, the Agency allocated $5,821,500 for this program. This provided basic computing and data telecommunications resources for the program.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LEGAL SERVICES - HEADQUARTERS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

In 1995, the Agency requests a total of $1,252,100 supported by 11.6 total workyears for the Office of General Counsel (OGC), all of which will be from the

Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This represents an increase of $94,600 and a decrease of 0.1 in total workyears from 1994. The increase in total dollars represents increased work force costs.

The OGC will provide legal advice and consultation on matters related to the implementation of the Superfund program. The OGC will support the Agency's promulgation of rules, establishment of policy, and preparation of guidance documents for program implementation and enforcement of the Superfund program. This includes legal support of the financial and administrative operation of Superfund, including contract law, audits, cooperative agreements, and FOIA. The OGC handles Superfund litigation in which the Agency is a defendant.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $1,157,500 supported by 11.7 total workyears for the OGC, all of which is from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. The OGC is providing advice and consultation on guidance of program and enforcement matters such as interpretation of the statute, development of regulations, and changes to the National Contingency Plan; and defense of the Agency in any litigation brought against it concerning CERCLA.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the OGC obligated a total of $908,800 supported by 10.6 total workyears, all of which was from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. The OGC provided legal guidance in program and enforcement matters such as statutory interpretation, development of response priorities, review of proposed regulatory actions, and defense of the Agency where litigation had been brought against it concerning CERCLA.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LEGAL SERVICES - REGIONS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

In 1995, the ORCs request a total of $1,788,600 supported by 25.0 total workyears, all of which will be from the Hazardous Substance Superfund Appropriation. This represents an increase of $121,200 and a decrease of 0.3 total workyears from 1994. The increase in total dollars represents increased work force costs.

The ORCs will provide legal advice and consultation on matters related to the implementation of the Superfund program to the Regional Administrators, Regional Superfund managers, and State agencies. Principal activities will be the defense of the Agency in CERCLA litigation filed against it, participation in formal administrative proceedings, the review of State cooperative agreements, activities relating to access by the public of EPA held information, development of the administrative record for the selection of cleanup remedies, legal support to program response activities, and the provision of a wide variety of legal counsel and advice to Regional State and local program officials.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $1,667,400 supported by 25.3 total workyears for the ORCs, all of which is from the Hazardous Substance Superfund Appropriation. The ORCs will continue to represent the Agency in regional defensive litigation concerning Superfund. In addition, the ORCs will provide legal assistance by: reviewing State cooperative agreements for legal sufficiency; advising State agencies regarding the legal requirements of the Superfund program; determining eligible uses of the Fund; and advising on the treatment of requests for EPA held information.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $1,301,800 supported by 21.1 total workyears for the ORCs, all of which was from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. The ORCs provided EPA and State agencies with legal advice and consultation on matters related to the implementation of CERCLA. Principal activities of the ORCs included conducting defensive litigation, the legal review of cooperative agreements with States for site cleanup, and general legal support to the Superfund program in the Regions.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE TRUST FUND - OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $13,574,700 and 139.5 total workyears for this program, all of which will be from the Hazardous Substance Trust Fund. This represents a decrease of $1,209,300 and a decrease of 15 total workyears from 1994. The decrease will be used to fund an increase of $894,600 in the general OIG account to support additional audits of construction grants and major EPA contractors to help reduce the backlog for both programs and $314,700 to establish a new program element: Mission and Policy Management - Hazardous Substance. The funds transferred to the general OIG account would have been used to fund interagency agreements to reimburse other Federal agencies' audit groups for reviewing their agencies' use of Hazardous Substance funds provided by EPA. Of the decrease in total workyears, 11 total workyears are the result of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of the Federal government and 4 total workyears are being transferred to establish the new program element - Mission and Policy Management Hazardous Substance.

The OIG will continue its wide-ranging audit and investigative coverage to ensure that the Agency's risk of financial loss is minimized and that Agency Superfund programs are operated as efficiently as possible. The OIG's basic work will include performance audits, contract and grant audits (covering financial and performance aspects), and financial audits. In addition, the OIG will continue to conduct audits and reviews required by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) in five major areas: policy and program management; remedial cleanup activities; removal responses; enforcement; and program support initiatives. Performance and financial audits of contracts and assistance agreements will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the procurement process and provide financial advisory and assistance services to the Agency.

The OIG will use scientific and engineering specialists in hazardous waste remediation to assist in independently reviewing technical aspects of the program, including remedial investigation and feasibility studies, as well as key technical decisions in the remedial, removal, and enforcement programs. The OIG will review the Agency's accounting systems to assure that the accounting and financial management information and reports are reliable and useful to the Agency and also review the Agency's major computer systems.

The OIG's use of its investigative resources will be consistent with that of 1994, with emphasis continuing to be placed on procurement and acquisition management investigations, including grants and cooperative agreements. Resources will also be used to conduct investigations of program and employee integrity issues, including personnel security matters.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $14,784,000 and 154.5 total workyears, all of which is from the OIG Hazardous Substance Trust Fund appropriation. These resources enable the OIG to continue meeting the statutory requirements placed on it by SARA. Superfund is a procurement oriented program, making it especially vulnerable to fraud and abuse.

SARA requires the OIG, on an annual basis, to: audit all payments, obligations, reimbursements, or other uses of the Trust Fund in the prior fiscal year; audit claims; examine a sample of agreements with States carrying out response actions; examine remedial investigations and feasibility studies prepared for remedial actions; submit to Congress an annual report on the above activities; and review the Agency's annual progress report to Congress, with a report on the results of the review to be part of the Agency report.

The OIG conducts a wide range of performance and financial audits of Superfund programs. Performance audits determine the extent that desired results and benefits of Superfund programs are being achieved and recommend any changes needed in management controls. To assist the Agency revitalize the Superfund program, the OIG has begun to implement its audit strategy to review various stages of the Superfund cleanup process from site listing, through the remedial investigation/feasibility study phase, to construction of the remedy, with emphasis on the accelerated cleanup pilot initiatives. Also, audits of data systems will assist the Agency in improving the consistency and reliability of Superfund data.

The OIG supports the Agency's needs for pre-award, interim, and final audits of contracts. For 1993, the OIG questioned over $42 of costs as ineligible for each dollar spent on external audits of grants and contracts. Also, the OIG monitors audits of contracts and assistance agreements by CPA firms, other Federal audit agencies, and the States. In addition, the OIG reviews the internal controls in the Agency's programs, functions, operations, and activities and supports the Agency's FMFIA requirements. The OIG is implementing its responsibilities under the Chief Financial Officers Act, including auditing the Agency's financial statements.

Because the Superfund program is particularly vulnerable to fraud and abuse, the OIG is concentrating its investigative resources on procurement and acquisition management type activities. Emphasis in this area has been growing as a result of the OIG procurement initiative begun in 1992, the establishment of the Procurement Fraud Division in 1993, proactive initiatives, and increased external audits. This activity has yielded significant results from this increased emphasis during the last 2 years. Investigative resources are also being committed to non-procurement investigations, such as potentially responsible parties and the development of other Superfund program and employee integrity initiatives, including personnel security matters.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $12,157,500 and 102.2 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the OIG Hazardous Substance Trust Fund appropriation. During 1993, the OIG issued 159 audit reports on Superfund activities. Major performance audits resulted in the Agency's agreement to improve: the timeliness and controls over responsible party cleanups; the reasonableness and accuracy of data in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System, EPA's Superfund management information system, used to report accomplishments; classification of costs incurred by the Agency for Superfund cleanup and enforcement activities so that proper amounts may be collected from responsible parties; and controls over Superfund resources and assets, primarily relating to managing accounts receivable and personal property. Superfund audits questioned and recommended cost efficiencies totalling $27,600,000 (Federal share). Investigative initiatives in the Superfund Contract Laboratory Program continued to identify fraudulent analyses in the testing of hazardous substances which could present a danger to public health, result in unnecessary expenditure for cleanup, or hinder collection efforts from responsible parties. In 1993, investigations of the contract laboratories and other Superfund activities resulted in several indictments and fines and settlements. In one case, a cleanup contractor entered a guilty plea to six felony violations and paid $11,600,000 in fines, penalties, and restitution.

MISSION AND POLICY MANAGEMENT - HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE - OIG

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $314,700 and 4 total workyears for this program, all of which will be from the Hazardous Substance Trust Fund. This is the first year for which resources have been requested separately for this program.

This program will continue management support for the OIG's Headquarters and field components. The support includes budget formulation and execution, preparation of the OIG's semiannual reports to the Congress in accordance with requirements of the Inspector General Act, administrative and personnel services, training, communications, space, acquisition and administrative policy and coordination, strategic planning, responding to Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act requests, property management, implementation of the affirmative action program, coordination of Total Quality Management and government streamlining activities, and files management.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, resources for this program were included in the Hazardous Substance - Office of the Inspector General program element.

1993 PROGRAM

In 1993, resources for this program were included in the program element Hazardous Substance - Office of the Inspector General program element.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE - OFFICE OF POLICY, PLANNING AND EVALUATION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $3,121,900 supported by 12.0 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This represents an increase of $237,500 and a decrease of 0.3 total workyears 1995. The decrease in total workyears is requested to comply with the government wide reduction that is part of the President's program to reduce the size of the Federal government.

The Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation (OPPE) will play a major role in shaping and informing the policy debates concerning Superfund reauthorization, including examination of critical issues such as cost, benefits, and other impacts. The Office of Policy Analysis (OPA) will play a strong analytic role in developing policy initiatives that result from the CERCLA reauthorization debate. It will develop the analytic framework for incorporating environmental justice considerations into CERCLA decision making and demonstration projects. Specific activities will include: refining methodologies for quantifying risks from multiple contaminated sites and sources of pollution; developing and analyzing options to reduce risks to disproportionately impacted communities; developing options for removing barriers and encouraging economic redevelopment of contaminated sites; creating innovative policy tools to cost-effectively address risk reduction in remediation; and analyzing the impact of transaction costs on various parties involved in Superfund.

The Office of Regulatory Management and Evaluation (ORME) will manage the development process for Superfund regulations and policies, and conduct evaluations of the Superfund program as needed. The risk communication program will fund empirical research on hazardous substance issues and will provide risk communication training and technical assistance to staff involved with Superfund issues. ORME will provide training and technical assistance on complex risk communication issues related to the Superfund program. This may include evaluation of the relative effectiveness of specific communications initiatives.

The Office of Strategic Planning and Environmental Data (OSPED) will improve the Agency's Strategic Targeted Activities for Results System (STARS). At the same time, the Office will maintain and improve the Agency's strategic planning process to establish environmental goals and develop operating guidance. Analytic support for Superfund programs will be provided, and work with Headquarters and the Regions to develop and improve applications of computer-aided analysis of environmental data will continue. OSPED will focus attention on reporting, Superfund decision making, pollution prevention, the improvement of Superfund indicators incorporated in STARS, and the link between those activities and environmental results.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $2,884,400 supported by 12.3 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation.

The Office of Policy Analysis is developing policy and conducting economic analysis of remediation issues critical to the Superfund reauthorization debate: the costs and benefits of the Superfund program, and various legislative proposals including both the direct economic effects of remediating a waste site as well as the second-order impacts of Superfund's current liability-based approach; the analytic framework for incorporating environmental justice considerations into Superfund reauthorization, demonstration projects, and ongoing remedial action decisions; the costs, benefits, and impacts of alternative cleanup strategies and funding approaches; private party, insurer, and Federal sector transaction costs and how to reduce them; and future CERCLA funding needs.

ORME manages the development process for Superfund regulations and policies, and conducts evaluations of the Superfund program as needed. The risk communication program is funding empirical research on hazardous substance issues and providing risk communication training and technical assistance to staff involved with Superfund issues. One major research project exploring public knowledge about hazardous waste issues will be completed. Training and technical assistance on risk communication issues related to hazardous waste continues.

OSPED operates and continuously improves STARS. In addition, OSPED maintains the Agency's strategic planning process to establish environmental goals and develop operating guidance. The Office provides analytic support for Superfund programs to address specific problems in program delivery, and works with Headquarters and the Regions to develop applications of computer-aided analysis of environmental data such as screening sites for Superfund. OSPED also assess applications in reporting, Superfund decision making, pollution prevention, and the incorporation of Superfund indicators in STARS.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $2,886,600 supported by 12.6 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation.

The Office of Policy Analysis accomplished significant policy development and economic analysis in hazardous waste remediation - focusing on the upcoming reauthorization of Superfund. OPA's key accomplishments included development and analysis of legislative proposals that deal with economic redevelopment, environmental justice, community involvement, site remediation, liability, and increasing the scope and absolute value of benefits from Superfund remediation; a detailed analysis of the costs and impacts of Administration legislative proposals; and environmental and economic impacts, feasibility and effectiveness of the Superfund policies and regulation.

ORME managed the development process for Superfund regulations and policies, and conducted evaluations of the Superfund program as needed. The Risk Communication Project helped develop risk communication training for personnel in the Superfund program; helped develop and pretest an information brochure for people living near Superfund sites; provided technical assistance on risk communication issues related to Superfund; and continued to oversee research into public knowledge about hazardous waste issues.

OSPED initiated and advanced the development and implementation of EPA's strategic planning process through policy guidance, networking and technical assistance to the Superfund program, Regions, and states. The Office assessed Superfund plans, and tracked the relationship of those plans to budget formulation. OSPED also operated Agency-wide management systems and tracked and assessed progress of Superfund program implementation in terms of activity and environmental results. In addition, OSPED provided a centralized source of Superfund status trend data collected from a variety of sources within, and external to the Agency. Assistance was also provided to the Superfund program on statistical design and analysis.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE - OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $1,025,400 supported by 13.0 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This represents a decrease of $232,000 and .2 total workyears in the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. The decrease complies with the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size and cost of government. Resources will allow the Comptroller to perform mandatory activities associated with budget management functions, including: preparation of the Agency's and Other Federal Agencies Superfund 1996 budget submissions to OMB and Congress; review and analysis of the major issues effecting the Agency's Superfund finances, resource utilization, current and future resource requirements, workload, and pricing; responding to Congressional inquiries; analysis of Superfund resource issues related to the operation and management of the Trust Fund; and internal controls of Superfund finances.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $1,257,400 and 13.2 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the Hazardous Substance

Superfund appropriation. These resources: support formulation, justification, and execution of Agency funds; ensure that budgetary resources are distributed according to Agency, OMB, and Congressional mandates; develop final implementation guidance regarding congressional changes to the Agency's Superfund administrative ceiling structure; maintain a fiscal allocation, control and review system; and maintain liaison with OMB and Congress.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $858,800 and 12.5 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. With these resources the Office of the Comptroller prepared: the 1994 Superfund budget request; developed current and outyear Superfund budget guidance to program and Regional offices; developed Superfund allotments and allocations in accordance with approval of the Agency's Operating Plan; analyzed major policy/resource issues facing the Agency; performed audit resolution and follow-up; administered and provided policy guidance to EPA managers on a range of fiscal concerns; continued implementation of the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act; and continued to maintain liaison with OMB and Congress.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE - OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $1,290,600 supported by 11.3 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. This represents a decrease of $579,900 and 0.3 total workyears from 1994. The decrease in fiscal resources is the result of not fully sustaining Congressionally directed programs.

Resources for this program will include support for: the National Environmental Service Officer (NESO) located within the Office of Regional Operations/State and Local Relations. The NESO will conduct management reviews of Environmental Services Divisions (ESDs); develop Headquarters guidance to ensure efficiency in the utilization of resources and improve planning and procurement systems; represent ESDs in the Superfund program planning and budget activities including workload model development; ensure Superfund policies are effectively communicated to ESDs; schedule and convene quarterly ESDs conferences; plan, schedule and convene meetings of the Superfund Analytical Services Advisory Committee; evaluate options for securing the most effective lab support to meet Superfund goals; and review ESD lab capabilities and their cost effectiveness.

In addition, the Office of the Administrator will continue to use existing, and develop new, communication vehicles to exchange information on acute hazardous, National Priority List (NPL) site activity, emergency planning, chemical release information, and enforcement activity. The Office will also continue to work closely with the Regions and newly established emergency response commissions and local emergency planning committees, and other citizen groups in site activities. Also, grants training will be funded for small and minority contractors for cleanup areas and we will continue to carry out Circular

A-3 publications and A-114 Audiovisual review responsibilities for new Superfund program publication and audiovisual products.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $1,870,500 supported by 11.6 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. The NESO will continue to provide the ESDs with Headquarters policy guidance, oversight, and management support, in areas affecting both ESDs and Superfund; maintain constant liaison with the program offices and ESDs to facilitate their cooperation and participation in meeting the objectives of the Superfund program in the identification of hazardous waste sites and in the management of any potential risks from these sites. In addition, the Office of the Administrator is supporting the regions and assisting states and localities with plans to respond to chemical emergencies.

The Office is playing a critical role in exchanging information with local health professionals, public safety officials, local government and State government officials. A wide variety of communications support including speech preparation, publications development and distribution, fact sheet preparation and graphic slide presentations and other general response briefings and communications vehicles are being provided. Also, training is being provided for small and minority contractors for cleanup areas. Emphasis will be placed on participation with the State Implementation Work Group, the National Resources Damage Claim Work Group, the State Hazardous Waste Capacity Plan Work Group, and the Communications Planning Work Group. The Agency's relationship with Congress as it relates to the Superfund program, including coordinating briefings, organizing EPA participation in oversight hearings, and responding to a wide variety of information requests from individual members and staff will be strengthened.

Congressional Directives. A total of $300,000 is for the Congressionally directed project for training grants for small, minority contractors.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $1,202,600 supported by 8.7 total workyears, all of which was from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation. The Office coordinated the identification of inactive sites with other Federal agencies; provided a wide variety of communication support, including the development of fact sheets and publications; and worked on information exchange with State and local governments. In addition, the program provided the ESDs with policy guidance, oversight, and management support; identified hazardous waste sites, provided sample and site tracking and developed a national equipment planning and procurement process for ESDs to meet Superfund and other Agency needs. Training for small, minority contractors was in compliance with a Congressional directive.

Congressional Directives. A total of $300,000 was for the Congressionally directed project for training grants for small, minority contractors.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE - OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency is requesting a total of $1,557,300 supported by a total of 1.7 workyears for 1995, all of which will be for Hazardous Substances (Superfund) Management and Support. This represents an increase of $345,600 and a decrease of 0.1 workyears. The increase in funding results from the realignment of Administrative Expenses to management and support, and increases associated with the Superfund portion of the equipment committee. The decrease of workyears is a result of the government-wide reduction in workyears that is part of the President's program to reduce the size of government.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $1,211,700 supported by a total of 1.8 workyears for this program element, all of which are from the Hazardous Substance (Superfund) Appropriation.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated $1,130,800 supported by a total of 1.2 workyears for this program element, all of which are from the Hazardous Substance (Superfund) Appropriation.

INFRASTRUCTURE

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Adequately funded infrastructure is critical to ORD's success in conducting the quality science needed to assure that the Agency's decisions are scientifically sound. The assumption underlying all our research activities includes a productive workforce.

This issue addresses major scientific equipment requirements as well as support for management studies and management systems associated with budget planning and execution. Funding for the Hazardous Substances Management and Support Program Element (PE) has been centralized within the infrastructure issue.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD's current infrastructure program is providing compensation, benefits, travel and scientific equipment for ORD scientists and engineers. Infrastructure also is providing management systems and studies to assure oversight of ORD's fiduciary responsibilities.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ORD maximized its purchase of scientific equipment, funded its workyears for scientific support of the Agency's mission and provided administrative systems needed for oversight of the research technical support.

ANALYTICAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES - SUPERFUND

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $1,753,700 for purchases of Environmental Services Divisions' (ESDs) equipment, all of which will be from the Superfund appropriation. This represents an increase of $8,800 all of which will be from the Superfund appropriation 1993.

Regional Programs require technical support for primary field investigations, monitoring, sample collection and transport, laboratory analyses, data analysis and evaluation, quality assurance/quality control oversight, environmental emergencies and Geographical Information Systems. In order to address the Agency's good science, enforcement, and environmental monitoring assessment goals, modern, well maintained laboratory and field equipment is essential. This program will fund the laboratory and field equipment necessary to effectively maintain Agency standards for good science. Funding is also necessary to support continually increasing demands for sophisticated data generation and analysis support.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1993, the Agency is allocating a total of $1,744,900 for this program, all of which is from the Superfund appropriation. This is a new program for 1993 that will provide Regional Offices with a centralized budget for laboratory and field analytical support. Funding provides Regional offices the direct support necessary to advance the Agency's goal of improved data and better science. In 1993, seven (7) joint EPA/State Regional Environmental Monitoring Assessment Program (REMAP) projects were initiated including the assessments of fish tissue contamination in Maine, assessments of sediment quality in New York/New Jersey Harbor, characterization of toxic contaminants in Texas estuaries, and assessments of aquatic and riparian ecosystems in California's Central Valley. Locally managed analytical support is vital to the success of these projects.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1994, the Agency obligated a total of $1,688,400 for this program, all of which is from the Superfund appropriation. Before 1993 analytical services were provided with funds made available through the Agency's media programs. All support cost were borne by the regional offices. In 1993, the annual fixed cost for equipment, equipment maintenance, supplies and other scientific/laboratory expenses totaled $8.2 million. The Agency provided $4.2 million from over 20 different program elements ($1.9 million S&E, $2.3 million Superfund) to fund the Environmental Services purchases and $4 million from Regional resources for equipment maintenance, supplies and other scientific/laboratory expenses. During 1993, field personnel conducted over 650 air program compliance inspections, 350 hazardous waste management facility compliance and enforcement inspections, and 1,100 water program compliance inspections throughout the United States. The ten regional laboratories analyzed a total of 25,300 environmental samples in support of Superfund site characterization, clean-up decisions and enforcement activities. Staff managed and provided scientific oversight to the Superfund analytical services delivery system which processed over 73,000 samples in 1993.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1995 Budget Estimate

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LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
APPROPRIATION							
Lust Trust Fund	$74,439.7	$75,379.0	$75,379.0	$75,379.0	$76,685.0	$1,306.0	$1,306.0
Office of Inspector General	$398.7			$669.1		-$669.1	
TOTAL, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust	$74,838.4	$75,379.0	$75,379.0	$76,048.1	$76,685.0	$636.9	$1,306.0
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	82.5	93.1	93.1	100.6	99.6	-1.0	6.5
TOTAL WORKYEARS	85.7	93.1	93.1	100.6	99.6	-1.0	6.5
OUTLAYS	$80,206.5	$75,909.6	$78,210.0	$78,618.2	$76,909.0	-$1,709.2	$999.4

AUTHORIZATION LEVELS

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, as amended, established the Leaking Underground Storage Tanks Trust fund and authorizes a total of such sums as may be necessary to be appropriated to this fund for all Fiscal Years through 1996.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK

	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	DIFFERENCE		
				ENACTED VS PRES. BUD	EST. VS PRES. BUD	EST. VS ENACTED
			(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)			
APPROPRIATION						
Lust Trust Fund	$75,379.0	$75,379.0	$75,379.0			
Office of Inspector General			$669.1		$669.1	$669.1
TOTAL, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust	$75,379.0	$75,379.0	$76,048.1		$669.1	$669.1
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	93.1	93.1	100.6		7.5	7.5
TOTAL WORKYEARS	93.1	93.1	100.6		7.5	7.5

The following points list the major reasons that the dollars devoted to this media have changed from submission of the President's FY 1994 Budget Request to the FY 1994 Current Estimates.

LUST

- o OSWER Headquarters intramural resources were reduced by $144,500 as a result of Congressional action.
- o State Cooperative Agreements were increased by $647,900 as a result of Congressional action.
- o The net change reflects a 0.3 workyear and a $89.8 K decrease. Reductions reflect the President's efforts to streamline the Federal Workforce.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

INTRAMURAL

- o No significant change

EXTRAMURAL

- o No significant change

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS TRUST FUND

OVERVIEW AND STRATEGY

The goal of the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) program is to ensure rapid and effective responses to releases from underground storage tanks containing petroleum and other hazardous substances. The program operates under the authority of Subtitle I of the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986. The SARA amendments established a LUST Trust Fund for use in cleaning up and overseeing corrective action at leaking tank sites. EPA's mission is to enhance state and local enforcement and response through technical and financial assistance.

The main focus of the LUST program is to promote efficient and effective implementation by the states through EPA's program of targeted assistance, outreach materials and technology transfer.

All state LUST programs have now developed response and enforcement capabilities. State programs, supported by the Federal LUST Trust Fund, will continue to emphasize finding responsible parties (RPs), and overseeing corrective actions to ensure environmental and human health protection. The Agency will also continue to provide national guidance, and scientific and management support to ensure effective state implementation of the LUST program.

Program descriptions identified below do not reflect any increase in workyears that may result from the 900 additional workyears that EPA received for contractor conversion.

Streamline the Corrective Action Process

The Agency seeks to identify areas where improvements can be made within state and regional programs and then works with the state to provide the technical assistance and training necessary to implement these improvements. The corrective action process will continue to be streamlined both from both an administrative and technical standpoint. Technical streamlining includes encouraging the use of alternative technologies, and the development of risk-based decision criteria for the corrective action process.

Emphasize Compliance Using Enforcement Tools

The Agency will continue to develop and evaluate tools to improve the ability of states to achieve timely responses by owners/operators to releases from leaking underground storage tanks. These efforts will ensure that owner/operator responses are in compliance with their prescribed corrective action requirements. The Regional program staff, in conjunction with the Regional legal staff, will provide legal and technical assistance to support state enforcement activities to promote voluntary compliance with corrective action and financial responsibility requirements.

Grant Support

The Agency will also continue to use the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund for grants to non-state entities, including universities, non-profit organizations and Federally recognized Indian Tribes, under section 7007 and 8001 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The Agency's strategy is to encourage the development of comprehensive LUST programs nationwide.

Continue Efficient Management Support

EPA will continue to assist in managing and supporting the LUST program by providing accurate and timely financial services, effective budgeting and funds control, efficient contracts management, and centralized personnel services.

LUST Audit Support

The Office of the Inspector General will continue to provide oversight of the Agency and states in implementing the LUST program. The Office of the Inspector General will conduct performance and financial audits, and investigations to ensure that the program is being properly managed and to identify possible deficiencies.

Utilizing the Private Sector for Essential Consulting Services

The LUST program will continue to utilize consultant expertise in a variety of program support functions when such expertise does not exist within the program or when it is economically efficient to do so. Such assistance includes, but is not limited to, financial/technical assistance in support of the implementation of financial responsibility and the LUST Trust Fund allocation model, technical assistance relating to site assessment and remedial corrective action technologies, and the development of outreach materials for owners and operators.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND
LUST Research

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM							
LUST Research							
Lust Trust Fund	$737.3	$764.3	$751.8	$751.8	$777.7	$25.9	$13.4
TOTAL	$737.3	$764.3	$751.8	$751.8	$777.7	$25.9	$13.4
TOTAL:							
Lust Trust Fund	$737.3	$764.3	$751.8	$751.8	$777.7	$25.9	$13.4
LUST Technical Support TOTAL	$737.3	$764.3	$751.8	$751.8	$777.7	$25.9	$13.4
PERMANENT WORKYEARS							
LUST Research	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9		
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9		
TOTAL WORKYEARS							
LUST Research	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9		
TOTAL WORKYEARS	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9		

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS (LUST)

LUST RESEARCH

PRINCIPAL OUTPUTS

1995

- Complete guidance manual for reuse/recycling of petroleum contaminated soil.
- Develop preliminary conceptual model for subsurface contaminated identification and analysis at LUST sites.

1994

- Complete reports on field evaluations of selected remediation technologies at LUST sites.
- Demonstrate soil vapor extraction/air sparging technology at field site.
- Complete preliminary evaluation of chemical oxidation technology for treating LUST sites.

1993

- Completed applications handbook on in-situ thermal treatment technologies for treating LUST sites.
- Completed applications handbook on ex-situ treatment technologies for treating LUST sites (biormediation and thermal desorption).

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND

LUST RESEARCH

BUDGET REQUEST

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

In 1995, the Agency request is a total of $777,700 supported by 1.9 total workyears, all of which will be for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund research. This represents an increase of $25,900 with no change in workyears.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $751,800 supported by 1.9 workyears for this program element, all of which will be for Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund research.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated $737,300 supported by 1.9 workyears for this program element, all of which was expended for Leaking Underground Storage Tank research.

RESEARCH ISSUES

The sections below describe program issues by each fiscal year.

GROUNDWATER

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

EPA estimates there are more than two million regulated underground storage tanks, and of these, approximately twenty percent are estimated to be leaking. Concern for protection of groundwater supply, leak detection, monitoring, and mitigation drive the LUST research program.

ORD will sustain the focus of Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) research on the detection and remediation of subsurface contamination caused by such tanks. Researchers will complete the initial phase of an integrated system for the in-situ treatment of LUST sites and laboratory studies of chemical oxidation techniques for remediation of petroleum contaminated soils. Scientists and engineers will continue efforts to enhance free-product recovery and evaluate enhanced remedial technologies. ORD will continue to emphasize technical support to regional and state UST programs.

1994 PROGRAM

Remediation research is centering on field and laboratory evaluation of technologies for removal of petroleum hydrocarbons from contaminated soils and aquifers. These efforts are aimed at developing practical, effective, and inexpensive technologies and methods for remediating underground storage tank leaks. ORD researchers are completing the assessment and optimization of soil vapor extraction technologies, assessing leak detection in "large" underground storage tanks, and providing field evaluation of improved site assessment technologies.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Outputs were completed which make "state of the science" information on LUST site remediation accessible to state and Agency offices. These included: 1) a user-friendly computer code for assessing soil vacuum extraction (SVE) at LUST sites, 2) an engineering handbook on the application of thermal technologies at LUST sites, 3) a report on the performance of chemical oxidation technologies for LUST sites, and 4) a report on the design and application for bioremediation of LUST sites. ORD also continued to provide a high level of technical support to regional and state UST programs.

Infrastructure

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Adequately funded infrastructure is critical to ORD's success in conducting the quality science needed to assure that the Agency's decisions are scientifically sound. The most critical part of ORD's infrastructure is its staff. The assumption underlying all our research activities includes a productive workforce.

ORD established this cohesive, cross-cutting issue for infrastructure based upon the importance of this activity to planned and ongoing research activities. Funds for the LUST Program Element have been centralized within the infrastructure issue to provide improved management in ORD's salaries, travel and related costs associated with managing research programs.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD's current infrastructure program provides compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers. ORD's workforce carries out scientific research programs in support of the Agency's mission.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ORD funded its workyears in scientific support of the Agency's mission, providing the personnel compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND
LUST Guidelines & Implementation

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
		(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
PROGRAM								
Guidelines & Implementation - LUST Trust Fund								
Lust Trust Fund		$71,644.3	$71,831.8	$72,033.8	$72,037.7	$72,359.1	$321.4	$527.3
	TOTAL	$71,644.3	$71,831.8	$72,033.8	$72,037.7	$72,359.1	$321.4	$527.3
TOTAL:								
Lust Trust Fund		$71,644.3	$71,831.8	$72,033.8	$72,037.7	$72,359.1	$321.4	$527.3
LUST Guidelines & Implementation	TOTAL	$71,644.3	$71,831.8	$72,033.8	$72,037.7	$72,359.1	$321.4	$527.3
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Guidelines & Implementation - LUST Trust Fund		60.9	65.3	65.3	65.9	65.6	-3	3
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		60.9	65.3	65.3	65.9	65.6	-3	3
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Guidelines & Implementation - LUST Trust Fund		62.4	65.3	65.3	65.9	65.6	-3	3
TOTAL WORKYEARS		62.4	65.3	65.3	65.9	65.6	-3	3

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS (LUST) TRUST FUND

LUST GUIDELINES AND IMPLEMENTATION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $72,359,100 supported by 65.6 total workyears for the LUST Trust Fund appropriation. This represents an increase of $321,400 and a decrease of 0.3 workyears from 1994. The increase in dollars is due to payroll increases, including locality pay adjustments. The decrease in FTE is due to the overall reduction in the Federal workforce.

All states have developed corrective action programs. The increasing number of releases reported resulting from the compliance of phased-in leak detection requirements has resulted in a significant demand for financial and technical assistance. In 1995, the Agency, in cooperation with states, will focus on the continuous improvement of corrective action processes, increasing the use of alternative technologies, and the development of risk-based decision processes and prioritization systems. Regions will continue efforts to address corrective actions on Tribal lands.

1994 PROGRAM

For 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $72,037,700 supported by 65.9 total workyears for the LUST Trust Fund appropriation.

All states have corrective action authorities in place and are dealing with an increasing number of LUST sites. Over 1,000 releases continue to be reported each week nationally, while the gap between confirmed releases and cleanups completed continues to grow. States are working to develop innovative approaches to oversight of corrective actions undertaken by owners and operators. States are providing technical oversight of LUST assessments and cleanups, and are conducting outreach to owners and operators on the corrective action process. EPA continues to assist the states in streamlining administrative oversight processes and in adopting innovative approaches to the assessment and remediation of LUST sites. In 1994, regions are continuing implementation of the LUST program on Indian lands.

1993 PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Agency obligated a total of $71,644,300 supported by 62.4 total workyears for the LUST Trust Fund appropriation.

In 1993, the number of sites releases reported increased as additional owners/operators complied with leak detection requirements and as insurance companies required testing for leaks prior to issuing insurance policies. States conducted site investigations and cleanups based on their priority lists when owners/operators were either unknown, unwilling, or unable to conduct cleanup themselves. States also required owners/operators to take corrective action at the majority of sites, and provided oversight of these responses.

Many states implemented streamlined approaches to portions of their corrective action processes. Regions continued to utilize Regional Improvement Projects to develop tools, methods, and systems. Projects focused on the development of guidance materials to owners and operators on the corrective action process, the use of innovative remedial and field measurement technologies, and training programs in corrective action technologies for regulators, consultants, and contractors. Regions also continued to implement the LUST program on Indian Lands.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND
LUST Enforcement

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)								
PROGRAM								
LUST - Legal Enforcement								
Lust Trust Fund		$224.0	$455.0	$403.9	$365.2	$496.4	$131.2	$41.4
	TOTAL	$224.0	$455.0	$403.9	$365.2	$496.4	$131.2	$41.4
TOTAL:								
Lust Trust Fund		$224.0	$455.0	$436.7	$338.1	$496.4	$158.3	$41.4
LUST Enforcement	TOTAL	$224.0	$455.0	$403.9	$365.2	$496.4	$131.2	$41.4
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
LUST - Legal Enforcement		3.3	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.6	2	-1
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		3.3	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.6	2	-1
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
LUST - Legal Enforcement		3.4	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.6	2	-1
TOTAL WORKYEARS		3.4	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.6	2	-1

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND ENFORCEMENT

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $496,400 supported by 5.6 total workyears for 1995, all of which will be for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund appropriation.

LUST LEGAL ENFORCEMENT

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $496,400 supported by 5.6 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund appropriation. This represents an increase of $132,200 and 0.2 workyears. The increase in the Trust Fund reflects increased workforce costs. The increase in total workyears reflects the restoration of a one time reduction to this program in 1994.

In 1995, Regional LUST enforcement staff will continue to provide assistance to States to support enhancement of state enforcement programs. Assistance will also be provided to States in addressing private party cleanups and, where necessary, technical assistance will be provided to enhance voluntary compliance with corrective action regulations and financial responsibility requirements. Formal enforcement actions at the Federal level will be used, where appropriate, to compel response actions by recalcitrant owners and operators.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $365,200 supported by 5.4 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund appropriation.

Regional LUST enforcement resources are targeted on joint State-Federal efforts for direct enforcement of cleanups, thereby allowing States and local governments to manage the majority of enforcement actions. Technical assistance for State enforcement is being provided with minimal Federal oversight and involvement in State enforcement programs. However, in some instances, formal enforcement actions at the Federal level are being used to compel response actions by recalcitrant owners and operators, where no alternative is available.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $224,000 supported by 3.4 total workyears, all of which was from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund appropriation.

The workload of Regional LUST enforcement staff focused on providing assistance and oversight to States by encouraging the use of informal or expedited enforcement approaches, as well as traditional formal enforcement approaches, in efforts to establish and enhance effective State programs.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND
LUST Management & Support

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
PROGRAM								
LUST - Support Services - Hq								
Lust Trust Fund						$73.0	$73.0	$73.0
Office of Inspector General					$73.0		-$73.0	
	TOTAL				$73.0	$73.0		$73.0
LUST-Administrative Management								
Lust Trust Fund		$1,042.0	$1,247.6	$1,147.1	$1,147.1	$1,313.5	$166.4	$65.9
	TOTAL	$1,042.0	$1,247.6	$1,147.1	$1,147.1	$1,313.5	$166.4	$65.9
Legal Services - Office of General Counsel								
Lust Trust Fund		$270.8	$379.3	$373.7	$330.0	$338.2	$8.2	-$41.1
	TOTAL	$270.8	$379.3	$373.7	$330.0	$338.2	$8.2	-$41.1
LUST -Administrative Management RT								
Lust Trust Fund		$521.3	$701.0	$668.7	$747.2	$731.1	-$16.1	$30.1
	TOTAL	$521.3	$701.0	$668.7	$747.2	$731.1	-$16.1	$30.1
Office Of Inspector General - LUST								
Lust Trust Fund						$596.0	$596.0	$596.0
Office of Inspector General		$398.7			$596.1		-$596.1	
	TOTAL	$398.7			$596.1	$596.0	-$1	$596.0
TOTAL:								
Lust Trust Fund		$1,834.1	$2,327.9	$2,189.5	$2,224.3	$3,051.8	$827.5	$723.9
Office of Inspector General		$398.7			$669.1		-$669.1	
LUST Management & Support	TOTAL	$2,232.8	$2,327.9	$2,189.5	$2,893.4	$3,051.8	$158.4	$723.9
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
LUST-Administrative Management		6.4	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.4	-2	-2
Legal Services - Office of General Counsel		3.5	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.2	-7	-1.0
LUST -Administrative Management RT		3.7	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4		
Office Of Inspector General - LUST		2.8			7.5	7.5		7.5
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS		16.4	20.2	20.2	27.4	26.5	-9	6.3
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
LUST-Administrative Management		6.4	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.4	-2	-2
Legal Services - Office of General Counsel		4.1	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.2	-7	-1.0

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND
LUST Management & Support

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
LUST - Administrative Management RT	4.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4		
Office Of Inspector General - LUST	3.0			7.5	7.5		7.5
TOTAL WORKYEARS	18.0	20.2	20.2	27.4	26.5	-9	6.3

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND
MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

LUST SUPPORT SERVICES - HEADQUARTERS/NATIONWIDE

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $3,051,800 supported by 26.5 total workyears, of which $2,382,800 is for the LUST Trust Fund Appropriation, and $669,000 is for the Inspector General LUST Trust Fund appropriation. This represents a decrease of $158,000 and 0.9 total workyears in the LUST Trust Fund and no change in the Inspector General LUST Trust Fund appropriation.

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $73,000 for LUST support services for the Office of the Inspector General, all of which will from the LUST appropriation. This represents no change from 1994.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $73,000 for LUST support services for the Office of the Inspector General, all of which is from the OIG appropriation

LUST ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT - HEADQUARTERS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $1,313,500 supported by 8.4 total workyears for this program all of which will be for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund appropriation. This represents an increase of $166,400 and .2 total workyears in the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund appropriation from 1994. These resources will be used to provide support costs such as rent, utilities, security, and mail operations for the LUST program and administrative services such as contracts, grants, health and safety and environmental compliance, human resource service support, and basic financial services such as processing payroll and vouchers and producing accurate financial reports.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $1,147,100 supported by 8.6 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust appropriation. These resources are used to provide support services and financial services, administrative services, and human resource services as described above.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $1,042,000 supported by 6.4 total workyears, all of which was from Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund appropriation. These resources were used to provide support services, including financial services, administrative services, and human resource services as described above.

LUST ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT - REGIONS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $731,100 supported by 6.4 total workyears for this program, all of which will be for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund appropriation. This represents a decrease of $16,100 and no change in total workyears from 1994. Resources will provide support costs such as utilities, security, and mail operations for the LUST program. Basic grant management services will be provided as well as financial services such as processing payroll and vouchers and providing accurate financial reports.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $747,700 supported by 6.4 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust appropriation. These resources are used to provide support services and financial/grant services as described above.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, The Agency obligated a total of $521,300 supported by 4.5 workyears, all of which was from Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund appropriation. These resources were used to provide support services and financial/grant services as described above.

LEGAL SERVICES - OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $338,200 supported by 4.2 total workyears for the Office of General Counsel (OGC), all of which will be for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund appropriation. This represents an increase of $8,200 and a decrease of 0.7 total workyears. The increased funding represents increased work force costs.

The resources will provide legal support for the development of guidelines and policies for administration of the LUST Trust Fund, supporting LUST cooperative agreements between EPA and the States, providing advice and interpretations, and defense of the Agency in legal actions taken against it regarding the LUST Trust Fund.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $330,000 supported by 4.9 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the LUST Trust Fund appropriation.

The request will: provide legal support for the development of guidelines and policies for administration of the LUST Trust Fund; support LUST cooperative agreements between EPA and States; and provide advice, interpretations, and defense for the Agency in legal actions taken against it regarding the LUST Trust Fund.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $270,800 supported by 4.1 total workyears, all of which was from the LUST Trust Fund appropriation. Legal support was provided for the development of LUST guidelines and policies through advice, counsel, and interpretations.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND - OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $596,000 and 7.5 total workyears for this program, all of which will be from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund. This represents essentially the same level of total resources available in 1994.

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 authorizes appropriations to the LUST Trust Fund. As of September 30, 1993, there was $680 million in the Trust Fund. The Agency's strategy is to encourage the development of comprehensive and permanent LUST programs in all States and territories. States are required to develop Petroleum Response Programs capable of prioritizing cleanup sites, monitoring cleanups, and managing cost recovery and enforcement programs. State program responsibilities include conducting site investigations when the initial report of a leak is received, taking emergency response actions when appropriate, ensuring adequate owner and operator response at as many sites as possible, taking response actions when owner and operator response cannot be obtained, and recovering Trust Fund monies spent on response actions. The Agency provides national program direction, guidance, and technical support to support these State activities through cooperative agreements.

In 1995, the OIG's basic work will continue to include performance audits, contract and grant audits (covering financial and performance aspects), and financial audits. More specifically, the OIG will conduct performance audits of the Agency's process for awarding LUST cooperative agreements and grants to identify systemic problems with the Agency's management of the LUST program, develop the causes of those problems, and recommend ways to minimize their recurrence. Financial audits will be conducted to determine the eligibility, allocability, and reasonableness of the costs claimed by recipients. Our funding will also be used to provide assistance to OIG auditors in conducting audits and to the Agency and others as necessary to track implementation of audit findings. Pursuant to its responsibilities under the Chief Financial Officers Act, the OIG will also focus its resources on financial and internal control areas and audit the Agency's LUST Trust Fund financial statements. The OIG investigative efforts will parallel those of 1994. The OIG will complete investigations currently in its inventory. The OIG can make a significant contribution to the LUST program's long-term effectiveness.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $596,100 and 7.5 total workyears for this program, all of which is from the OIG Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund appropriation.

The OIG is expanding its audit and investigative presence in the LUST program to assist the Agency in accomplishing its goals more efficiently and effectively and determining the extent that desired results or benefits of the LUST program are being achieved. The OIG audits and investigations benefit the Agency's current operations of the LUST program. Performance and financial audits evaluate the Agency's management of the program and its use of funds. Also, the OIG is implementing its responsibilities under the Chief Financial Officers Act, including auditing the Agency's LUST Trust Fund financial statements. The OIG will also monitor audits of contracts by the Defense Contract Audit Agency and CPA firms, provide investigative support of audit activities, and initiate proactive investigative work in vulnerable areas of the program. Investigations conducted in this program contribute to the quality of data submitted by laboratories and removal of corrupt officials and corporations from participation in LUST cleanup activities. Investigative resources are also used to review grants to identify questionable costs charged by various states, develop additional program initiatives, and conduct investigations as a result of audit referrals.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated a total of $398,700 and 3 total workyears for this program, all of which was from the OIG Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund appropriation. The OIG conducted performance and financial audits to evaluate the management of the program and the use of funds and to provide investigative support of those audits. An audit completed during the year showed that parts of Yosemite National Park remained seriously polluted from leaking underground storage tanks, some of which had been discovered more than 7 years ago. Another audit of the fiscal 1992 financial statements for the LUST Trust Fund found that adjustments of $4,700,000 million were necessary to decrease liabilities and increase equity and that $13,000 of building repairs and alterations were charged to the Trust Fund, although funds were available to the Agency under a separate appropriation to cover such costs.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1995 Budget Estimate

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OIL SPILLS TRUST FUND

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
APPROPRIATION							
Oil Spills Trust Fund		$21,239.0	$21,239.0	$21,239.0	$23,475.0	$2,236.0	$2,236.0
TOTAL, Oil Spills Trust Fund		$21,239.0	$21,239.0	$21,239.0	$23,475.0	$2,236.0	$2,236.0
PERMANENT WORKYEARS		87.6	87.6	87.6	89.8	2.2	2.2
TOTAL WORKYEARS		87.6	87.6	87.6	89.8	2.2	2.2
OUTLAYS		$19,155.0	$19,430.0	$19,430.0	$21,650.0	$2,220.0	$2,495.0

AUTHORIZATION LEVELS Authorization by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 for such sums as necessary.

OIL SPILLS TRUST FUND

	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	DIFFERENCE ENACTED VS PRES. BUD	 EST. VS PRES. BUD	 EST. VS ENACTED
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)					
APPROPRIATION						
Oil Spills Trust Fund	$21,239.0	$21,239.0	$21,239.0			
TOTAL, Oil Spills Trust Fund	$21,239.0	$21,239.0	$21,239.0			
PERMANENT WORKYEARS	87.6	87.6	87.6			
TOTAL WORKYEARS	87.6	87.6	87.6			

The following points list the major reasons that the dollars devoted to this media have changed from submission of the President's FY 1994 Budget Request to the FY 1994 Current Estimates.

OIL SPILLS

- The net change reflects a 1.0 FTE and $1,195.2 K increase. The increases are attributed to the reorganization of the Agency's enforcement resources. These new resources were transferred from the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

OIL SPILLS PROGRAM OVERVIEW

OVERVIEW AND STRATEGY

Under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), EPA is responsible for oil spill prevention, preparedness, response, and enforcement activities associated with non-transportation-related facilities. EPA has primary responsibility for implementing many OPA provisions, including revising the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan, developing facility response plan regulations, reviewing and approving facility response plans, designating areas, appointing area committee members, and establishing requirements for area contingency plans. The most resource-intensive requirements are those related to facility response plan reviews and approvals. After exercising a two-year extension from 1995, EPA must review 4,500 facility response plan by 1997. In 1995, the Agency will review 2,000 facility response plans that have been deemed to potentially pose a high-risk to human health and the environment.

Additionally, OPA contains new provisions that significantly increase EPA's involvement in planning for and responding to oil spills. The Federal government (EPA for the inland zone, and the U.S. Coast Guard for the coastal zone) must ensure the effective and immediate removal of a discharge (or substantial threat of a discharge) of oil: 1) into or on the navigable waters of the U.S.; 2) into or on the waters of the exclusive economic zone; and/or 3) that may affect certain natural resources of the United States. In carrying out these responsibilities, EPA may remove or arrange for the removal of a discharge; or direct/monitor all Federal, State, and private actions to remove a discharge. If an inland discharge is of such size or character as to pose a substantial threat to the public health or welfare of the United States, EPA is required to direct all public and private efforts to remove the spill. For all other inland discharges, EPA has the discretion to take action, direct, or monitor response efforts.

Section 311 of CWA, as amended, also authorizes the Agency to bring administrative and civil actions for violations of the Act, including violations of spill prevention and response plans and for oil and hazardous substance spills. The Agency is also authorized to direct and issue administrative orders for removals. If a party does not comply with the directive, the Agency may initiate an enforcement action and collect up to three times the cost of the removal to the Oil Spill Liability Fund, or $25,000 for each day the party remains in violation of the directive.

Activities within the Office of the Administrator include the administrative review and appeal of decisions made under the OPA. The primary review function is the responsibility of the Office of Administrative Law Judges who preside over cases presented to them by the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

The Office of Research and Development's primary focus remains to be oi remediation technologies such as chemical dispersants and bioremediation. During 1994, ORD expects to move from bench scale testing to field testing bioremediation by using spills of opportunity or controlled spills. EPA also conducts oil spills research to improve response actions to serious oil spills such as the Exxon Valdez

Respond to Oil Spills and Review of Facility Response Plans

In 1995, EPA expects to increase its activities related to reviewing and approving facility response plans; operating the Agency's Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) program; developing Area Contingency Plans; and responding to oil discharges.

EPA's first priority is to respond to oil spills. The Agency will carry out its OPA mandate to protect public health, welfare, and the environment from damage due to oil spills. In addition to responding to oil discharges, EPA will focus on completing Area Contingency Plan development. EPA will also review 4,500 response plans for facilities posing the most significant risk of discharge. This will involve reviewing each response plan for completeness and accuracy, visiting the facility to inspect response equipment and verify information in the response plan, validating the facility's capability to respond to a worst case discharge, and ensuring consistency with the NCP and the relevant Area Contingency Plan.

Emphasize Compliance Through Enforcement

In 1995, the program will continue to use its enforcement authority to ensure industry's compliance with OPA mandates. Industry's compliance with regulations and enforcement orders will be compelled by both economic incentives and civil, criminal, and administrative penalties.

EPA will continue to develop guidance for civil and criminal enforcement responses, inspections, and spill response, spill prevention, and penalty policies in order to promote consistent national policies and actions.

In 1995, EPA will also emphasize SPCC and Facility Response Plan responsibilities due to a larger, mandated inspection program.

Utilizing the Private Sector for Essential Consulting Services

The Oil Pollution program will continue to utilize consultant expertise in a variety of program support functions when such expertise does not exist within the program or when it is cost effective. Such assistance includes, but is not limited to, litigation support or SPCC inspection support, technical review of facility response plans, and support of on-scene monitoring of oil spill responses.

The following program descriptions do not reflect any increase in workyears that may result from the 900 additional workyears that EPA received for contractor conversion.

OIL SPILLS TRUST FUND
Oil Pollution Act - Research

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
				(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)				
PROGRAM								
Oil Pollution Act - Research								
Oil Spills Trust Fund			$2,070.7	$2,070.7	$2,070.7	$2,079.9	$9.2	$9.2
	TOTAL		$2,070.7	$2,070.7	$2,070.7	$2,079.9	$9.2	$9.2
TOTAL:								
Oil Spills Trust Fund			$2,070.7	$2,070.7	$2,070.7	$2,079.9	$9.2	$9.2
Oil Pollution Act - Research	TOTAL		$2,070.7	$2,070.7	$2,070.7	$2,079.9	$9.2	$9.2
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Oil Pollution Act - Research			1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS			1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Oil Pollution Act - Research			1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
TOTAL WORKYEARS			1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		

OIL SPILLS LIABILITY TRUST FUND
OIL SPILLS RESEARCH
PRINCIPAL OUTPUTS

1995 o Provide report on bioremediation field study of oil-contaminated shoreline in Delaware.

o Provide report on new oil microbiological methods for use in field studies.

o Provide report on use of respirometric microcosm for predicting oil bioremediation effectiveness in the field.

1994 o Complete report on scientific validation of Tier III microcosm protocols for assessing the effectiveness and environmental safety of oil spill bioremediation products.

o Provide report on beach tracer studies determining frequency of application of nutrients for bioremediation of oil spills.

o Provide report on standardization of inocula for use in oil spill product screening protocols.

1993 o Oil Spills Liability Trust Fund outputs are described within the Hazardous Waste Media Principal Output section.

OIL SPILLS RESPONSE
RESEARCH

BUDGET REQUEST

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

In 1995, the Agency requests a total of $2,079,900 supported by 1.0 workyear, all of which will be for Oil Spills Trust Fund research. This represents an increase of $9,200 with no change in workyears.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $2,070,700 supported by 1.0 workyear for this program element, all of which is for Oil Spills Response research.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, these resources were spread in other media, before being combined into one single media. The 1993 resources levels are reflected in the Hazardous Waste media.

RESEARCH ISSUES

The sections below describe research program issues by each fiscal year.

BIOREMEDIATION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Oil Spills have proven to be very expensive to clean up and have been exceedingly disruptive to the environment. Examples, such as the spills at Prince William Sound Alaska and, more recently, at San Juan, Puerto Rico, are easy to cite.

Researchers will conduct studies to analyze the composition of oil with respect to its fate and toxicity to organisms in the environment. Scientists will develop laboratory test systems that simulate oil spill conditions in the environment and modify the analytical methodologies to effectively monitor bioremediation success. Research will characterize the toxicology of oil components and their degradation products to aquatic organisms and to other organisms which might be impacted in an oil spill. Scientists wi+w initiate field tests for beach oil spills.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD's oil spills research, which is completing the initial bioremediation product protocol development for open water spills and beach contamination, is initiating development of bioremediation product protocols for marshes. Scientists are evaluating these protocols through field tests either from "spills of opportunity" or in cooperation with other laboratories, such as the United

Kingdom's Warren Springs Laboratory. This research program is designed to take advantage of "spills of opportunity" for research purposes.

Basic studies are continuing on analytical chemical methodology for oil so researchers can accurately determine the extent of degradation in the environment. ORD is increasing efforts to better understand the oil biodegradation process and the ecological effects of oil spills. Scientists are determining during basic studies and protocol development studies the toxicology of oil biodegradation products.

1933 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Researchers completed protocols for tier II and III testing of commercial oil spill bioremediation products. Scientists validated the effectiveness of these protocols and their associated test systems.

INFRASTRUCTURE

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

Adequately funded infrastructure is critical to ORD's success in conducting the quality science needed to assure that the Agency's decisions are scientifically sound. The most critical part of ORD's infrastructure is its staff. The assumption underlying all our research activities includes a productive workforce.

ORD established this cohesive, cross-cutting issue for infrastructure based upon the importance of this activity to planned and ongoing research activities. Funding for the Oil Spills Program Response Element (PE) has been centralized within the infrastructure issue to provide improved management in ORD's salaries, travel and related costs associated with managing research programs.

1994 PROGRAM

ORD's current infrastructure program provides compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers. ORD's workforce carries out scientific research programs in support of the Agency's mission.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ORD funded its workyears in scientific support of the Agency's mission, providing the personnel compensation and benefits, and travel for ORD scientists and engineers.

OIL SPILLS TRUST FUND
Oil Pollution Act - Environmental Emergency Response and Prevention

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
PROGRAM								
Environmental Emergency Response & Prevention								
Oil Spills Trust Fund			$18,280.0	$18,280.0	$17,113.1	$19,246.4	$2,133.3	$966.4
	TOTAL		$18,280.0	$18,280.0	$17,113.1	$19,246.4	$2,133.3	$966.4
TOTAL:								
Oil Spills Trust Fund			$18,280.0	$18,280.0	$17,113.1	$19,246.4	$2,133.3	$966.4
Oil Pollution Act - Environmental Emergency Response &	TOTAL		$18,280.0	$18,280.0	$17,113.1	$19,246.4	$2,133.3	$966.4
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Environmental Emergency Response & Prevention			82.7	82.7	81.7	83.9	2.2	1.2
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS			82.7	82.7	81.7	83.9	2.2	1.2
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Environmental Emergency Response & Prevention			82.7	82.7	81.7	83.9	2.2	1.2
TOTAL WORKYEARS			82.7	82.7	81.7	83.9	2.2	1.2

OIL SPILLS PROGRAM

ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND PREVENTION

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. The Headquarters enforcement resources for Environmental Emergency Response and Prevention can now be found in Multimedia.

The Agency requests a total of $19,246,400 ($12,993,800 extramural and $6,252,600 intramural) supported by 83.9 total workyears from the Oil Spill Response Trust Fund. This reflects an increase of $2,133,300 and 2.2 workyears of which $1,000,000 and 2.2 workyears are for support to the Facility Response Plan (FRP) review process and $1,133,300 is for increased intramural costs associated with pay increases and the additional FTE.

The Agency will be in its fifth year of implementing the Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990. The oil program provides national management and oversight of oil spill response activities. The Agency will support field operations through operational guidance, technical bulletins and demonstrations of response technologies.

Review of the statutorily mandated facility response plans (FRPs) will continue in 1995. The OPA requires EPA to review approximately 4,500 (FRPs) by 1995 for facilities that could cause substantial harm to the environment. Of these plans, the Agency expects to approve 2,000 in 1995.

The Agency will remain on a 24-hour alert to receive notifications of accidental releases of petroleum products and other oils. EPA will direct, monitor, or investigate removals at inland oil incidents. Additionally, it will provide technical assistance to the U.S. Coast Guard on coastal oil spills when the Emergency Response Team (ERT) is activated or when requested by the U.S. Coast Guard. Funding for response actions will continue to be provided on a reimbursable basis from permanent, indefinite appropriations in the Department of Transportation. Response actions will be defined in a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Coast Guard and EPA.

During 1995, work will continue with the Regions on establishing bioremediation implementation plans and ensuring that contingency plans include a bioremediation discussion. EPA will develop area contingency plans for specific high risk areas as identified by the Regional Administrator (RA).

The enforcement component of the program will continue to bring administrative actions and judicial referrals against facilities for failure to comply with oil pollution prevention regulations and the new response plan regulations proposed in February 1993. Administrative and judicial actions will be brought in the event of oil and hazardous substance spills. Administrative penalties will be levied for discharges of oil and for violation of the Agency's regulations issued under Section 311(j). Administrative orders will be issued to compel responsible parties to remove a discharge or threat of a discharge. Compliance outreach efforts will continue in order to ensure industry is familiar with the law's requirements.

1994 PROGRAM

As a result of the current reorganization of enforcement resources, a number of changes have been proposed to the enforcement function. The Headquarters enforcement resources for Environmental Emergency Response and Prevention can now be found in Multimedia.

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $17,113,100 ($11,997,100 extramural and $5,116,000 intramural) supported by 81.7 total workyears from the Oil Spill Response Trust Fund.

During 1994, the Agency expects to propose the completed OPA revisions to the NCP. The revised NCP will include requirements for area contingency plans and the guidelines for designating areas. The area contingency plans, in conjunction with the FRPs, will be adequate to remove a worst case discharge, and to prevent or mitigate a substantial threat of such a discharge.

Based on 1993 efforts, Area Committees are modifying 13 Regional contingency plans to serve as initial area contingency plans. In January 1994, the Regional Administrators (RAs) were delegated the responsibility to identify additional areas at risk and to appoint subregional committees that will develop contingency plans.

In 1994, the Agency is finalizing the Phase I amendments of the Spill Prevention, Countermeasure and Control (SPCC) regulations. The Agency is also proposing the Facility Response Plan (FRP) Regulation, which details how a facility complies with the OPA requirements to prepare and submit oil spill response plans to the Agency. The Regions are beginning their review of the approximately 4,500 facility response plans. The Agency is providing technical assistance to the regulated community in preparing response plans.

The Bioremediation Implementation Plan is expected to be completed and submitted to the Regional Response Team for inclusion in the Regional Contingency Plan.

Regional enforcement resources under OPA are continuing through support for compliance outreach efforts to industry. Administrative enforcement actions are being prepared against facilities that discharge oil and hazardous substances and violate the SPCC response plans. Removal orders are being negotiated and issued while civil judicial referrals to the Department of Justice are being developed for more serious spill and regulatory violations. Headquarters enforcement activities include coordinating enforcement issues with the Regions; completing work on a penalty policy for violations of Clean Water Act (CWA) sections 311(b)(3) and 311(j); developing enforcement training in coordination with the U.S. Coast Guard; and developing inspection guidance and strategy.

In addition, the Agency is receiving oil spill notifications and is directing or monitoring the on-scene removal activities at major spills. Moreover, the Agency is providing advice and technical guidance to state and local officials and responsible parties involved in spill response; organizing and staffing Regional Response Team meetings; assisting the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) at major disasters; participating in response and safety training of state and local staffs; and maintaining response equipment and facilities. The ERT is providing support during field chemical safety audits and at major oil spills where expertise is needed.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, these resources were spread in other media, before being combined into one single media. The 1993 resources levels are reflected in the Water Quality media. These resources accomplished the following:

In 1993, the Agency worked with the U.S. Coast Guard to draft revisions to the NCP. The SPCC/Response Plan workgroup completed work on the Facility Response Plan proposed regulation. Initial areas and area committees were identified in a Federal Register notice in April 1992 detailing Area Contingency Plans. Preparation of contingency plans continued in 1993.

The OPA response program received and screened a total of 12,315 notifications of oil spill releases, conducted 1,995 SPCC inspections, performed on-scene monitoring of 170 oil spills, conducted 26 oil spill responses, and investigated 136 oil releases.

The OPA enforcement program filed 11 administrative complaints and collected more than $70,000 in administrative penalties. The Agency issued 9 removal orders and referred 4 judicial cases to the Department of Justice. The program developed a civil penalties interim final regulation amending the Agency's pre-OPA, CWA regulations to reflect the OPA statutory amendments as to civil and administrative penalties and procedures (published in November 1992). The program issued an interim final civil penalties regulation which permits the Regions to seek higher penalties.

On a monthly basis, Headquarters and Regional enforcement personnel discussed issues relating to the enforcement of CWA provisions. A policy workgroup was completing development of a policy to determine the appropriate penalties proposed for violations for the CWA section 311; a number of Regions developed plans for and began to implement industry outreach projects to educate industry and communities on the CWA section 311 requirements.

OIL SPILLS TRUST FUND
Oil Pollution Act - Enforcement

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
PROGRAM								
OPA - Enforcement Policy & Operations								
Oil Spills Trust Fund			$67.4	$67.4	$1,269.4	$1,299.7	$30.3	$1,232.3
	TOTAL		$67.4	$67.4	$1,269.4	$1,299.7	$30.3	$1,232.3
OPA - Criminal Enforcement Program								
Oil Spills Trust Fund			$6.9	$6.9	$.1		-$.1	-$6.9
	TOTAL		$6.9	$6.9	$.1		-$.1	-$6.9
TOTAL:								
Oil Spills Trust Fund			$74.3	$74.3	$1,269.5	$1,299.7	$30.2	$1,225.4
Oil Pollution Act - Technical Support	TOTAL		$74.3	$74.3	$1,269.5	$1,299.7	$30.2	$1,225.4
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
OPA - Enforcement Policy & Operations			9	9	2.0	2.0		1.1
OPA - Criminal Enforcement Program			1	1				-1
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS			1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0		1.0
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
OPA - Enforcement Policy & Operations			9	9	2.0	2.0		1.1
OPA - Criminal Enforcement Program			1	1				-1
TOTAL WORKYEARS			1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0		1.0

OIL POLLUTION SPILLS RESPONSE
ENFORCEMENT

BUDGET REQUEST

In 1995, the Agency requests a total of $1,299,700 and 2 total workyears, all of which will be for the Oil Spills Liability Trust Fund.

OPA - ENFORCEMENT POLICY AND OPERATIONS

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

In 1995, the Agency requests a total of $1,299,700 and 2 total workyears, all of which will be for the Oil Spills Liability Trust Fund. Included in this resource level is a transfer of $1,214,200 and 1.0 workyears from the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response as part of the Agency's Enforcement program reorganization.

In 1995, the Headquarters enforcement component will continue coordination with the Regions to bring administrative and judicial referrals against facilities for failure to comply with oil pollution prevention regulations and response plan regulations. In addition, the Agency will continue to develop enforcement policy and guidance and will review administrative and judicial cases for national consistency. These resources will also allow the Agency to coordinate enforcement activities with other federal and state governmental agencies.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $1,269,500 and 2 workyears for this program for the Oil Spills Liability Trust Fund. Included in this resource level is a transfer of $1,202,700 and 1.0 workyears from the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response as part of the Agency's Enforcement program reorganization.

Headquarters enforcement activities are including coordinating enforcement issues with EPA's Regions, completing work on a penalty policy for violations of the Clean Water Act (Sections 311(b)(3) and 311(j)), developing enforcement training in coordination with the U.S. Coast Guard, and developing inspection guidance and strategy. In addition, Headquarters enforcement is continuing coordination with the Regions to bring administrative and judicial referrals against facilities for failure to comply with oil pollution prevention regulations and response plan regulations, continue to develop enforcement policy and guidance and review administrative and judicial cases for national consistency.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENT

In 1993, these resources were spread in other media, before being combined into one single media. The 1993 resources levels are reflected in Multimedia. These resources accomplished the following:

In coordination with the Regions, the program developed a civil penalties interim final regulation amending the Agency's pre-OPA CWA regulations to reflect the OPA statutory amendments to civil and administrative penalties and procedures. The program also issued an interim final civil penalties regulation which permits the Regions to seek higher penalties.

OPA - CRIMINAL ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

In 1995, the Agency requests no resources for this program.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994, the Agency is allocating a total of $1,000 supported by no total workyears to support Oil Pollution Agencies activities. In 1994 the Agency is requesting that these resources be transferred to the OPA- Enforcement, Policy and Operations program.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency obligated no dollars or workyears for this program The program was located under Multimedia.

OIL SPILLS TRUST FUND
Oil Pollution Act - Support Services

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

		ACTUAL 1993	PRES. BUDGET 1994	ENACTED 1994	CURRENT ESTIMATE 1994	REQUEST 1995	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 CE	INCREASE DECREASE 1995 REQ VS 1994 PB
PROGRAM								
Office of Administrative Law Judges - OPA								
Oil Spills Trust Fund			$251.0	$251.0	$251.0	$286.0	$35.0	$35.0
	TOTAL		$251.0	$251.0	$251.0	$286.0	$35.0	$35.0
Nationwide Support Services								
Oil Spills Trust Fund			$488.1	$488.1	$488.1	$488.1		
	TOTAL		$488.1	$488.1	$488.1	$488.1		
Headquarters Support Services								
Oil Spills Trust Fund			$45.2	$45.2	$45.2	$45.2		
	TOTAL		$45.2	$45.2	$45.2	$45.2		
Regional Support Services								
Oil Spills Trust Fund			$29.7	$29.7	$1.4	$29.7	$28.3	
	TOTAL		$29.7	$29.7	$1.4	$29.7	$28.3	
TOTAL: Oil Spills Trust Fund			$814.0	$814.0	$785.7	$849.0	$63.3	$35.0
Oil Pollution Act - Support Services	TOTAL		$814.0	$814.0	$785.7	$849.0	$63.3	$35.0
PERMANENT WORKYEARS								
Office of Administrative Law Judges - OPA			2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9		
TOTAL PERMANENT WORKYEARS			2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9		
TOTAL WORKYEARS								
Office of Administrative Law Judges - OPA			2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9		
TOTAL WORKYEARS			2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9		

OIL SPILLS SUPPORT SERVICES

BUDGET REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $849,000 supported by 2.9 total workyears, all for the Oil Spills Response appropriation. This represents an increase $63,300 workyears in the Oil Spills Response appropriation.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES - OIL SPILL

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $286,000 supported by 2.9 total workyears for this program, all of which will be from the Oil Spills Trust Fund appropriation. This represents an increase of $35,000 in the Abatement, Control and Compliance appropriation from 1994. Resources in this program provide support for the adjudication of cases, including conducting formal hearings resulting from administrative complaints filed by the enforcement program to ensure compliance with the Oil Spill Pollution Act.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $251,000 supported by 2.9 total workyears for this program. The Office of Administrative Law Judges will begin presiding over formal hearings and supporting cases resulting from administrative complaints filed to ensure proper compliance with the Oil Spill Pollution Act

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

This is a new program in 1993. The program was located in the Agency management media.

NATIONWIDE SUPPORT SERVICES

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $488,100, all for the Oil Spill Response appropriation. This represents no change from 1994. These resources will provide the Oil Spills Response program's payments for GSA rent and direct leases, postage, and FTS costs.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $488,100 for this program, all of which is from the Oil Spill Response appropriation. These resources will provide the Oil Spills Response program's payments for GSA rent and direct leases, postage, and FTS costs.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The 1993 Accomplishments are located under the Management and Support media.

HEADQUARTERS SUPPORT SERVICES

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $45,200, all for the Oil Spill Response appropriation. This represents no change from 1994. These resources will provide quality Headquarters Support Services at Washington, DC, RTP, and Cincinnati. These services include operation of the motor pool, printing and copying, telephones, facilities operations and maintenance, and ADP technical support.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $45,200, all for the Oil Spill Response appropriation. These resources provide quality Headquarters Support Services at Washington, DC, RTP, and Cincinnati. These services include operation of the motor pool, printing and copying, telephones, facilities operations and maintenance, and ADP technical support.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The 1993 Accomplishments are located under the Management and Support media.

REGIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES

1995 PROGRAM REQUEST

The Agency requests a total of $29,700, all for the Oil Spill Response appropriation. This represents an increase of $28,300 in the Oil Spill Response appropriation and reflects additional workforce costs. These resources will provide the ten Regional Offices with basic support services including printing and copying, minicomputer operations, utilities, mail, telephone, library operations, general training, office and laboratory facility maintenance, and technical support.

1994 PROGRAM

The Agency is allocating a total of $1,400, all for the Oil Spill Response appropriation. These resources provide the ten Regional Offices with basic support services including printing and copying, minicomputer operations, utilities, mail, telephone, library operations, general training, office and laboratory facility maintenance, and technical support.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The 1993 Accomplishments are located under the Management and Support media.

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NON APPROPRIATED FUNDS 16-1

FIFRA Revolving Fund 16-1
Tolerance Revolving Fund 16-4

FIFRA REVOLVING FUND

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

EPA has made substantial progress in implementing FIFRA '88. The Agency has met several statutorily set deadlines, such as listing active ingredients, processing of registrants' declarations of intent to pursue reregistration, and issuance of guidelines for determining the adequacy of previously conducted scientific studies on pesticides. In 1993, EPA began issuing reregistration eligibility documents.

With the passage of FIFRA '88, Congress directed EPA to carry out reregistration in five phases. Phase I, requires that the Agency develop four lists (A, B, C, and D) of chemicals, focusing on those chemicals with the highest potential for exposure.

List A chemicals are those for which EPA had issued Registration Standards prior to December 24, 1988. These are primarily food use chemicals and represent approximately 85-90 percent of the total volume of agricultural pesticides currently used in the United States. Because the List A pesticides are those to which people and the environment are most exposed, they are the Agency's highest priority for reregistration review.

List B, C, and D chemicals contain a mix of many types of pesticides (insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, disinfectants, wood preservatives, etc.) used in a variety of settings. Each list consists of pesticides with less potential for broad scale human exposure than those on the preceding list. Most of the registered microbial and biochemical pesticides are included on List D.

Registrants declared their intent to seek reregistration of their products during Phase II of the process. They had to notify the Agency, identify applicable data requirements and missing studies, commit to submitting new studies or replacing inadequate studies and pay the first installment of the reregistration fee. Phase II activities were completed in 1990.

During Phase III, the registrants submitted, reformatted and summarized studies, flagged studies that indicated adverse effects, and paid the final installment of the reregistration fee. Phase III activities were completed in October, 1990.

In Phase IV, the Agency must review all Phase II and III submissions and determine independently whether all applicable data requirements are actually satisfied, and if not, require registrants to complete any unfulfilled data requirements. Phase IV was completed for all but two chemicals by September 1993.

In Phase V, the Agency must conduct a comprehensive review of all the studies submitted in support of an active ingredient; decide whether pesticide products containing the active ingredient are eligible for reregistration and if so, under what conditions; decide whether product studies are needed, and if so obtain these studies; and reregister products by issuing a Reregistration Eligibility Document (RED) or taking appropriate regulatory action.

The reregistration program is an Agency-wide program, requiring coordination and support from several Agency offices. For example, if a pesticide is suspended or canceled, enforcement is implemented in the field to make certain that suspended and canceled products are actually removed from the marketplace; and when labeling changes are made, these need to be properly enforced. Other program offices join efforts with OPPTS to provide technical assistance such as hydrogeological expertise to assess the effects of pesticides on drinking water and groundwater. The Agency depends on in-house legal advice and counsel for review of regulatory actions, policy documents and guidelines and legal defense in cases that result in litigation.

BUDGET REQUEST

The 1988 Amendments to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA '88) require the Agency to review and reregister all pesticides that were registered before 1984. This activity is to be completed within 9 years, a greatly accelerated schedule, compared to the Agency's original schedule of 28 years for this process. To support this work, two types of fees were established on the pesticide industry: (1) a reregistration fee, and (2) an annual maintenance fee. Fee receipts are deposited into a revolving fund, available to the Agency without annual appropriation. For this reason, the Agency does not request dollars from the fund with the annual President's Budget. The Agency funds their Reregistration program also with appropriated funds.

The Agency continues to recalculate the full cost to the Federal government of the Reregistration program. It is difficult to estimate the costs in advance for this activity, especially since this activity reexamines the impacts of existing pesticides upon human health and the environment using the most recent scientific knowledge and standards. As part of the food safety legislative proposal, the Administration will propose expansion of reregistration fees to accelerate Agency activities to achieve completion of the Reregistration program.

1995 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

The Agency continues to actively pursue pesticide reregistration. Resources provided by the FIFRA Revolving Fund, together with appropriated resources, will support completion of 40 REDs. As data gathered through the reregistration process continues through review, the Agency expects that some pesticides will continue to meet the triggers for special reviews. Eight special reviews are projected for 1995.

The issuance of a RED includes a review of the final data and a decision to reregister the pesticide or take other action. Activities associated with RED production include identifying candidates, with food use chemicals a priority; reviewing databases; and writing, reviewing, and revising REDs. Identification of tier requirements, review of toxicology chronic feeding, oncogenicity, reproduction, and teratology studies and 6(a)(2) requirements will continue to be a priority in the study reviews. Science reviews of studies will be conducted and summaries will be produced. Follow-up to Data Call-Ins (DCIs), will be conducted. After the RED is issued, reregistration reviews and decisions will continue at the product level within each reregistration case. As data gathered through the reregistration process is reviewed, the Agency expects some pesticides will continue to meet the triggers for special reviews. Under the current fee structure, the Agency expects to collect $14,500,000 in maintenance fees in 1995.

1994 PROGRAM

In 1994 the Agency will be completing final call-ins for additional required data. We will also complete 38 REDs, which includes final data and a decision on the reregistration of the pesticide. As data gathered through the reregistration process is reviewed, the Agency expects some pesticides will continue to meet the triggers for special reviews. Eight special reviews are projected for 1994.

EPA continues to track and enforce pesticide reregistration requirements. Monitoring of suspension/cancellation of pesticides and associated disposal activities continue in response to the increased enforcement requirements of the accelerated reregistration of pesticides. Headquarters will conduct grant guidance and state liaison activities to assure that reregistration decisions are enforced by states.

The Agency expects to collect $14,500,000 in maintenance fees in 1994.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency completed 19 REDs. EPA also collected $16,000,000 in maintenance fees in 1993.

TOLERANCE REVOLVING FUND

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

EPA is charged with administration sections 408 and 409 of FFDCA. Section 408 authorizes EPA to establish tolerance levels (approved pesticide residues) and exemptions from the requirements for tolerances for raw agricultural commodities. The Agency is required to collect fees sufficient to cover the costs of processing petitions for these pesticide commodities. The Tolerance Revolving Fund was established by legislation in 1963, making fees available to cover the costs of processing petitions for tolerances of raw agricultural commodities. The fees are increased annually based on the pay increase for General Schedule employees. The fees are paid by the company or registrant requesting establishment of a permanent or temporary pesticide tolerance. These fees are paid at the time of the request and work is not begun until verification of the fees receipt is made. EPA cannot obligate against the fees until the work, or some portion of it, has been completed.

There are some specific tolerance activities that are not covered by the fees and, therefore, are paid by appropriated funds. These activities are section 409 tolerances, Inter-Regional Research Project Number 4 requests for minor use, financial hardship or public interest cases, and Agency-initiated actions such as tolerance revocations for canceled pesticide registrations.

BUDGET REQUEST

Tolerance fees are deposited into a revolving fund and are available to the Agency upon receipt. For this reason, the Agency does not request dollars from the fund along with the annual President's Budget. Estimated fee earnings under the current fee structure are $1,500,000 in 1995.

1995 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

In 1995, the Agency will continue activities associated with the establishment of tolerances for pesticide residues in or on food or feed crops in the United States. The tolerance program establishes safe and enforceable maximum permissible residue levels (or, in some instances, exemptions from tolerance requirements) for both active and inert pesticide ingredients in or on raw agricultural commodities and processed foods. The Agency will continue to ensure that tolerances reflect the most current regulatory status of each active ingredient, including revocation of tolerances on canceled pesticides. The Agency expects to conduct 284 tolerance petition reviews in 1995.

1994 PROGRAM

EPA expects to conduct 284 tolerance petition reviews. The Agency will continue to ensure that tolerances reflect the most current regulatory status of each active ingredient, including revocation of tolerances on canceled pesticides. The Agency anticipates fee earnings of $1,500,000 in 1994.

1993 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1993, the Agency continued to ensure that tolerances reflect the most current regulatory status of each active ingredient, including revocation of tolerances on canceled pesticides and tolerance reassessments in conjunction with reregistration reviews. The Agency conducted 368 tolerance petition reviews. The Agency collected $1,600,000 in tolerance fees in 1993. Tolerance fees were increased in 1993 by the 3.7% increase in the General Schedule pay raise.

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AGENCY USER FEES 17-1

STATUS OF EPA USER FEE PROGRAM

The Agency currently has five ongoing user fee programs, is proposing two new fees in FY 1995, and is considering two additional fees. The programs are as follows.

Fees Currently Being Collected

- Pre-Manufacture Notice Fee

  This fee has been collected since FY 1989 and is for the review and processing of new chemical pre-manufacture notices (PMN). It is paid by chemical companies at the time of submission of the PMN for review by the Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances. PMN fees are authorized by the Toxic Substances Control Act and contain a cap on the amount the Agency may charge for a PMN review. The Agency plans to initiate a review of its fees in accordance with the biennial review provisions of the Chief Financial Officers Act. Receipts of $3.0 million are expected in FY 1995.

- Pesticide Reregistration Fee and Maintenance Fee

  In 1988, Congress amended the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and mandated the accelerated reregistration of all products registered prior to November 1, 1984. Congress authorized the collection of two kinds of fees to supplement appropriated funds for the Reregistration Program - a one time Reregistration Fee and an annual Maintenance Fee. The fees are assessed on the manufactures of the active ingredients in pesticide products and are based on the manufacturer's share of the market for the active ingredient. Reregistration Fees expired in FY 1992, however the Agency is proposing to again collect fees for the reregistration of pesticides in FY 1995. Maintenance Fees are still assessed on registrants of pesticide products and are structured to collect $14.0 million per fiscal year. The Agency plans to initiate a review of its fees in accordance with the biennial review provisions of the Chief Financial Officers Act. In support of the Administration's pesticide reform legislative proposal, the President's Budget proposes increasing existing reregistration fees by $5.0 million and extending the maintenance fees by two years to accelerate the Reregistration program.

- Pesticide Tolerance Fee

  A tolerance is the maximum legal limit of a pesticide residue on food commodities and animal feed. In 1954, Congress authorized the collection of fees for the establishment of tolerances for raw agricultural commodities. The specific authority is contained in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. These fees supplement appropriated funds for the Tolerance Program and are changed annually by the same percentage change in the Federal General Schedule pay scale. The Agency plans to initiat a review of its fees in accordance with the biennial review provisions of the Chief Financial Officers Act. Receipts of $1.5 million are expected in FY 1995.

- Motor Vehicle and Engine Compliance Program Fee

  This fee is managed by the Office of Air and Radiation and is authorized by the Clean Air Act of 1990. Fee collection began in August 1992. The fee is imposed on manufacturers of light-duty vehicles, light and heavy trucks, and motorcycles and covers certifying new engines and vehicles, compliance monitoring for new engines and vehicles, and compliance monitoring of in-use engines and vehicles. The Agency plans to initiate a review of its fees in accordance with the biennial review provisions of the Chief Financial Officers Act. Receipts of $11.0 million are expected in FY 1995.

- Radon Proficiency and Testing Fee

  In FY 1994, the Office of Radon Programs developed two fees, one for the training of radon abatement contractors and the other for the certification of radon measurement devices. These fees are specifically authorized by the Indoor Radon Abatement Act and are designed to recover the cost to the Agency of its training and certification programs. The Agency plans to initiate a review of its fees in accordance with the biennial review provisions of the Chief Financial Officers Act. Receipts of $1.2 million are expected in FY 1995.

New Fees

- Pesticide Registration

  The President's budget proposes the collection of fees to help recover the costs of registering new pesticide products. It is appropriate that the pesticide industry supports the Federal effort to ensure that pesticides entering the market do not pose an unreasonable risk to human health or the environment. Under this proposal, the authorizing committee would authorize the fees subject to further Appropriations Committee action on language to be transmitted later. Appropriations Committee action is needed to score the fees as discretionary under the Budget Enforcement Act. EPA expects to collect $15.0 million in FY 1995 under this proposal.

- National Pollution Discharge and Elimination System (NPDES) Fee

  A regulation is being developed to implement a requirement of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 to collect $10.0 million in fees for EPA issued NPDES permits in non-delegated states. EPA expects to collect $10.0 million in FY 1995.

Proposed Fees

Additional fees currently being considered for development are as follows:

- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Fees
  - Fees currently in development stage.
  - Fee set to cover program implementation.
- Lead Substitute Gasoline Additives
  - Fee covers test of gasoline additives for ability to reduce valve seat wear of older engines.

However, these fees are still in their developmental stage and there are no tentative schedules for when they will be implemented nor how much revenue each fee will generate.

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EPA Administrative and Operating Expense Ceiling Data

R&D

The 1995 President's Budget requests $55,067,000, an increase of $4,500,000 from 1994, for laboratory and headquarters operating expenses in the Research and Development account. This is based on the definition used in FY 1994, not the global definition used in other accounts. The operating expense request supports two components:

- Headquarters expenses fund operational expenses in ORD's headquarters offices, including supplies, materials, equipment, training, printing, ORD-wide data systems, automated data processing services, and miscellaneous support services.

- Laboratory expenses fund specialized supplies and materials, scientific and technical equipment, ADP support and services, facilities expenses, facilities repair and improvement projects under $75,000, scientific and engineering training, and miscellaneous support services.

The increase in 1995 reflects additional resources for two key research initiatives: to acquire a massively parallel computer for the High Speed Computing and Communication (HPCC) program and to establish a high speed interconnection between the Agency computer centers in Michigan and North Carolina. The massively parallel computer will support increased computational requirements for multi-pollutant and multi-media assessment tools, and aid the study of complex environmental issues. The high speed interconnection will be established to provide a basic foundation for use of advanced environmental assessment tools and to aid technology transfer to State environmental programs.

Object Class	FY 1994 Current Estimate	FY 1995 President's Budget	Difference FY 1995 vs. FY 1994
Program Expenses	20,377.0	28,128.8	7,751.8
Operating Expenses	15,978.6	10,387.0	-5,591.6
Program Contracts	5,106.9	6,666.1	1,559.2
Administrative Contracts	9,137.5	9,885.1	747.6
Total	50,600.0	55,067.0	4,467.0

EPA Administrative and Operating Expense Ceiling Data

AC&C

The 1995 President's Budget requests $316,722,500, an increase of $33,722,500 from 1994, for administrative and operating expenses in the Abatement, Control and Compliance Account. The administrative and operating expense ceiling request supports two components: "support related costs" and "other costs."

The 1995 President's Budget contains $267.3 million for AC&C Agency-wide administrative expense support services, $194.9 million in Operating Expenses and $72.4 million in Administrative Contracts. This is an overall increase of $33.6 million over the 1994 level for these activities, an increase of $31.6 million in Operating Expenses and an increase of $2.0 million in Administrative Contracts. This increase includes funding mandatory support increases for cost escalations in such items as rent and direct leases paid to GSA in Headquarters and the Regions ($+27.5 million) and development of data integration efforts (+$5.0 million). Support services include: Nationwide Support for rent and direct leases, FTS, and postage; Headquarters Support for facilities operations and maintenance, security, and utilities; ADP Support for ADP mainframe and other ADP related support to the Agency; Regional Support that provides the Regional Offices with necessary support services; and Professional Training for training and development to professional, technical, and support staff.

Object Class	FY 1994 Current Estimate	FY 1995 President's Budget	Difference FY 1995 vs. FY 1994
Operating Expenses	184,230.2	218,712.9	34,482.7
Administrative Contracts	98,769.8	98,009.6	-760.2
Total	283,000.0	316,722.5	33,722.5

EPA Administrative and Operating Expense Ceiling Data

SUPERFUND

The FY 1995 President's Budget requests $348,674,600, an increase of $68,674,600 from 1994, for the Superfund administrative ceiling. The Superfund administrative ceiling is comprised of resources in the PC&B, Travel, Operating Expenses, and Administrative Contracts object classes. A portion of the increase from 1994 to 1995 is attributable to Contractor Conversion resources that have been shifted into the Superfund account based upon an Agency-wide average PC&B and travel cost per workyear. The Agency is shifting resources previously used for contracts to resources for new Federal employees as part of EPA's Contract Reform Initiative.

The FY 1995 President's Budget requests $252,578,400, an increase of $32,463,500 from 1994, for Personnel, Compensation and Benefits (PC&B) costs in the Superfund account. The growth in Superfund PC&B is due to fully funding the workforce in 1995 and the annualization of locality pay. The increased cost of fully funding the workforce is due in part to the conversion of contractor resources to Federal employees in the Superfund account. In addition, expected growth for retirement, benefits and other payroll costs has also been applied.

The FY 1995 President's Budget requests $12,584,900 for Travel in the Superfund Account. The increase in FY 1995 travel resources reflects the cost of travel needs of new federal employees converted from contractor resources.

The FY 1995 President's Budget requests $58,026,700, an increase of $29,916,200 from 1994, for Operating Expenses in the Superfund Account. Operating Expenses support two components: "support related costs" and "other costs." The increase in Operating Expenses is due primarily to support related costs ($26.8 million). The increase in other costs ($3.1 million) is due to increases in such activities as telecommunications, ADP, and printing.

The 1995 Budget contains $64.7 million dollars for Superfund administrative expense support services, $52.9 million in Operating Expenses and $11.7 million in Administrative Contracts. The total support services increase over the 1994 level for these activities is $26.4 million, $26.8 million in Operating Expenses and a decrease of $421 thousand in Administrative Contracts. The 1995 increase in Operating Expenses for support related services of $26.8 million reflects the restoration of Superfund support service reductions made in 1994 and the Superfund program's share of mandatory support increase for cost escalations in rent and direct leases paid to GSA. Superfund support services include: Headquarters Support for facilities operations and maintenance, security, and utilities; ADP Support for ADP mainframe and other ADP related support to the Agency; and Regional Support that provides the Regional Offices with necessary support services.

The FY 1995 President's Budget requests $25,484,600, an increase of $2,095,700 from 1994, for Administrative Contracts. The increase is for development and operations of information systems.

Object Class	FY 1994 Current Estimate	FY 1995 President's Budget	Difference FY 1995 vs. FY 1994
Personnel, Compensation and Benefits	220,114.9	252,578.4	32,463.5
Travel Personal	8,385.7	12,584.9	4,199.2
Operating Expenses	28,110.5	58,026.7	29,916.2
Administrative Contracts	23,388.9	25,484.6	2,095.7
Total	280,000.0	348,674.6	68,674.6

EPA Administrative and Operating Expense Ceiling Data

LUST

The FY 1995 President's Budget requests $8,737,700, an increase of $1,337,700 from 1994, for the LUST administrative ceiling. The LUST administrative ceiling is comprised of resources in the PC&B, Travel, Operating Expenses, and Administrative Contracts object classes.

The FY 1995 President's Budget requests $6,495,100, an increase of $1,084,600 from 1994, for Personnel, Compensation and Benefits (PC&B) costs in the LUST account. The growth in LUST is due to fully funding the workforce in 1995 and the annualization of locality pay. In addition, expected growth for retirement, benefits and other payroll costs has been applied.

The FY 1995 President's Budget requests $845,500 for Travel in the LUST account. The increase in FY 1995 travel resources is due to an escalation in the level of site responses.

The FY 1995 President's Budget requests $836,000 for operating expenses in the LUST account, an increase of $208,900 over 1994. Operating Expenses support two components: "support related costs" and "other costs."

The 1995 President's Budget contains $1.0 million for LUST administrative expense support services, an increase of $239 thousand over the 1994 level for these activities. The increase is due to cost escalations in such support services as security, ADP, printing, and telecommunications. Charges are made directly against the LUST appropriation to support non-discretionary support activities. LUST support services include: Headquarters Support for facilities operations and maintenance, security, and utilities; Nationwide Support for rent and direct leases, FTS, and postage; and Regional Support that provides the Regional Offices with necessary support services.

The FY 1995 President's Budget requests $560,000 for LUST Administrative Contracts, a decrease of $71,000.

Object Class	FY 1994 Current Estimate	FY 1995 President's Budget	Difference FY 1995 vs. FY 1994
Personnel, Compensation and Benefits	5,410.5	6,495.1	1,084.6
Travel Personal	730.3	845.5	115.2
Operating Expenses	627.3	836.2	208.9
Administrative Contracts	631.9	560.9	-71.0
Total	7,400.0	8,737.7	1,337.7

EPA Administrative and Operating Expense Ceiling Data

OIL SPILL RESPONSE

The FY 1995 President's Budget requests $9,527,600, an increase of $1,877,600 from 1994, for the Oil Spills administrative ceiling. The Oil Spills administrative ceiling is comprised of resources in the PC&B, Travel, Operating Expenses, and Administrative Contracts object classes. A portion of the increase from 1994 to 1995 is attributable to Contractor Conversion resources that have been shifted into the Oil Spills account based upon an Agency-wide average PC&B and travel cost per workyear. The Agency is shifting resources previously used for contracts to resources for new Federal employees as part of EPA's Contract Reform Initiative.

The FY 1995 President's Budget requests $8,224,800, an increase of $1,585,800 from 1994, for Personnel, Compensation and Benefits (PC&B) costs in the Oil Spills account. The growth in the Oil Spills PC&B is due to fully funding the workforce in 1995 and the annualization of locality pay. The increased cost of fully funding the workforce is due in part to the conversion of contractor resources to Federal employees in the Oil Spills program. In addition, expected growth for retirement, benefits and other payroll costs has also been applied.

The FY 1995 President's Budget requests $525,700 for Travel in the Oil Spills account. FY 1995 travel resources were doubled from FY 1994 ceiling levels on a cost per workyear basis in order to fully fund the travel needs of the program. The increase in 1995 travel resources also reflects the cost of travel needs of new Federal employees converted from contractor resources.

The FY 1995 President's Budget requests $727,000 for Operating Expenses in the Oil Spills Account, a decrease of $90,000 from 1994. Operating Expenses support two components: "support related costs" and "other costs."

The 1995 President's Budget contains $563 thousand in administrative expenses for Oil Spills Response administrative expenses support services, an increase of $30 thousand over the 1994 level for these activities. Charges are made directly against the Oil Spills Response appropriation to, support non-discretionary support activities. Oil Spills support services include: Headquarters Support for facilities operations and maintenance, security, and utilities; Nationwide Support for rent and direct leases, FTS, and postage; and Regional Support that provides the Regional Offices with necessary support services.

The FY 1995 President's Budget requests $50,100 for Oil Spills Administrative Contracts, an increase of $46,100 from 1994. The increase is for development and operations of data processing systems, program development, and non-program specific training.

Object Class	FY 1994 Current Estimate	FY 1995 President's Budget	Difference FY 1995 vs. FY 1994
Personnel, Compensation and Benefits	6,639.0	8,224.8	1,585.8
Travel Personal	189.7	525.7	336.0
Operating Expenses	817.3	727.0	-90.3
Administrative Contracts	4.0	50.1	46.1
Total	7,650.0	9,527.6	1,877.6

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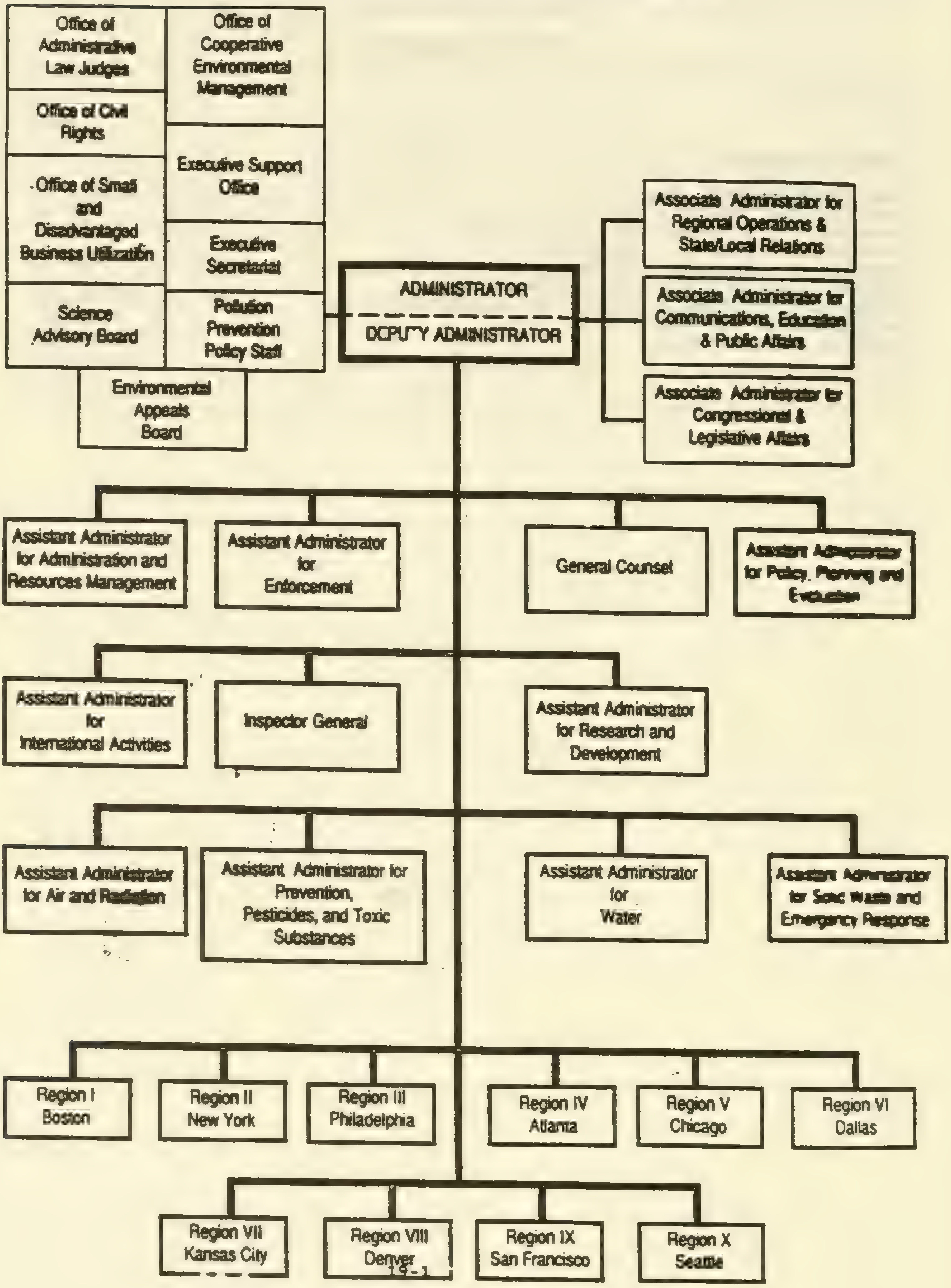
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency


Office of Administrative Law Judges
Office of Cooperative Environmental Management
Office of Civil Rights
Executive Support Office
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization
Executive Secretariat
Science Advisory Board
Pollution Prevention Policy Staff
Environmental Appeals Board
ADMINISTRATOR
DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR
Associate Administrator for Regional Operations & State/Local Relations
Associate Administrator for Communications, Education & Public Affairs
Associate Administrator for Congressional & Legislative Affairs
Assistant Administrator for Administration and Resources Management
Assistant Administrator for Enforcement
General Counsel
Assistant Administrator for Policy, Planning and Evaluation
Assistant Administrator for International Activities
Inspector General
Assistant Administrator for Research and Development
Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation
Assistant Administrator for Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances
Assistant Administrator for Water
Assistant Administrator for Solid Waste and Emergency Response
Region I Boston
Region II New York
Region III Philadelphia
Region IV Atlanta
Region V Chicago
Region VI Dallas
Region VII Kansas City
Region VIII Denver
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Region IX San Francisco
Region X Seattle

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGIONS

Location and States

Region I	Headquarters, Boston, Massachusetts Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont
Region II	Headquarters, New York, New York New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands
Region III	Headquarters, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia
Region IV	Headquarters, Atlanta, Georgia Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee
Region V	Headquarters, Chicago, Illinois Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin
Region VI	Headquarters, Dallas, Texas Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas
Region VII	Headquarters, Kansas City, Kansas Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska
Region VIII	Headquarters, Denver, Colorado Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming
Region IX	Headquarters, San Francisco, California Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, American Samoa, Guam, Trust Territories of Pacific Islands, Northern Mariana Islands
Region X	Headquarters, Seattle, Washington Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority,
Obligations, Outlays and Workyears
By Appropriation

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	President's Budget 1994	Enacted 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995	Increase/Decrease 1995 Request vs. 1994 Current Est.
Program and Research Operations						
Budget Authority..........	$827,607.0	$859,170.4	$850,625.0	$850,625.0	$963,255.0	$112,630.0
Obligations..........	814,253.2	859,170.4	850,625.0	850,625.0	963,255.0	112,630.0
Outlays..........	875,200.0	880,982.0	861,021.0	861,021.0	959,082.0	98,061.0
Permanent Workyears..........	12,949.4	13,587.7	13,587.7	13,587.7	14,224.2	636.5
Total Workyears..........	13,510.3	13,587.7	13,587.7	13,587.7	14,224.2	636.5
Office of Inspector General (General Funds)						
Budget Authority..........	$26,419.0	$28,246.3	$27,647.9	$27,647.9	$29,141.0	$1,493.1
Obligations..........	25,000.3	28,246.3	27,647.9	27,647.9	29,141.0	1,493.1
Outlays..........	21,775.0	27,629.0	27,211.0	27,211.0	28,775.0	1,564.0
Permanent Workyears..........	271.4	301.0	301.0	301.0	301.0	0.0
Total Workyears..........	273.0	301.0	301.0	301.0	301.0	0.0
Research and Development						
Budget Authority..........	$323,000.0	$353,565.0	$338,701.0	$338,701.0	$363,860.0	$25,159.0
Obligations..........	317,229.9	353,565.0	338,701.0	338,701.0	363,860.0	25,159.0
Outlays..........	293,141.0	343,039.0	337,836.0	337,836.0	354,586.0	16,750.0
Abatement, Control & Compliance						
Budget Authority..........	$1,337,215.0	$1,367,535.1	$1,352,535.0	$1,352,535.0	$1,527,632.0	$175,097.0
Obligations..........	1,298,274.3	1,367,535.1	1,352,535.0	1,352,535.0	1,527,632.0	175,097.0
Outlays..........	1,256,395.0	1,365,541.0	1,343,578.0	1,343,578.0	1,433,057.0	89,479.0
Buildings and Facilities						
Budget Authority..........	$134,300.0	$18,000.0	$18,000.0	$18,000.0	$43,870.0	$25,870.0
Obligations..........	53,203.6	18,000.0	18,000.0	18,000.0	43,870.0	25,870.0
Outlays..........	21,493.0	79,894.0	79,594.0	79,594.0	66,461.0	(13,133.0)
Oil Spill Response						
Budget Authority..........	$20,700.0	$21,239.0	$21,239.0	$21,239.0	$23,475.0	$2,236.0
Obligations..........	18,503.8	21,239.0	$21,239.0	$21,239.0	$23,475.0	2,236.0
Outlays..........	6,222.0	19,155.0	19,430.0	19,430.0	21,650.0	2,220.0
Permanent Workyears..........	73.3	89.6	89.6	89.6	121.8	32.2
Total Workyears..........	77.5	89.6	89.6	89.6	121.8	32.2
Asbestos Loan Program						
Budget Authority..........	$31,225.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Obligations..........	26,776.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Outlays..........	9,731.0	18,524.0	17,192.0	17,192.0	8,941.0	(8,251.0)
Hazardous Substance Superfund						
Budget Authority..........	$1,573,528.0	$1,496,400.0	$1,480,853.0	$1,480,853.0	$1,499,692.0	$18,839.0
Obligations..........	1,639,566.2	1,496,400.0	1,480,853.0	1,480,853.0	1,499,692.0	18,839.0
Outlays..........	1,407,031.0	1,598,724.0	1,597,944.0	1,597,944.0	1,585,979.0	(11,965.0)
Permanent Workyears..........	3,451.7	3,597.4	3,597.4	3,597.4	3,761.9	164.5
Total Workyears..........	3,589.7	3,597.4	3,597.4	3,597.4	3,761.9	164.5

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority, Obligations, Outlays and Workyears By Appropriation

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	President's Budget 1994	Enacted 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995	Increase/Decrease 1995 Request vs. 1994 Current Est.
L.U.S.T Trust Fund						
Budget Authority..........	$83,000.0	$75,379.0	$75,379.0	$75,379.0	$76,685.0	$1,306.0
Obligations..........	74,439.7	75,379.0	75,379.0	75,379.0	76,685.0	1,306.0
Outlays..........	79,606.0	75,315.0	77,589.0	77,589.0	76,909.0	(680.0)
Permanent Workyears..........	81.7	96.1	96.1	96.1	95.1	(1.0)
Total Workyears..........	84.7	96.1	96.1	96.1	95.1	(1.0)
Office of Inspector General - Superfund						
Budget Authority..........	$15,770.0	$16,278.6	$16,278.0	$16,278.0	$0.0	($16,278.0)
Obligations..........	13,353.5	16,278.6	16,278.0	16,278.0	0.0	(16,278.0)
Outlays..........	11,039.0	15,914.0	15,337.0	15,337.0	0.0	(15,337.0)
Permanent Workyears..........	101.6	154.5	154.5	154.5	143.5	(11.0)
Total Workyears..........	102.2	154.5	154.5	154.5	143.5	(11.0)
Office of Inspector General - L.U.S.T.						
Budget Authority..........	$610.0	$669.1	$669.1	$669.1	$0.0	(669.1)
Obligations..........	398.7	669.1	669.1	669.1	0.0	(669.1)
Outlays..........	427.0	621.0	621.0	621.0	0.0	(67
Permanent Workyears..........	3.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	0.0
Total Workyears..........	3.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	0.0
Water Infrastructure Financing						
Budget Authority..........	$2,550,000.0	$2,127,000.0	$2,477,000.0	$2,477,000.0	$2,650,000.0	$173,000.0
Obligations..........	2,600,690.2	2,127,000.0	2,477,000.0	2,477,000.0	2,650,000.0	173,000.0
Outlays..........	2,129,558.0	2,588,971.0	2,385,047.0	2,385,047.0	2,388,663.0	3,616.0
Tolerances Revolving Fund						
Obligations..........	$1,526.0	$1,400.0	$1,500.0	$1,500.0	$1,500.0	$0.0
Outlays..........	(489.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Contributed Funds						
Obligations..........	$4.0	$10.0	$10.0	$10.0	$10.0	$0.0
Outlays..........	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
Reregistration & Expedited Processing Revolving Fund - FIFRA						
Obligations..........	$15,574.0	$15,650.0	$15,650.0	$15,650.0	$9,290.0	($6,360.0)
Outlays..........	4,148.0	1,357.0	1,684.0	1,684.0	(289.0)	(1,973.0)
Permanent Workyears..........	183.8	206.0	206.0	206.0	204.0	(2.0)
Total Workyears..........	191.9	206.0	206.0	206.0	204.0	(2.0)
Asbestos in Schools Fund						
Outlays..........	$5,684.0	$4,000.0	$10,532.0	$10,532.0	$1,564.0	($8,9

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority, Obligations, Outlays and Workyears By Appropriation

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	President's Budget 1994	Enacted 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995	Increase/Decrease 1995 Request vs. 1994 Current Est.
Reimbursements - PRO						
Obligations..........	$8,661.0	$25,000.0	$25,000.0	$25,000.0	$25,000.0	$0.0
Permanent Workyears..........	100.1	110.0	110.0	110.0	88.0	(22.0)
Total Workyears..........	102.5	110.0	110.0	110.0	88.0	(22.0)
Reimbursements - Superfund						
Obligations..........	$23,980.0	$30,000.0	$60,000.0	$60,000.0	$60,000.0	0.0
Permanent Workyears..........	8.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Total Workyears..........	8.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Reimbursements - R&D						
Obligations..........	$14,412.0	$25,000.0	$30,000.0	$30,000.0	$30,000.0	0.0
Reimbursements - AC&C						
Obligations..........	$23,371.0	$50,000.0	$60,000.0	$60,000.0	$60,000.0	0.0
Reimbursements - Oil Spill Response						
Obligations..........	$0.0	$0.0	$1,500.0	$1,500.0	$1,500.0	0.0
Reimbursements - IG						
Obligations..........	$300.0	$0.0	$300.0	$300.0	$300.0	0.0
Pesticides Registration Fees (Receipts requiring Approp Actio.)						
Budget Authority..........	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	($15,000.0)	(15,000.0)
Outlays..........	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(15,000.0)	(15,000.0)
Allocation Accounts						
Permanent Workyears..........	408.0	375.0	375.0	375.0	371.0	(4.0)
Total Workyears..........	408.0	375.0	375.0	375.0	371.0	(4.0)
TOTAL, EPA						
Budget Authority..........	$6,923,374.0	$6,363,482.5	$6,658,927.0	$6,658,927.0	$7,162,610.0	503,683.0
Obligations..........	6,969,517.9	6,510,542.5	6,852,887.0	6,852,887.0	7,365,210.0	512,323.0
Outlays..........	6,120,961.0	7,019,676.0	6,774,626.0	6,774,626.0	6,910,388.0	135,762.0
Permanent Workyears..........	17,632.1	18,624.8	18,624.8	18,624.8	19,418.0	793.2
Total Workyears..........	18,350.9	18,624.8	18,624.8	18,624.8	19,418.0	793.2

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority,
Obligations, Outlays and Workyears
By Media

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	President's Budget 1994	Enacted 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995	Increase/Decrease 1995 Request vs. 1994 Current Est.
Air						
Budget Authority..........	$517,234.0	$551,674.8	$525,429.9	$529,384.2	$606,480.8	$77,096.6
Obligations..........	510,029.8	551,674.8	525,429.9	529,384.2	606,480.8	77,096.6
Outlays..........	503,755.0	552,118.2	521,243.0	518,517.6	582,944.9	64,427.3
Permanent Workyears..........	2,169.2	2,301.5	2,301.5	2,209.5	2,249.8	40.3
Total Workyears..........	2,260.1	2,301.5	2,301.5	2,209.5	2,249.8	40.3
Radiation						
Budget Authority..........	$34,591.0	$35,348.5	$33,536.6	$32,597.3	$46,914.8	$14,317.5
Obligations..........	37,183.5	35,348.5	33,536.6	32,597.3	46,914.8	14,317.5
Outlays..........	37,845.1	35,675.0	33,524.1	32,163.2	45,193.5	13,030.3
Permanent Workyears..........	217.4	209.7	209.7	227.1	234.7	7.6
Total Workyears..........	223.4	209.7	209.7	227.1	234.7	7.6
Water Quality						
Budget Authority..........	$489,641.3	$464,403.2	$470,467.2	$464,459.0	$496,030.0	$31,571.0
Obligations..........	477,959.0	464,403.2	470,467.2	464,459.0	496,030.0	31,571.0
Outlays..........	429,648.7	441,977.2	444,837.2	439,183.9	462,874.3	23,690.4
Permanent Workyears..........	2,198.0	2,206.9	2,206.9	2,170.8	2,068.4	(102.4)
Total Workyears..........	2,291.6	2,206.9	2,206.9	2,170.8	2,068.4	(102.4)
Drinking Water						
Budget Authority..........	$149,557.5	$143,849.8	$154,726.9	$152,000.2	$146,061.0	($5,939.2)
Obligations..........	142,867.8	143,849.8	154,726.9	152,000.2	146,061.0	(5,939.2)
Outlays..........	147,896.4	144,707.2	152,575.6	150,347.8	143,976.2	(6,371.6)
Permanent Workyears..........	735.2	768.0	768.0	756.2	765.2	9.0
Total Workyears..........	768.6	768.0	768.0	756.2	765.2	9.0
Water Infrastructure Financing						
Budget Authority..........	$2,500,000.0	$2,047,000.0	$2,397,000.0	$2,397,000.0	$2,550,000.0	$153,000.0
Obligations..........	2,552,114.0	2,047,000.0	2,397,000.0	2,397,000.0	2,550,000.0	153,000.0
Outlays..........	2,104,058.0	2,534,171.0	2,330,247.0	2,330,247.0	2,309,263.0	(20,984.0)
Pesticides						
Budget Authority..........	$122,530.6	$124,415.5	$123,533.8	$117,639.0	$103,537.5	($14,101.5)
Obligations..........	119,952.6	124,415.5	123,533.8	117,639.0	103,537.5	(14,101.5)
Outlays..........	120,351.3	125,476.7	123,255.4	118,655.7	102,544.4	(16,111.3)
Permanent Workyears..........	867.5	866.9	866.9	826.7	799.4	(27.3)
Total Workyears..........	891.9	866.9	866.9	826.7	799.4	(27.3)
Toxic Substances						
Budget Authority..........	$154,787.0	$139,077.2	$141,178.7	$133,977.7	$129,479.7	($4,498.0)
Obligations..........	148,973.7	139,077.2	141,178.7	133,977.7	129,479.7	(4,498.0)
Outlays..........	146,118.0	158,505.4	159,664.9	151,708.5	133,573.4	(18,135.1)
Permanent Workyears..........	821.7	841.9	841.9	793.6	771.5	(22.1)
Total Workyears..........	852.6	841.9	841.9	793.6	771.5	(22.1)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority,
Obligations, Outlays and Workyears
By Media

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	President's Budget 1994	Enacted 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995	Increase/Decrease 1995 Request vs. 1994 Current Est.
Hazardous Waste						
Budget Authority..........	$323,073.1	$320,463.1	$306,441.7	$291,012.5	$321,177.7	$30,165.2
Obligations..........	306,270.6	320,463.1	306,441.7	291,012.5	321,177.7	30,165.2
Outlays..........	325,850.9	322,161.9	304,617.3	295,604.3	311,379.5	15,775.2
Permanent Workyears..........	1,518.6	1,601.2	1,601.2	1,533.9	1,479.3	(54.6)
Total Workyears..........	1,594.4	1,601.2	1,601.2	1,533.9	1,479.3	(54.6)
Multimedia						
Budget Authority..........	$256,681.9	$322,009.6	$321,286.7	$361,511.1	$459,352.1	$97,841.0
Obligations..........	254,537.0	322,009.6	321,286.7	361,511.1	459,352.1	97,841.0
Outlays..........	218,772.3	315,994.4	322,514.0	362,170.6	437,278.5	75,107.9
Permanent Workyears..........	925.5	1,094.9	1,094.9	1,384.3	1,518.8	134.5
Total Workyears..........	975.0	1,094.9	1,094.9	1,384.3	1,518.8	134.5
Management and Support						
Budget Authority..........	$568,071.2	$587,275.0	$572,907.5	$566,927.3	674,854.5	$107,927.2
Obligations..........	550,840.2	587,275.0	$572,907.5	$566,927.3	674,854.5	107,927.2
Outlays..........	549,414.6	593,899.0	$579,406.5	$562,945.3	$644,076.3	81,131.0
Permanent Workyears..........	3,267.3	3,434.7	3,434.7	3,423.6	3,463.1	39.5
Total Workyears..........	3,429.2	3,434.7	3,434.7	3,423.6	3,463.1	39.5
Buildings and Facilities						
Budget Authority..........	$134,300.0	$18,000.0	$18,000.0	$18,000.0	$43,870.0	$25,870.0
Obligations..........	53,203.6	18,000.0	18,000.0	18,000.0	43,870.0	25,870.0
Outlays..........	21,493.1	79,894.0	79,594.0	79,594.0	66,461.0	(13,133.0)
Hazardous Substance Superfund						
Budget Authority..........	$1,589,298.0	$1,512,678.0	$1,497,131.6	$1,497,131.6	$1,499,692.0	$2,560.4
Obligations..........	1,652,919.7	1,512,678.0	1,497,131.6	1,497,131.6	1,499,692.0	2,560.4
Outlays..........	1,426,207.2	1,614,664.4	1,613,281.0	1,623,213.9	1,585,979.0	(37,234.9)
Permanent Workyears..........	3,472.2	3,668.9	3,668.9	3,668.9	3,573.4	(95.5)
Total Workyears..........	3,610.9	3,668.9	3,668.9	3,668.9	3,573.4	(95.5)
L.U.S.T.						
Budget Authority..........	$83,610.0	$76,048.1	$76,048.1	$76,048.1	$76,685.0	$636.9
Obligations..........	74,838.4	76,048.1	76,048.1	76,048.1	76,685.0	636.9
Outlays..........	80,206.5	75,909.6	78,210.0	78,618.2	76,909.0	(1,709.2)
Permanent Workyears..........	82.5	100.6	100.6	100.6	99.6	(1.0)
Total Workyears..........	85.7	100.6	100.6	100.6	99.6	(1.0)
Oil Spill Response						
Budget Authority..........	$0.0	$21,239.0	$21,239.0	$21,239.0	$23,475.0	$2,236.0
Obligations..........	0.0	21,239.0	21,239.0	21,239.0	23,475.0	2,236.0
Outlays..........	0.0	19,155.0	19,430.0	19,430.0	21,650.0	2,220.0
Permanent Workyears..........	0.0	87.6	87.6	87.6	89.8	2.2
Total Workyears..........	0.0	87.6	87.6	87.6	89.8	2.2

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority,
Obligations, Outlays and Workyears
By Media

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	President's Budget 1994	Enacted 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995	Increase/Decrease 1995 Request vs. 1994 Current Est.
Tolerances Revolving Fund						
Obligations.........	$1,526.0	$1,400.0	$1,500.0	$1,500.0	$1,500.0	$0.0
Outlays.........	(489.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Contributed Funds						
Obligations.........	$4.0	$10.0	$10.0	$10.0	$10.0	$0.0
Outlays.........	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
Reregistration & Expedited Processing Revolving Fund - FIFRA						
Obligations.........	$15,574.0	$15,650.0	$15,650.0	$15,650.0	$9,290.0	($6,360.0)
Outlays.........	4,148.0	1,357.0	1,684.0	1,684.0	(289.0)	(1,973.0)
Permanent Workyears.........	183.8	206.0	206.0	206.0	204.0	(2.0)
Total Workyears.........	191.9	206.0	206.0	206.0	204.0	(2.0)
Asbestos in Schools Fund						
Outlays.........	$5,684.0	$4,000.0	$10,532.0	$10,532.0	$1,564.0	($8,968.0)
Reimbursements - PRO						
Obligations.........	$8,661.0	$25,000.0	$25,000.0	$25,000.0	$25,000.0	$0.0
Permanent Workyears.........	94.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	79.0	(21.0)
Total Workyears.........	96.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	79.0	(21.0)
Reimbursements - Superfund						
Obligations.........	$23,980.0	$30,000.0	$60,000.0	$60,000.0	$60,000.0	0.0
Permanent Workyears.........	8.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Total Workyears.........	8.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Reimbursements - IG						
Obligations.........	$300.0	$0.0	$300.0	$300.0	$300.0	0.0
Reimbursements - R&D						
Obligations.........	$14,412.0	$25,000.0	$30,000.0	$30,000.0	$30,000.0	0.0
Reimbursements - AC&C						
Obligations.........	$23,371.0	$50,000.0	$60,000.0	$60,000.0	$60,000.0	0.0
Reimbursements - Oil Spill Response						
Obligations.........	$0.0	$0.0	$1,500.0	$1,500.0	$1,500.0	0.0
Pesticides Registration Fees (Receipts requiring Approp Action)						
Budget Authority.........	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	($15,000.0)	(15,000.0)
Outlays.........	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(15,000.0)	(15,000.0)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority, Obligations, Outlays and Workyears By Media

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	President's Budget 1994	Enacted 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995	Increase/Decrease 1995 Request vs. 1994 Current Est.
Contractor Conversion						
Permanent Workyears..........	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	900.0	900.0
Total Workyears..........	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	900.0	900.0
Non-Ceiling FTE						
Permanent Workyears..........	663.0	661.0	661.0	661.0	651.0	(10.0)
Total Workyears..........	663.0	661.0	661.0	661.0	651.0	(10.0)
Allocation Accounts						
Permanent Workyears..........	408.0	375.0	375.0	375.0	371.0	(4.0)
Total Workyears..........	408.0	375.0	375.0	375.0	371.0	(4.0)
TOTAL, EPA						
Budget Authority..........	$6,923,374.0	$6,363,482.5	$6,658,927.0	$6,658,927.0	$7,162,610.0	503,683.0
Obligations..........	6,969,517.9	6,510,542.5	6,852,887.0	6,852,887.0	7,365,210.0	512,323.0
Outlays..........	6,120,961.0	7,019,676.0	6,774,626.0	6,774,626.0	6,910,388.0	135,762.0
Permanent Workyears..........	17,632.1	18,624.8	18,624.8	18,624.8	19,418.0	793.2
Total Workyears..........	18,350.9	18,624.8	18,624.8	18,624.8	19,418.0	793.2

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority, Obligations, Outlays and Workyears By Function

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	Enacted 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995	Increase/Decrease 1995 Request vs. 1994 Current Est.
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT					
Air					
Budget Authority..........	$131,379.1	$127,581.1	$127,706.7	$116,326.0	($11,380.7)
Obligations..........	127,992.9	127,581.1	127,706.7	116,326.0	(11,380.7)
Outlays..........	123,600.6	127,793.0	127,856.1	111,414.9	(16,441.2)
Permanent Workyears..........	454.0	454.6	452.8	398.2	(54.6)
Total Workyears..........	466.6	454.6	452.8	398.2	(54.6)
Radiation					
Budget Authority..........	$1,383.9	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	0.0
Obligations..........	3,216.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Outlays..........	2,089.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Permanent Workyears..........	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Workyears..........	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Water Quality					
Budget Authority..........	$31,301.0	$29,466.0	$29,345.4	$25,238.6	($4,106.8)
Obligations..........	30,328.0	29,466.0	29,345.4	25,238.6	(4,106.8)
Outlays..........	27,086.6	29,624.4	29,495.0	24,782.2	(4,712.8)
Permanent Workyears..........	212.6	214.2	214.2	158.9	(55.3)
Total Workyears..........	227.4	214.2	214.2	158.9	(55.3)
Drinking Water					
Budget Authority..........	$19,858.3	$19,612.0	$19,579.8	$18,849.3	($730.5)
Obligations..........	19,307.2	19,612.0	19,579.8	18,849.3	(730.5)
Outlays..........	20,697.2	19,728.8	19,696.2	18,725.4	(970.8)
Permanent Workyears..........	164.0	157.6	157.6	150.7	(6.9)
Total Workyears..........	170.5	-157.6	157.6	150.7	(6.9)
Pesticides					
Budget Authority..........	$14,606.6	$14,424.3	$14,335.0	$15,623.3	1,288.3
Obligations..........	14,343.4	14,424.3	14,335.0	15,623.3	1,288.3
Outlays..........	13,185.8	14,484.7	14,388.4	15,231.0	842.6
Permanent Workyears..........	104.3	89.0	89.0	85.0	(4.0)
Total Workyears..........	110.1	89.0	89.0	85.0	(4.0)
Toxic Substances					
Budget Authority..........	$25,604.4	$25,419.6	$25,190.0	$22,967.9	($2,222.1)
Obligations..........	24,672.4	25,419.6	25,190.0	22,967.9	(2,222.1)
Outlays..........	23,610.4	25,514.8	25,278.9	22,360.1	(2,918.8)
Permanent Workyears..........	167.9	148.7	145.7	124.0	(21.7)
Total Workyears..........	173.5	148.7	145.7	124.0	(21.7)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority,
Obligations, Outlays and Workyears
By Function

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	Enacted 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995	Increase/Decrease 1995 Request vs. 1994 Current Est.
RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT cont.					
Hazardous Waste					
Budget Authority..........	$42,707.3	$32,279.1	$31,971.1	$28,579.1	($3,392.0)
Obligations..........	40,522.4	32,279.1	31,971.1	28,579.1	(3,392.0)
Outlays..........	40,830.7	32,427.6	32,103.9	27,987.5	(4,116.4)
Permanent Workyears..........	207.6	204.6	201.7	170.7	(31.0)
Total Workyears..........	215.3	204.6	201.7	170.7	(31.0)
Multimedia					
Budget Authority..........	$165,358.2	$211,453.8	$211,509.8	$272,015.3	$60,505.5
Obligations..........	163,886.3	211,453.8	211,509.8	272,015.3	60,505.5
Outlays..........	143,399.1	211,291.4	211,284.2	256,104.3	44,820.1
Permanent Workyears..........	187.5	317.9	312.0	457.2	145.2
Total Workyears..........	195.4	317.9	312.0	457.2	145.2
Hazardous Substance Superfund					
Budget Authority..........	$68,589.4	$62,614.6	$62,560.4	$59,872.0	($2,688.4)
Obligations..........	63,662.5	62,614.6	62,560.4	59,872.0	(2,688.4)
Outlays..........	73,306.7	68,214.0	68,155.0	63,316.7	(4,838.3)
Permanent Workyears..........	125.8	131.7	131.5	128.4	(3.1)
Total Workyears..........	129.0	131.7	131.5	128.4	(3.1)
L.U.S.T.					
Budget Authority..........	[illegible]	$751.8	$751.8	$777.7	$25.9
Obligations..........	737.3	751.8	751.8	777.7	25.9
Outlays..........	1,103.7	780.0	780.0	779.9	(0.1)
Permanent Workyears..........	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0
Total Workyears..........	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0
Oil Spill Response					
Budget Authority..........	$0.0	$2,070.7	$2,070.7	$2,079.9	$9.2
Obligations..........	0.0	2,070.7	2,070.7	2,079.9	9.2
Outlays..........	0.0	1,894.3	1,894.3	1,918.0	23.7
Permanent Workyears..........	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
Total Workyears..........	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
R&D TOTAL					
Budget Authority..........	$501,537.1	$525,673.0	$525,020.7	$562,329.1	$37,308.4
Obligations..........	488,669.0	525,673.0	525,020.7	562,329.1	37,308.4
Outlays..........	468,910.6	531,753.0	530,932.0	542,620.0	11,688.0
Permanent Workyears..........	1,643.6	1,721.2	1,707.4	1,676.0	(31.4)
Total Workyears..........	1,708.2	1,721.2	1,707.4	1,676.0	(31.4)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority, Obligations, Outlays and Workyears By Function

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	Enacted 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995	Increase/Decrease 1995 Request vs. 1994 Current Est.
ABATEMENT AND CONTROL					
Air					
Budget Authority..........	$348,122.4	$358,373.8	$382,314.7	$469,382.2	$87,067.5
Obligations..........	346,471.9	358,373.8	382,314.7	469,382.2	87,067.5
Outlays..........	342,170.1	353,484.0	371,076.0	449,992.5	78,916.5
Permanent Workyears..........	1,251.8	1,358.4	1,441.1	1,536.5	95.4
Total Workyears..........	1,313.5	1,358.4	1,441.1	1,536.5	95.4
Radiation					
Budget Authority..........	$33,207.1	$33,536.6	$32,597.3	$46,914.8	$14,317.5
Obligations..........	33,966.9	33,536.6	32,597.3	46,914.8	14,317.5
Outlays..........	34,611.3	33,524.1	32,163.2	45,193.5	13,030.3
Permanent Workyears..........	199.4	209.7	227.1	234.7	7.6
Total Workyears..........	204.9	209.7	227.1	234.7	7.6
Water Quality					
Budget Authority..........	$406,493.6	$389,258.9	$389,386.2	$421,291.9	$31,905.7
Obligations..........	446,897.9	389,258.9	389,386.2	421,291.9	31,905.7
Outlays..........	348,207.5	362,832.2	363,391.6	387,344.4	23,952.8
Permanent Workyears..........	1,269.8	1,246.3	1,253.6	1,218.2	(35.4)
Total Workyears..........	1,317.0	1,246.3	1,253.6	1,218.2	(35.4)
Drinking Water					
Budget Authority..........	$123,669.4	$128,450.7	$127,166.3	$121,103.0	($6,063.3)
Obligations..........	118,210.8	128,450.7	127,166.3	121,103.0	(6,063.3)
Outlays..........	122,052.7	126,101.1	125,333.9	118,875.2	(6,458.7)
Permanent Workyears..........	477.4	500.6	503.1	510.0	6.9
Total Workyears..........	500.2	500.6	503.1	510.0	6.9
Pesticides					
Budget Authority..........	$81,871.9	$82,453.7	$82,426.1	$82,204.3	($221.8)
Obligations..........	79,911.1	82,453.7	82,426.1	82,204.3	(221.8)
Outlays..........	81,413.7	82,625.8	84,406.9	81,352.2	(3,054.7)
Permanent Workyears..........	813.6	845.2	847.7	826.0	(21.7)
Total Workyears..........	834.6	845.2	847.7	826.0	(21.7)
Toxic Substances					
Budget Authority..........	$91,925.5	$71,246.9	$70,079.8	$69,780.2	($299.6)
Obligations..........	87,150.7	71,246.9	70,079.8	69,780.2	(299.6)
Outlays..........	83,380.6	89,345.1	87,924.4	75,836.9	(12,087.5)
Permanent Workyears..........	210.8	205.5	199.5	192.6	(6.9)
Total Workyears..........	217.5	205.5	199.5	192.6	(6.9)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority, Obligations, Outlays and Workyears By Function

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	Enacted 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995	Increase/Decrease 1995 Request vs. 1994 Current Est.
ABATEMENT AND CONTROL cont.					
Hazardous Waste					
Budget Authority..........	$208,150.6	$204,228.7	$199,133.6	$223,932.1	$24,798.5
Obligations..........	198,666.5	204,228.7	199,133.6	223,932.1	24,798.5
Outlays..........	215,676.9	201,373.7	202,176.2	216,557.9	14,381.7
Permanent Workyears..........	725.0	752.4	757.2	741.1	(16.1)
Total Workyears..........	765.9	752.4	757.2	741.1	(16.1)
Multimedia					
Budget Authority..........	$40,427.0	$52,572.8	$59,775.7	$63,344.2	$3,568.5
Obligations..........	38,885.4	52,572.8	59,775.7	63,344.2	3,568.5
Outlays..........	26,392.7	53,250.6	60,037.0	58,659.4	(1,377.6)
Permanent Workyears..........	155.0	163.7	176.0	164.5	(11.5)
Total Workyears..........	162.4	163.7	176.0	164.5	(11.5)
L.U.S.T.					
Budget Authority..........	$79,578.7	$72,033.8	$72,037.7	$72,359.1	$321.4
Obligations..........	71,644.3	72,033.8	72,037.7	72,359.1	321.4
Outlays..........	76,146.8	74,739.2	74,743.2	72,570.6	(2,172.6)
Permanent Workyears..........	60.9	65.3	65.9	65.6	(0.3)
Total Workyears..........	62.4	65.3	65.9	65.6	(0.3)
Oil Spill Response					
Budget Authority..........	$700.0	$18,280.0	$17,113.1	$19,246.4	$2,133.3
Obligations..........	0.0	18,280.0	17,113.1	19,246.4	2,133.3
Outlays..........	0.0	16,723.0	15,655.5	17,750.1	2,094.6
Permanent Workyears..........	0.0	82.7	81.7	83.9	2.2
Total Workyears..........	0.0	82.7	81.7	83.9	2.2
A&C TOTAL					
Budget Authority..........	$1,414,146.2	$1,410,435.9	$1,432,030.5	$1,589,558.2	$157,527.7
Obligations..........	1,421,805.5	1,410,435.9	1,432,030.5	1,589,558.2	157,527.7
Outlays..........	1,330,052.3	1,393,998.8	1,416,907.9	1,524,132.7	107,224.8
Permanent Workyears..........	5,163.7	5,429.8	5,552.9	5,573.1	20.2
Total Workyears..........	5,378.4	5,429.8	5,552.9	5,573.1	20.2

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority, Obligations, Outlays and Workyears By Function

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	Enacted 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995	Increase/Decrease 1995 Request vs. 1994 Current Est.
ENFORCEMENT					
Air					
Budget Authority..........	$37,732.5	$39,475.0	$19,362.8	$20,772.5	$1,409.7
Obligations..........	35,565.0	39,475.0	19,362.8	20,772.5	1,409.7
Outlays..........	37,984.3	39,966.0	19,585.5	21,537.5	1,952.0
Permanent Workyears..........	463.4	488.5	315.6	315.1	(0.5)
Total Workyears..........	480.0	488.5	315.6	315.1	(0.5)
Water Quality					
Budget Authority..........	$51,846.7	$51,742.3	$45,727.4	$49,499.5	$3,772.1
Obligations..........	50,733.1	51,742.3	45,727.4	49,499.5	3,772.1
Outlays..........	54,354.6	52,380.6	46,297.3	50,747.7	4,450.4
Permanent Workyears..........	715.6	746.4	703.0	691.3	(11.7)
Total Workyears..........	747.2	746.4	703.0	691.3	(11.7)
Drinking Water					
Budget Authority..........	$6,029.8	$6,664.2	$5,254.1	$6,108.7	$854.6
Obligations..........	5,349.8	6,664.2	5,254.1	6,108.7	854.6
Outlays..........	5,146.5	6,745.7	5,317.7	6,375.6	1,057.9
Permanent Workyears..........	93.8	109.8	95.5	104.5	9.0
Total Workyears..........	97.9	109.8	95.5	104.5	9.0
Pesticides					
Budget Authority..........	$26,052.1	$26,655.8	$20,877.9	$5,709.9	($15,168.0)
Obligations..........	25,698.1	26,655.8	20,877.9	5,709.9	(15,168.0)
Outlays..........	25,751.8	26,144.9	19,860.4	5,961.2	(13,899.2)
Permanent Workyears..........	133.4	138.7	96.0	92.4	(3.6)
Total Workyears..........	139.1	138.7	96,0	92.4	(3.6)
Toxic Substances					
Budget Authority..........	$19,640.3	$19,407.1	$13,669.0	$9,638.6	($4,030.4)
Obligations..........	19,817.7	19,407.1	13,669.0	9,638.6	(4,030.4)
Outlays..........	20,380.0	19,376.9	13,433.0	10,059.7	(3,373.3)
Permanent Workyears..........	188.3	190.3	151.0	152.0	1.0
Total Workyears..........	194.9	190.3	151.0	152.0	1.0
Hazardous Waste					
Budget Authority..........	$61,436.6	$60,395.7	$50,652.2	$58,543.9	$7,891.7
Obligations..........	58,006.5	60,395.7	50,652.2	58,543.9	7,891.7
Outlays..........	60,470.1	61,156.3	51,574.9	57,163.8	5,588.9
Permanent Workyears..........	534.5	585.4	516.8	508.2	(8.6)
Total Workyears..........	557.8	585.4	516.8	508.2	(8.6)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority, Obligations, Outlays and Workyears By Function

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	Enacted 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995	Increase/Decrease 1995 Request vs. 1994 Current Est.
ENFORCEMENT cont.					
Multimedia					
Budget Authority..........	$49,219.9	$55,309.7	$88,525.2	$121,005.8	$32,480.6
Obligations..........	50,107.6	55,309.7	88,525.2	121,005.8	32,480.6
Outlays..........	48,256.8	55,996.1	89,152.1	119,827.4	30,675.3
Permanent Workyears..........	583.0	613.3	896.3	897.1	0.8
Total Workyears..........	617.2	613.3	896.3	897.1	0.8
Hazardous Substance Superfund					
Budget Authority..........	181,765.7	180,290.1	174,829.7	187,964.8	13,135.1
Obligations..........	175,257.5	180,290.1	174,829.7	187,964.8	13,135.1
Outlays..........	190,222.3	196,413.1	190,464.2	198,779.8	8,315.6
Permanent Workyears..........	1,415.7	1,551.5	1,535.9	1,499.6	(36.3)
Total Workyears..........	1,479.0	1,551.5	1,535.9	1,499.6	(36.3)
L.U.S.T.					
Budget Authority..........	$350.7	$403.9	$365.2	$496.4	$131.2
Obligations..........	224.0	403.9	365.2	496.4	131.2
Outlays..........	330.0	419.1	378.9	497.8	118.9
Permanent Workyears..........	3.3	5.7	5.4	5.6	0.2
Total Workyears..........	3.4	5.7	5.4	5.6	0.2
Oil Spill Response					
Budget Authority..........	$0.0	$74.3	$1,269.5	$1,299.7	$30.2
Obligations..........	0.0	74.3	1,269.5	1,299.7	30.2
Outlays..........	0.0	68.0	1,161.4	1,198.8	37.4
Permanent Workyears..........	0.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
Total Workyears..........	0.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
ENFORCEMENT TOTAL					
Budget Authority..........	$434,074.3	$440,418.1	$420,533.0	$461,039.8	$40,506.8
Obligations..........	420,759.3	440,418.1	420,533.0	461,039.8	40,506.8
Outlays..........	442,896.4	458,666.7	437,225.4	472,149.3	34,923.9
Permanent Workyears..........	4,131.0	4,430.6	4,317.5	4,267.8	(49.7)
Total Workyears..........	4,316.5	4,430.6	4,317.5	4,267.8	(49.7)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority, Obligations, Outlays and Workyears By Function

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	Enacted 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995	Increase/Decrease 1995 Request vs. 1994 Current Est.
MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT					
Budget Authority..........	$699,809.0	$688,812.1	$684,724.2	$821,999.8	$137,275.6
Obligations..........	679,161.4	688,812.1	684,724.2	821,999.8	137,275.6
Outlays..........	673,763.8	686,808.1	682,746.7	798,934.9	116,188.2
Permanent Workyears..........	3,934.8	4,159.8	4,147.7	4,175.5	27.8
Total Workyears..........	4,117.9	4,159.8	4,147.7	4,175.5	27.8
BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES					
Budget Authority..........	$134,300.0	$18,000.0	$18,000.0	$43,870.0	$25,870.0
Obligations..........	53,203.6	18,000.0	18,000.0	43,870.0	25,870.0
Outlays..........	21,493.0	79,594.0	79,594.0	66,461.0	(13,133.0)
WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING					
Budget Authority..........	$2,500,000.0	$2,397,000.0	$2,397,000.0	$2,550,000.0	$153,000.0
Obligations..........	2,502,114.0	2,397,000.0	2,397,000.0	2,550,000.0	153,000.0
Outlays..........	2,104,058.0	2,330,247.0	2,330,247.0	2,309,263.0	(20,984.0)
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESPONSE ACTION					
Hazardous Waste					
Budget Authority..........	$10,078.6	$9,538.2	$9,255.6	$10,122.6	$867.0
Obligations..........	9,075.2	9,538.2	9,255.6	10,122.6	867.0
Outlays..........	8,873.2	9,659.7	9,749.3	9,670.3	(79.0)
Permanent Workyears..........	51.5	58.8	58.2	59.3	1.1
Total Workyears..........	5..4	58.8	58.2	59.3	1.1
Toxic Substances					
Budget Authority..........	$17,616.8	$25,105.1	$25,038.9	$27,093.0	$2,054.1
Obligations..........	17,332.9	25,105.1	25,038.9	27,093.0	2,054.1
Outlays..........	18,747.0	25,428.1	25,072.2	25,316.7	244.5
Permanent Workyears..........	70.9	91.4	91.4	98.9	7.5
Total Workyears..........	74.8	91.4	91.4	98.9	7.5
Superfund					
Budget Authority..........	$1,211,813.6	$1,143,945.3	$1,147,324.1	$1,111,597.4	($35,726.7)
Obligations..........	1,289,569.0	1,143,945.3	1,147,324.1	1,111,597.4	(35,726.7)
Outlays..........	1,042,822.7	1,246,244.6	1,249,925.5	1,175,555.1	(74,370.4)
Permanent Workyears..........	1,279.6	1,291.2	1,307.7	1,262.4	(45.3)
Total Workyears..........	1,332.2	1,291.2	1,307.7	1,262.4	(45.3)
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESPONSE ACTION TOTAL					
Budget Authority..........	$1,239,509.0	$1,178,588.6	$1,181,618.6	$1,148,813.0	($32,805.6)
Obligations..........	1,315,977.1	1,178,588.6	1,181,618.6	1,148,813.0	(32,805.6)
Outlays..........	1,070,442.9	1,231,332.4	1,234,747.0	1,210,542.1	(74,204.9)
Permanent Workyears..........	1,402.0	1,441.4	1,457.3	1,420.6	(36.7)
Total Workyears..........	1,462.4	1,441.4	1,457.3	1,420.6	(36.7)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority, Obligations, Outlays and Workyears By Function

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	Enacted 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995	Increase/Decrease 1995 Request vs. 1994 Current Est.
OTHER					
Tolerances Revolving Fund					
Obligations..........	$1,526.0	$1,500.0	$1,500.0	$1,500.0	$0.0
Outlays..........	(489.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Contributed Funds					
Obligations..........	$4.0	$10.0	$10.0	$10.0	$0.0
Outlays..........	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
Reregistration & Expedited Processing Revolving Fund - FIFRA					
Obligations..........	$15,574.0	$15,650.0	$15,650.0	$9,290.0	($6,360.0)
Outlays..........	4,148.0	1,684.0	1,684.0	(289.0)	(1,973.0)
Permanent Workyears..........	183.8	206.0	206.0	204.0	(2.0)
Total Workyears..........	191.9	206.0	206.0	204.0	(2.0)
Asbestos in Schools Fund					
Outlays..........	$5,684.0	$10,532.0	$10,532.0	$1,564.0	($8,968.0)
Reimbursements - PRO					
Obligations..........	$8,661.0	$25,000.0	$25,000.0	$25,000.0	$0.0
Permanent Workyears..........	94.1	100.0	100.0	79.0	(21.0)
Total Workyears..........	96.5	100.0	100.0	79.0	(21.0)
Reimbursements - Superfund					
Obligations..........	$23,980.0	$60,000.0	$60,000.0	$60,000.0	0.0
Permanent Workyears..........	8.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Total Workyears..........	8.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Reimbursements - R&D					
Obligations..........	$14,412.0	$30,000.0	$30,000.0	$30,000.0	0.0
Reimbursements - AC&C					
Obligations..........	$23,371.0	$60,000.0	$60,000.0	$60,000.0	0.0
Reimbursements - Oil Spill Response					
Obligations..........	$0.0	$1,500.0	$1,500.0	$1,500.0	0.0
Reimbursements - IG					
Obligations..........	$300.0	$300.0	$300.0	$300.0	0.0

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority,
Obligations, Outlays and Workyears
By Function

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	Enacted 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995	Increase/Decrease 1995 Request vs. 1994 Current Est.
Pesticides Registration Fees					
(Receipts requiring Approps Action)					
Budget Authority..........	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	($15,000.0)	(15,000.0)
Outlays..........	0.0	0.0	0.0	(15,000.0)	(15,000.0)
Contractor Conversion					
Permanent Workyears..........	0.0	0.0	0.0	900.0	900.0
Total Workyears..........	0.0	0.0	0.0	900.0	900.0
Non-Ceiling FTE					
Permanent Workyears..........	663.0	661.0	661.0	651.0	(10.0)
Total Workyears..........	663.0	661.0	661.0	651.0	(10.0)
Allocation Accounts					
Permanent Workyears..........	408.0	375.0	375.0	371.0	(4.0)
Total Workyears..........	408.0	375.0	375.0	371.0	(4.0)
TOTAL, EPA					
Budget Authority..........	$6,923,374.0	$6,658,927.0	$6,658,927.0	$7,162,610.0	503,683.0
Obligations..........	6,969,517.9	6,852,887.0	6,852,887.0	7,365,210.0	512,323.0
Outlays..........	6,120,960.0	6,774,626.0	6,774,626.0	6,910,388.0	135,762.0
Permanent Workyears..........	17,632.1	18,624.8	18,624.8	19,418.0	793.2
Total Workyears..........	18,350.9	18,624.8	18,624.8	19,418.0	793.2

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Object Classifications
Direct Obligations

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	President's Budget 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995	Increase/Decrease 1995 Request vs. 1994 Current Est.
Program and Research Operations					
Personnel Services..........	$788,992.0	$831,035.0	$823,355.0	$932,702.0	$109,347.0
Other Objects:					
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons..........	$25,598.0	$28,135.0	$28,270.0	$30,554.0	$2,284.0
22.0 Transportation of things..........	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA..........	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.2 Rental payments to others..........	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3 Communications, utilities and misc. charges..........	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.0 Printing and reproduction..........	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1 Consulting services..........	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Other services..........	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0 Supplies and materials..........	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0 Equipment..........	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.0 Land and structures..........	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions..........	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities..........	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal, direct obligations..........	$814,590.0	$859,170.0	$851,625.0	$963,256.0	$111,631.0
Subtotal, reimbursable obligations..........	8,661.0	25,000.0	25,000.0	25,000.0	0.0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	$823,251.0	$884,170.0	$876,625.0	$988,256.0	$111,631.0
Office of Inspector General					
Personnel Services..........	$13,358.0	$19,133.0	$19,133.0	$19,802.0	$669.0
Other Objects:					
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons..........	$1,093.0	$1,413.0	$1,413.0	$1,413.0	$0.0
22.0 Transportation of things..........	97.0	53.0	81.0	16.0	(65.0)
23.1 Rental payments to GSA..........	1,713.0	2,465.0	1,946.0	2,227.0	281.0
23.2 Rental payments to others..........	153.0	1.0	172.0	205.0	33.0
23.3 Communications, utilities and misc. charges..........	228.0	174.0	191.0	37.0	(154.0)
24.0 Printing and reproduction..........	12.0	10.0	10.0	2.0	(8.0)
25.1 Consulting services..........	9.0	439.0	7.0	10.0	3.0
25.2 Other services..........	2,626.0	3,592.0	2,072.0	2,810.0	738.0
25.3 Purchase of goods and svcs from govt accounts.......	2,036.0	0.0	1,605.0	2,179.0	574.0
26.0 Supplies and materials..........	191.0	146.0	160.0	31.0	(129.0)
31.0 Equipment..........	668.0	521.0	558.0	109.0	(449.0)
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions..........	173.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	0.0
Subtotal, direct obligations..........	$22,357.0	$28,247.0	$27,648.0	$29,141.0	$1,493.0
Subtotal, reimbursable obligations..........	16,409.0	16,948.0	17,247.0	16,353.0	(894.0)
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	$38,766.0	$45,195.0	$44,895.0	$45,494.0	$599.0

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Object Classifications
Direct Obligations

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	President's Budget 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995	Increase/Decrease 1995 Request vs. 1994 Current Est.
Research and Development					
Other Objects:					
22.0 Transportation of things..........	$445.0	$572.0	$596.0	$629.0	$33.0
23.2 Rental payments to others..........	23.0	0.0	26.0	31.0	5.0
23.3 Communications, utilities and misc. charges..........	3,128.0	3,493.0	4,191.0	4,418.0	227.0
24.0 Printing and reproduction..........	576.0	949.0	772.0	814.0	42.0
25.1 Consulting services..........	4,325.0	3,640.0	4,564.0	4,686.0	122.0
25.2 Other services..........	15,153.0	178,864.0	15,991.0	16,418.0	427.0
25.3 Purchase of goods and svcs from govt accounts.......	3,161.0	0.0	3,335.0	3,425.0	90.0
25.5 R&D Contracts..........	137,902.0	0.0	146,855.0	131,915.0	(14,940.0)
26.0 Supplies and materials..........	6,615.0	7,497.0	8,863.0	9,344.0	481.0
31.0 Equipment..........	18,656.0	26,685.0	24,995.0	26,352.0	1,357.0
32.0 Land and structures..........	79.0	75.0	106.0	112.0	6.0
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions..........	127,154.0	131,789.0	128,395.0	165,703.0	37,308.0
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities..........	9.0	1.0	12.0	13.0	1.0
Subtotal, direct obligations..........	$317,226.0	$353,565.0	$338,701.0	$363,860.0	$25,159.0
Subtotal, reimbursable obligations..........	14,412.0	25,000.0	30,000.0	30,000.0	0.0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	**$331,638.0**	**$378,565.0**	**$368,701.0**	**$393,860.0**	**$25,159.0**
Buildings and Facilities					
24.0 Printing and reproduction..........	$2.0	$0.0	$1.0	$1.0	$0.0
25.1 Consulting services..........	79.0	919.0	32.0	35.0	3.0
25.2 Other services..........	14,522.0	14,081.0	5,829.0	6,363.0	534.0
25.3 Purchase of goods and svcs from govt accounts.......	7,831.0	0.0	3,143.0	3,431.0	288.0
32.0 Land and structures..........	7,462.0	3,000.0	38,395.0	60,240.0	21,845.0
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions..........	23,500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	**$53,396.0**	**$18,000.0**	**$47,400.0**	**$70,070.0**	**$22,670.0**
Abatement, Control and Compliance					
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons..........	$20.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
22.0 Transportation of things..........	1,789.0	1,783.0	2,031.0	2,537.0	506.0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA..........	83,164.0	101,465.0	94,460.0	108,111.0	13,651.0
23.2 Rental payments to others..........	8,231.0	10,190.0	9,261.0	11,042.0	1,781.0
23.3 Communications, utilities and misc. charges..........	38,949.0	14,100.0	44,220.0	55,251.0	11,031.0
24.0 Printing and reproduction..........	7,037.0	5,907.0	7,990.0	9,983.0	1,993.0
25.1 Consulting services..........	46,242.0	38,964.0	47,595.0	41,110.0	(6,485.0)
25.2 Other services..........	324,806.0	497,208.0	360,752.0	474,520.0	113,768.0
25.3 Purchase of goods and svcs from govt accounts.......	58,332.0	0.0	64,196.0	86,109.0	21,913.0
26.0 Supplies and materials..........	15,941.0	17,053.0	18,098.0	22,613.0	4,515.0
31.0 Equipment..........	33,818.0	60,148.0	38,395.0	47,973.0	9,578.0
32.0 Land and structures..........	889.0	1,223.0	1,009.0	1,261.0	252.0
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions..........	682,148.0	619,480.0	664,360.0	666,913.0	2,553.0
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities..........	148.0	14.0	168.0	209.0	41.0
Subtotal, direct obligations..........	$1,301,514.0	$1,367,535.0	$1,352,535.0	$1,527,632.0	$175,097.0
Subtotal, reimbursable obligations..........	23,371.0	50,000.0	60,000.0	60,000.0	
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	**$1,324,885.0**	**$1,417,535.0**	**$1,412,535.0**	**$1,587,632.0**	**$175,097.0**

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Object Classifications
Direct Obligations

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	President's Budget 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995	Increase/Decrease 1995 Request vs. 1994 Current Est.
Hazardous Substance Superfund					
Personnel Services..........	$208,608.0	$220,351.0	$227,085.0	$262,325.0	$35,240.0
Other Objects:					
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons..........	$6,586.0	$11,998.0	$12,134.0	$13,282.0	$1,148.0
21.0 Site travel..........	3,544.0	3,810.0	4,099.0	3,727.0	(372.0)
22.0 Transportation of things..........	531.0	433.0	176.0	838.0	662.0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA..........	21,930.0	26,818.0	24,909.0	28,509.0	3,600.0
23.2 Rental payments to others..........	2,304.0	4,367.0	2,592.0	3,091.0	499.0
23.3 Communications, utilities and misc. charges..........	6,121.0	5,480.0	2,034.0	9,661.0	7,627.0
24.0 Printing and reproduction..........	829.0	694.0	275.0	1,308.0	1,033.0
25.1 Consulting services..........	52,772.0	69,569.0	53,295.0	54,615.0	1,320.0
25.2 Other services..........	703,077.0	968,922.0	598,613.0	564,150.0	(34,463.0)
25.3 Purchase of goods and svcs from govt accounts.......	311,909.0	0.0	342,146.0	330,433.0	(11,713.0)
25.5 R&D Contracts..........	22,084.0	0.0	23,977.0	23,211.0	(766.0)
26.0 Supplies and materials..........	4,069.0	3,609.0	1,352.0	6,422.0	5,070.0
31.0 Equipment..........	9,055.0	15,281.0	4,964.0	16,522.0	11,558.0
32.0 Land and structures..........	139.0	44.0	46.0	219.0	173.0
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions..........	232,493.0	120,000.0	129,814.0	122,702.0	(7,112.0)
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities..........	4.0	12.0	1.0	6.0	5.0
Subtotal, direct obligations..........	$1,586,055.0	$1,451,388.0	$1,427,512.0	$1,441,021.0	$13,509.0
Subtotal, reimbursable obligations..........	23,980.0	30,000.0	61,589.0	61,589.0	0.0
Superfund Allocation Accounts					
Personnel Services..........	$19,258.0	$14,767.0	$21,162.0	$17,756.0	($3,406.0)
Other Objects:					
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons..........	$1,352.0	$921.0	$1,486.0	$1,247.0	($239.0)
22.0 Transportation of things..........	52.0	84.0	57.0	48.0	(9.0)
23.1 Rental payments to GSA..........	735.0	403.0	808.0	678.0	(130.0)
24.0 Printing and reproduction..........	351.0	395.0	386.0	324.0	(62.0)
25.2 Other services..........	19,805.0	18,458.0	21,763.0	18,261.0	(3,502.0)
26.0 Supplies and materials..........	252.0	328.0	277.0	232.0	(45.0)
31.0 Equipment..........	1,449.0	2,251.0	1,591.0	1,336.0	(255.0)
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions..........	18,656.0	7,405.0	20,500.0	17,200.0	(3,300.0)
Subtotal, allocation accounts..........	$61,910.0	$45,012.0	$68,030.0	$57,082.0	($10,948.0)
Subtotal, direct and allocation accounts..........	1,647,965.0	1,496,400.0	1,495,542.0	1,498,103.0	2,561.0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	$1,671,945.0	$1,526,400.0	$1,557,131.0	$1,559,692.0	$2,561.0

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Object Classifications
Direct Obligations

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	President's Budget 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995	Increase/Decrease 1995 Request vs. 1994 Current Est.
L.U.S.T Trust Fund					
Personnel Services..........	$4,901.0	$5,855.0	$5,775.0	$6,997.0	$1,222.0
Other Objects:					
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons..........	$479.0	$845.0	$887.0	$899.0	$12.0
21.0 Site travel..........	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	(9.0)
22.0 Transportation of things..........	6.0	17.0	4.0	5.0	1.0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA..........	353.0	450.0	401.0	459.0	58.0
23.2 Rental payments to others..........	0.0	34.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3 Communications, utilities and misc. charges..........	32.0	103.0	19.0	26.0	7.0
24.0 Printing and reproduction..........	18.0	11.0	11.0	15.0	4.0
25.1 Consulting services..........	1,176.0	419.0	1,094.0	1,040.0	(54.0)
25.2 Other services..........	888.0	1,975.0	887.0	783.0	(104.0)
25.3 Purchase of goods and svcs from govt accounts.......	109.0	0.0	101.0	199.0	98.0
25.5 R&D Contracts..........	485.0	0.0	451.0	429.0	(22.0)
26.0 Supplies and materials..........	70.0	67.0	42.0	57.0	15.0
31.0 Equipment..........	312.0	188.0	273.0	265.0	(8.0)
32.0 Land and structures..........	65.0	0.0	39.0	53.0	14.0
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions..........	65,557.0	65,415.0	74,055.0	65,458.0	(8,597.0)
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS..........	$74,451.0	$75,379.0	$84,048.0	$76,685.0	($7,[illegible])
Oil Spill Response					
Personnel Services..........	$4,489.0	$5,146.0	$5,270.0	$8,225.0	$2,955.0
Other Objects:					
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons..........	$140.0	$191.0	$190.0	$526.0	$336.0
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons (site travel).......	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22.0 Transportation of things..........	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA..........	438.0	444.0	497.0	569.0	72.0
23.2 Rental payments to others..........	1.0	43.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
23.3 Communications, utilities and misc. charges..........	15.0	39.0	14.0	14.0	0.0
24.0 Printing and reproduction..........	23.0	23.0	22.0	22.0	0.0
25.1 Consulting services..........	6,121.0	0.0	6,207.0	7,543.0	1,336.0
25.2 Other services..........	2,217.0	15,105.0	6,199.0	3,554.0	(2,645.0)
25.3 Purchase of goods and svcs from govt accounts.......	774.0	0.0	1,152.0	1,232.0	80.0
26.0 Supplies and materials..........	49.0	53.0	48.0	47.0	(1.0)
31.0 Equipment..........	192.0	186.0	185.0	185.0	0.0
32.0 Land and structures..........	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions..........	3,765.0	0.0	1,454.0	1,557.0	103.0
Subtotal, direct obligations	$18,225.0	$21,240.0	$21,239.0	$23,475.0	$2,236.0
Subtotal, reimbursable obligations..........	0.0	0.0	15,000.0	15,000.0	0.0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS..........	$18,225.0	$21,240.0	$36,239.0	$38,475.0	$2,236.0

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Object Classifications
Direct Obligations

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	President's Budget 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995	Increase/Decrease 1995 Request vs. 1994 Current Est.
Water Infrastructure Financing*					
25.2 Other services..........	33,533.0	70,000.0	58,000.0	100,000.0	42,000.0
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions..........	2,567,157.0	2,407,000.0	2,165,554.0	2,997,750.0	832,196.0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS......	**2,600,690.0**	**2,477,000.0**	**2,223,554.0**	**3,097,750.0**	**874,196.0**

*the totals in FY 1994 and 1995 include all transmittal codes

ENVIROMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Permanent Positions by Grade
PROGRAM AND RESEARCH OPERATIONS

Grades	Actual 1993	Pres. Bud 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995
Executive Level II	2	1	2	2
Executive Level III	1	1	1	1
Executive Level IV	1	8	9	9
Subtotal	4	10	12	12
ES-6	9	15	10	10
ES-5	47	53	53	53
ES-4	87	81	99	99
ES-3	61	66	69	69
ES-2	23	16	26	26
ES-1	16	30	18	18
Subtotal	243	261	275	275
GS/GM15	1,119	1,053	1119	1,119
GS/GM14	1,878	1,848	1878	1,878
GS/GM13	2,817	2,743	2,901	3,093
GS12	2,577	2,538	2,654	2,830
GS11	1,047	1,179	1,078	1,149
GS10	69	69	71	76
GS9	709	835	730	777
GS8	283	272	291	311
GS7	863	918	888	946
GS6	428	472	441	470
GS5	392	472	403	428
GS4	322	366	323	327
GS3	172	179	171	169
GS2	77	76	76	75
GS1	49	49	48	48
Subtotal	12,802	13,069	13,073	13,694
Positions Established by act of July 1, 1974 (42 U.S.C. 207)				
Director Grade 09, $72,335 to $99,212	0	2	0	0
Director Grade 07, $54,439 to $79,333	1	1	1	1
Senior Grade 06, $40,349 to $69,703	46	36	47	51
Senior Grade 05, $32,270 to $56,873	53	77	55	58

ENVIROMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Permanent Positions by Grade
PROGRAM AND RESEARCH OPERATIONS CONTINUED

Grades	Actual 1993	Pres. Bud 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995
Assistant Grade 03, $25,276 to $41,126	10	9	10	11
Assistant Grade 02, $22,043 to $30,514	4	4	4	4
Assistant Grade 01, $19,138 to $24,070	12	0	12	13
Subtotal	126	129	152	163
Positions established by act of November 16, 1977 (42 U.S.C. 201) compensation for which is not to exceed the maximum payable for a GS–18	14	28	14	15
Ungraded	59	62	61	65
Subtotal	73	90	75	80
TOTAL PERMANENT POSITIONS	13,248	13,559	13,588	14,224

ENVIROMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Permanent Positions by Grade
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Grades	Actual 1993	Pres. Bud 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995
Executive Level IV	1	1	1	1
Subtotal	1	1	1	1
ES-5	1	1	1	1
ES-4	3	4	3	3
ES-3	1	1	1	1
ES-2	1	1	1	1
ES-1	1	2	1	1
Subtotal	7	9	8	8
GS/GM15	26	32	26	26
GS/GM14	50	51	50	50
GS/GM13	110	125	134	130
GS12	94	105	114	111
GS11	35	33	43	41
GS10	1	1	1	1
GS9	19	37	23	22
GS8	1	3	1	1
GS7	18	24	22	21
GS6	13	15	16	15
GS5	7	8	[illegible]	[illegible]
GS4	12	11	11	11
GS3	4	5	6	4
GS2	2	4	2	2
GS1	1	2	1	1
Subtotal	393	456	459	443
TOTAL	401	466	468	452

ENVIROMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Permanent Positions by Grade
SUPERFUND

Grades	Actual 1993	Pres. Bud 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995
ES-5	2	2	2	2
ES-4	10	13	11	11
ES-3	1	3	1	1
ES-2	4	0	5	5
ES-1	2	4	2	2
Subtotal	19	22	22	22
GS/GM15	145	156	145	145
GS/GM14	449	460	449	449
GS/GM13	1,073	1,167	1237	1308
GS12	616	728	710	751
GS11	194	261	224	236
GS10	0	0	0	0
GS9	122	147	140	148
GS8	33	33	38	40
GS7	175	185	201	213
GS6	121	138	139	147
GS5	130	159	149	58
GS4	60	64	65	66
GS3	12	15	13	13
GS2	9	9	9	9
GS1	21	22	22	21
Subtotal	3,160	3,544	3542	3705

Positions Established by act of
July 1, 1974 (42 U.S.C. 207)

	Actual 1993	Pres. Bud 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995
Director Grade 07, $54,439 to $79,333	0	8	0	0
Senior Grade 06, $40,349 to $69,703	4	8	5	5
Senior Grade 05, $32,270 to $56,873	7	7	8	9
Full Grade 04, $27,202 to $47,552	4	4	5	5
Assistant Grade 03, $25,276 to $41,126	3	3	3	4

ENVIROMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Permanent Positions by Grade
SUPERFUND CONTINUED

Grades	Actual 1993	Pres. Bud 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995
Assistant Grade 02, $22,043 to $30,514	1	0	1	1
Assistant Grade 01, $19,138 to $24,070	9	0	10	11
Subtotal	28	30	32	34
Positions established by act of November 16, 1977 (42 U.S.C. 201) compensation for which is not to exceed the maximum payable for a GS-18	1	1	1	1
Subtotal	1	1	1	1
TOTAL PERMANENT POSITIONS	3,208	3,597	3,596	3,762

ENVIROMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Permanent Positions by Grade
LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS

Grades	Actual 1993	Pres. Bud 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995
GS/GM15	5	5	5	5
GS/GM14	8	12	8	8
GS/GM13	22	18	26	26
GS12	27	34	32	32
GS11	6	9	7	7
GS10	0	0	0	0
GS9	5	7	6	6
GS8	1	1	1	1
GS7	4	2	5	5
GS6	1	0	1	1
GS5	1	5	1	1
GS4	2	3	3	3
TOTAL PERMANENT POSITIONS	82	96	96	95

ENVIROMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Permanent Positions by Grade
REREGISTRATION AND EXPEDITTED PROCESSING REVOLVING FUND (FIFRA)

Grades	Actual 1993	Pres. Bud 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995
GS/GM15	1	1	1	1
GS/GM14	42	42	42	42
GS/GM13	87	105	105	103
GS12	31	37	37	37
GS11	9	11	11	11
GS10	0	0	0	0
GS9	7	8	8	9
GS8	0	0	0	0
GS7	1	1	1	1
GS6	0	0	0	0
GS5	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	178	206	206	204
TOTAL PERMANENT POSITIONS	178	206	206	204

ENVIROMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Permanent Positions by Grade
REIMBURSABLES
(PRO/SUPERFUND)

Grades	Actual 1993	Pres. Bud 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995
ES-4	2	0	2	2
Subtotal	2	0	2	2
GS/GM15	4	2	4	4
GS/GM14	14	9	14	14
GS/GM13	13	15	37	32
GS12	13	9	37	32
GS11	14	16	39	35
GS10	1	2	3	2
GS9	10	7	28	25
GS8	5	7	14	12
GS7	1	5	3	2
GS6	4	5	11	10
GS5	0	0	0	0
GS4	4	7	7	6
GS3	2	3	3	3
Subtotal	85	87	200	179
Positions Established by act of July 1, 1974 (42 U.S.C. 207)				
Senior Grade 06, $40,349 to $69,703	2	2	6	5
Senior Grade 05, $32,270 to $56,873	1	1	1	2
Subtotal	3	3	8	7
TOTAL PERMANENT POSITIONS	90	90	210	188

ENVIROMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Permanent Positions by Grade
OIL SPILLS

Grades	Actual 1993	Pres. Bud 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995
GS/GM15	2	0	2	2
GS/GM14	7	10	7	7
GS/GM13	28	30	35	49
GS12	14	18	18	25
GS11	5	7	6	9
GS10	1	2	1	2
GS9	6	3	9	12
GS8	0	0	0	0
GS7	3	7	3	4
GS6	3	5	4	5
GS5	3	3	4	5
GS4	2	3	2	3
GS3	0	2	0	0
Subtotal	74	90	90	122
TOTAL PERMANENT POSITIONS	74	90	90	122

ENVIROMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Average Grade and Salary

Appropriations	Actual 1993	Pres. Bud 1994	Current Estimate 1994	Request 1995
FRO				
Average ES Salary	105,232	107,215	112,897	116,171
Average GS/GM Grade	11.3	11.1	11.2	11.2
Average GS/GM Salary	48,818	48,571	51,145	52,628
Average Salary of Ungraded Positions	41,019	23,926	25,194	25,925
Office of the Inspector General				
Average ES Salary	103,888	106,919	112,586	115,851
Average GS/GM Grade	11.5	11.4	11.5	11.2
Average GS/GM Salary	49,616	49,814	52,454	53,975
Hazardous Substance Superfund				
Average ES Salary	103,884	116,378	122,546	126,100
Average GS/GM Grade	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.4
Average GS/GM Salary	47,823	47,957	50,499	51,963
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks				
Average GS/GM Grade	11.7	11.5	11.5	11.6
Average GS/GM Salary	48,554	48,359	50,922	52,3
FIFRA				
Average GS/GM Grade	12.8	12.6	12.8	12.8
Average GS/GM Salary	53,436	52,579	55,366	56,972
Reimbursables				
Average ES Salary	107,300	0	0	0
Average GS/GM Grade	10.9	10.1	10.6	10.6
Average GS/GM Salary	45,943	40,583	42,734	43,973
Oil Spills				
Average GS/GM Grade	11.4	10.9	11.4	11.4
Average GS/GM Salary	45,558	44,573	46,935	48,296
TOTAL AGENCY AVERAGE				
Average ES Salary	105,114	110,170	116,009	119,373
Average GS/GM Grade	11.6	11.3	11.5	11.5
Average GS/GM Salary	48,672	47,781	50,313	51,772
Average Salary of Ungraded Positions	41,109	23,926	25,194	25,925

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SUMMARY OF STATE GRANTS

(dollars in thousands)

	Actual 1993	President's Budget 1994	Enacted 1994	Current Estimate 1994	President's Budget 1995
Air					
Section 105..........	$175,808.2	$172,889.0	$176,663.6	$177,251.2	$181,072.1
Radiation					
Radon State Grants..........	$6,611.5	$8,158.0	$8,158.0	$8,158.0	$8,158.0
Water Quality					
Section 106..........	$81,617.0	$81,700.0	$81,700.0	$85,294.2	$81,700.0
Clean Lakes..........	4,474.0	0.0	5,000.0	5,000.0	0.0
Non-Point Source..........	48,576.2	80,000.0	80,000.0	80,000.0	100,000.0
Wetlands Program Implementation..........	10,024.0	10,000.0	10,000.0	10,000.0	15,000.0
Drinking Water					
Public Water Systems Program Grants..........	$58,882.1	$58,900.0	$63,900.0	$67,320.0	$58,900.0
Underground Injection Control Program..........	9,938.5	10,500.0	10,500.0	10,505.2	10,500.0
Special Studies..........	4,500.0	500.0	6,708.0	6,708.0	0.0
Pesticides					
Pesticides Enforcement Grants..........	$16,084.6	$15,842.0	$15,842.4	$15,831.3	$16,135.8
Pesticides Program Implementation..........	15,433.8	16,201.0	16,201.4	18,982.1	14,825.4
Toxic Substances					
Toxic Substances Enforcement Grants..........	$5,276.3	$5,100.0	$5,100.0	$5,100.0	$4,650.0
Lead Grants..........	0.0	11,000.0	11,000.0	11,000.0	11,000.0
Hazardous Waste					
H.W. Financial Assistance..........	$93,050.3	$92,950.0	$92,949.7	$97,749.7	$98,899.7
Underground Storage Tanks..........	9,173.0	8,995.0	8,994.7	9,530.7	9,794.7
Multimedia					
Pollution Prevention..........	$6,736.9	$6,000.0	$8,300.0	$8,500.0	$6,000.0
TOTAL EPA	546,186.4	578,735.0	601,017.8	616,930.4	616,635.7

1/ FY 1994 Current Estimate Includes the OE Reorganization

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